"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate, variable winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 20.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,002. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1912.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WHITMAN TO HOLD INFORMERS IN JAIL

No Freedom for Three Conspirators or Schepps Till Becker Case Is All Over.

DEATH SENTENCE TO-MORROW

Prisoner to be Taken at Once to Sing Sing—He Regrets His Recent Outbreaks.

NO CLEMENCY FOR GUNMEN

State Determined to Give Their Kind a Hard Lesson, and Sure of Power to Convict.

"Billiard Ball" Jack Rose, "Bridgey" Webber, Harry Vallon, and Sam Schepps, who did their part in bringing about the conviction of Charles Becker, whose Lieutenancy in the Police Department ended automatically when he was convicted on last Thursday night of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, now face the prospect of spending a year, and perhaps eighteen months, more in jail. They will be kept under lock and key until the Becker case shall have been ended for all time.

This has been decided on definitely by District Attorney Whitman, and it is not believed that any appeal by the informers will persuade him to change his mind. Mr. Whitman will need all of the four men if Becker should get a new trial, and, as it will take probably a year or more to settle whether or not the former Lieutenant is to be tried again, Mr. Whitman does not intend to risk losing them when he may need them by permitting them now to go about their business.

There seems no doubt that the District Attorney can keep the men in jail as long as he likes, for Rose, Webber, and Vallon are held on charges of murder, while Schepps has been held from week to week on a vagrancy charge. He was held again yesterday, being arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Corrigan and his case put over once more until Thursday. Magistrate Corrigan announced that if the District Attorney desired further delay then, he would grant it, in the interest of justice.

Unpleasant as such a long stay in jail may prove to be to the four informers it is not considered likely that they will make any serious objections to Mr. Whitman's plans. Rose, Webber, and Vallon are least likely to oppose any move by the District Attorney because of their positions under charges of murder. They are protected, of course, by the stipulations entered into with them by Mr. Whitman, but they probably would not care to offend him. Schepps, on the other hand, might make some protest, as frequently he has objected to the lack of luxuries in his West Side Prison cell, and yesterday his lawyer, Bernard Sandler, objected strenuously to his further confinement.

This was before Mr. Sandler could have known, however, of Mr. Whitman's determination to keep all the informers in his grasp, and after Mr. Sandler has been notified of this desire, it is not believed that he will oppose it.

Sorry He Spoke Out.

Last night, in his cell in the Tombs, Becker was the same collected, quiet, calm man that he was before he heard himself pronounced guilty of murder in the first degree. In this change was found the explanation for Becker's attitude of the last few days, his frequent bitter utterances, his apparent despair and abandonment of hope.

Perhaps Becker does not hope now, perhaps he still despairs, but at any rate he has so far recovered his grip on himself that late yesterday afternoon he announced from his cell:

"I am sorry that I was impelled by impetuosity to issue statements in contradiction to the orders of my counsel, John F. McIntyre. I have nothing else to say."

Earlier in the day the Becker which the verdict's ordeal produced had issued a statement supplemental to that which he gave out on Sunday, this time declaring that Rose, Webber, Harry Vallon, and Sam Schepps had been central figures in an earlier murder plot against the life of "Rachey" Braunstein, Webber's gambling partner, and that the murder had been prevented only by the timely warning of Jack Sullivan, the ex-king of the newsboys.

Becker, again himself, did not repudiate any of his former utterances. He merely declined to add to them, regarding now, apparently, as an evidence of weakness, any utterance regarding his case. They were so regarded by some who have followed his case.

"There would have been a physical collapse on the part of a man less strong," said a lawyer yesterday. "Becker's will was great enough to ward this off in his case, but it was not strong enough to keep him from becoming hysterical. That is what his statements really were—just hysterical outpourings of a mind strained to the breaking point. Now that he has ceased talking it is evidence that he has regained control of himself, and you can gamble that there will be no more statements."

To Be Sentenced To-morrow.

Becker to-morrow will face an ordeal almost as trying, however, as was his task of listening to the verdict, when he is arraigned at 10:30 o'clock for sentence. In what now must be considered the declarations of a tortured mind Becker promised that when Clerk Penny put to him the question whether he knew of any good reason why sentence should not be passed upon him, he would then and there tell the whole story which he might have told on the witness stand in his own defense. Becker's changed attitude makes it almost certain now that he will make no such address to the court. If he should, however, Becker will speak against the strongest advice of his counsel.

Mr. McIntyre said yesterday that he deeply regretted the statements that Becker had given out—that they were contrary to his orders, and that their tendency was to make harder the work of his lawyers in preparing his case for appeal.

It is not believed, either, that Justice

Continued on Page 3.

TEST BIG WIRELESS PLANT.

Navy Station at Arlington, Va., Sent First Messages Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Crackling and spluttering, the navy's new wireless station at Arlington, Va.—the most powerful plant in the world—to-night flung from its lofty aerials the first messages which signalized the completion of an important step in the building of a globe-girdling wireless system which will keep every ship of the United States Navy and every insular possession within instant communication with the capital.

Wireless operators, professional and amateur, on one side of the globe, probably had their instruments at their ears to-night, straining to catch the faint buzzes as the powerful apparatus sent out its calls for Panama, Colon, and the Atlantic Coast navy stations.

Down in the sound-proof operating room, windowless and protected by double doors, some of the navy's most experienced operators, directed by Lieut. Woodworth, sent out the first flashes.

The radius of the new plant will be about 3,000 miles when it is in working order.

Within the next few days the station will attempt communication with the powerful station at Clifden, Ireland, the nearest working plant on the other side of the Atlantic. Officers are hopeful of the outcome.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 28.—The naval wireless station here heard the radiograms sent out from the new naval station at Arlington, Va., to-night with remarkable clearness and strength. The powerful new station was sending messages to Key West and Colon, and the aerial waves which it caused were so great as to drown out all other radio action here. The night was perfect for the work, according to the wireless operators.

TWO KILLED IN WRECK.

Forty-one Seriously Injured in Troop Train Collision Near Toronto.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 28.—As the result of a collision between the Chicago Flyer, leaving Toronto at 5 o'clock, and a train bringing the Toronto militia back from a sham fight, two militiamen are dead and forty-one injured, three of them fatally.

The collision was at Streetsville Junction, on the Canadian Pacific, about twenty-eight miles west of Toronto. The troop train carried about 500 men and followed a train carrying about 800 other soldiers. The latter came through Streetsville all right and landed the men in Toronto at 7 o'clock.

The second train, owing to a mistake, the origin of which is not yet apparent, took the switch and darted into the siding where the Chicago train was standing.

The force of the impact lifted the heavy baggage car of the troop train from its trucks and it shot back into the first of six passenger coaches in which the soldiers were crowded.

The walls of the baggage car enveloped the light coach behind, and its heavy floor, plunging just above that of the passenger coach, cut a swath of death and injury among the soldiers. The rear of the baggage car was driven about three-quarters the length of the passenger coach. For that distance all seats were swept away in an instant, and the men who occupied them were swept back with them and jammed in a mass against the bulkhead of the car. The two men who were killed were ground to death between the floors of the telescoping cars.

The victims were Private Murdock McKenzie of the Forty-eighth Highlanders, and Private A. Sinclair of the Queen's Own Rifles.

Among the injured is Willie Watson, aged 12 years, son of Sergt. Watson of the Highlanders, who had marched with the Highlanders all day. He cannot recover.

The injured were brought back to the city in a special train and taken to the Western and Grace Hospitals.

30 DAYS FOR INSULTING GIRL.

John Pinover Pursued in 125th Street by Crowd Who Saw His Act.

As she walked west along 125th Street last night, Miss Margaret Feeney, 22 years old, of 13 South D Street, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who had been visiting friends in Harlem, was accosted by a man at Seventh Avenue. She ignored him, but he followed and persisted in speaking to her until the young woman turned suddenly and struck him in the face with her mesh handbag. Thereupon the man struck Miss Feency in the face and turned to flee.

Several men who had seen the encounter pursued him, with Miss Feeney in the lead. At Eighth Avenue and 126th Street the fugitive was overtaken and arrested by Patrolman Mildrum of the Lenox Avenue Police Station. He gave his name as John Pinover, 32 years old, a laborer, and said he lived at the Albany Hotel, 123d Street and Third Avenue.

Pinover was arraigned in the Men's Night Court, and after having heard Miss Feeney's story, Magistrate Freschi sentenced him to thirty days in the Work House.

FEAR FOR NEW YORK WATER.

Department Protests Against Tuberculosis Hospital at Croton Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The City of New York, through its Water Supply Department, made vigorous protest to-day before State Commissioner of Health Eugene H. Porter against the proposed erection by Westchester County of a tuberculosis hospital at Croton Lake in the northern part of the county. A petition signed by 268 residents of Croton Lake and Yorktown and a petition by the town Board of Health opposing the project were also submitted.

The City of New York contends that the hospital at Croton Lake will be a menace to the water supply of Manhattan, because two streams which flow through the Griffen farm, which is the proposed site, empty into Croton Lake, not far from the intake of the new Catskill Aqueduct.

Theodore Coffin, Sanitary Engineer for the City of New York, and T. C. Colyer, assistant engineer in charge of the water shed and aqueducts, testified for the opposition. Andrew J. Provost, a sanitary engineer, and Dr. Herbert D. Pease, a bacteriologist, testified in favor of the site.

NEW BOSTON EXPRESS LINE.

Boston & Maine to Inaugurate Through Service to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The first of next year will see the institution of express trains from the North Station direct to New York.

Vice President Timothy E. Byrnes of the Boston & Maine Railroad announced to-day that the running of the new trains only waited upon the completion of the Hampden Railroad, connecting the Boston & Maine's Massachusetts line with Springfield at Bondsville. Springfield dispatches say that the new road will be finished before the new year.

All service by the new line will be in addition to Boston's present service South. There will be no change made in the present service over the Boston & Albany and Shore Road lines.

SHERMAN'S ILLNESS CAUSES ANXIETY

His Physician Views His Condition as Dangerous, but Expects No Crisis Yet.

COLLAPSE DUE TO OVERWORK

Heart Too Weak to Withstand Necessary Operation for Gall Stones—Family Constantly with Him.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Much anxiety has been felt by the relatives and friends of Vice President Sherman during the day, as his condition has been considered critical. Early this evening, however, it was reported that he was somewhat easier.

Mr. Sherman is understood to be suffering from his old trouble of gall stones, of which he had a severe attack soon after his nomination four years ago. It is feared that an operation will be necessary, but the condition of his heart will make such an ordeal dangerous, if not immediately fatal.

For the past three or four days he has been in a greatly weakened condition and has not responded readily to treatment, though his physicians and nurses finally gained some advantage over his malady and a better condition was reported as the night came on. These attacks were of somewhat frequent occurrence in the Summer, but the present one is the most serious and has caused more trouble to control.

Dr. F. H. Peck said this evening that a crisis was not anticipated in the night. He considered the Vice President to be in a very dangerous state.

Shortly before 11 o'clock to-night a son of the Vice President made public this statement signed by the attending physicians.

After consultation to-night in the case of Vice President Sherman, the diagnosis of weakened heart muscle, the result of overwork, with some kidney involvement is confirmed.
F. H. PECK.
HENRY L. ELSNER.

Dr. Peck is the family physician, and Dr. Elsner is a specialist residing in Syracuse.

Earlier in the evening Dr. Peck had authorized this statement:

Mr. Sherman has been sick all this year, due to condition of the kidneys, hardening of the arteries, and softening of the muscles of the heart, which is somewhat stretched. Mr. Sherman had an attack in the Adirondacks, at Big Moose, to be exact, in June, and I expected him to die. He got out of Big Moose safely, and improved steadily and very satisfactorily until the latter part of August. Since then his condition has been aggravated, and he has been steadily failing.

For the last three weeks, since he came back from Connecticut, where he went to rest, he has been dressed only once, and that was a week ago Friday, when, against my protest, he went out to the polls to register.

Mr. Sherman is now in the condition which that sort of trouble leads to, and is very seriously ill, but there is, I believe, no immediate danger of death.

Whether Mr. Sherman can successfully combat much longer the attack of kidney trouble and complications, first apparent more than a year ago, is a matter of grave doubt. Members of his family are with him constantly, and his intimate friends have been notified that he has been failing steadily.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—It was shortly before the Republican National Convention met at Chicago in June that Vice President Sehrman was obliged to relinquish his duties here and go to tica for rest and medical treatment. When the Republican National Committee met in Chicago after the convention considerable uneasiness was expressed by committee members over Mr. Sherman's condition.

The Republican Convention adopted a resolution empowering the National Committee to nominate candidates for President and Vice President in the event of the death or disability of President Taft and Vice President Sherman, the convention's nominees for the places which they now hold. Under this resolution, it would be the business of the National Committee, should Mr. Sherman's disability not permit him to continue as Vice Presidential candidate, to select a person to take his place on the National ticket with President Taft. No application to the courts or other formal steps would be required in such a contingency.

SETTLE WITH WATERS-PIERCE

Rockefeller and Archbold to Sell Out and End Suit.

Negotiations for the sale to Henry Clay Pierce of the stock in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company held by John D. Rockefeller and others who received it when the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey distributed its holdings in the former subsidiaries were practically concluded yesterday, but no official announcement will be made until the papers have actually been signed.

In accordance with the arrangement made in connection with the negotiations, the hearing yesterday in the Waters-Pierce litigation before Commissioner L. Jacobs, at which John D. Archbold was scheduled to testify, was adjourned until Thursday. It is expected that in the meantime the sale of the stock, which will give Col. Pierce undisputed possession of the company, will have been formally effected and the suit will be withdrawn.

Justice Greenbaum denied yesterday the application to set aside the subpoena directing Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, to produce his books before Commissioner Jacobs, and testify concerning transactions between the Security Oil Company and the London Commercial Trading and Investment Company. Justice Greenbaum has not yet passed on the counter-application for an order to compel Mr. Bayne to testify or show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

PAID TO INJURED WORKMEN.

Government Disbursed $300,000 Since Last December—Example to States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Approximately $300,000 has been paid out of the Public Treasury since last December to employes of the Government injured in the performance of their duty, according to a report made to-day by Solicitor Charles Earl of the Department of Commerce and Labor to Secretary Nagel. The report recites the workings of the Government workmen's compensation law and sets forth that between Aug. 1, 1908, when it became effective, and Dec. 1 last there was paid to injured employes $704,814 and to the dependents of those fatally injured $112,879.

The law, the first of its kind to be enacted, has inspired sixteen States to enact legislation along similar lines, says Mr. Earl. He expresses the conviction that a number of other States will adopt similar laws at the next meetings of their Legislatures.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, qts., per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles—Adv.

"Less oxygen in the famous mountain health resorts than in the most ill-ventilated room," says LEONARD HILL, F. R. S.

The London scientist returns to the attack, showing ventilating engineers wrong about carbonic acid gas and deficient oxygen being dangerous.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

6,000 REPUBLICANS ACCLAIM WILSON

Notable One-Day Campaign in Pennsylvania Which May Give Him the State.

AN INDEPENDENT UPRISING

Uproarious Greeting in the Philadelphia Academy of Music — Tells How He Would Jail Monopolists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Speaking before crowds that numbered at least 25,000, Gov. Wilson made a one-day campaign in Pennsylvania to-day which the Democratic leaders assert has removed all doubt about his obtaining the thirty-eight electoral votes from this State. To-night be appeared at two great meetings in this city, one at the Academy of Music and the other at Convention Hall.

In one way the short campaign was one of the most remarkable in the history of Pennsylvania politics, for the meeting at the Academy of Music was arranged by independent Republicans, who, turning away from the leadership of Senator Boies Penrose and "Boss" Flinn, have banded together under the name of the Woodrow Wilson League of Independent Republican Voters. There were 6,000 of them there, and when Gov. Wilson was seen on the stage they rose and cheered him until the hall shook. It was the kind of enthusiasm that means votes, and it was the first time that such a body of Republican voters ever cheered a Democratic Presidential nominee in Pennsylvania, the State which gave Col. Roosevelt 570,000 majority in 1904.

Every man in the Academy, it was said, was a Republican. Admission was by ticket, and these were carefully distributed. Thousands who applied found that they were too late. Over the rear of the stage a great sign was strung which read: "Country Above Party."

Gov. Wilson was introduced by Henry C. Niles, a former Chairman of the Keystone party, as "The true independent Republicans' candidate for President of the United States." Like a flash the crowd were on their feet, waving American flags, and shouting. The Governor stood a moment with a smile on his lips. Then his face grew serious as if he saw the significance of the scene, and he realized for the first time that the men who were cheering him were Republicans and not Democrats, moved by party sympathy.

Monopoly a National Incubus.

Gov. Wilson in his speech, which was one of the best he ever delivered, touched on all the big issues of the campaign. He warmly attacked the great monopolies, which, he said, were gaining such a grip on the industries of the country that soon there was danger of it being a case of "masters and employes." Then he added:

"If we take it in hand now, we may prevail. If we do not take it in hand now, we may not prevail."

The Democratic Party, he said, advocated enforcement of the criminal laws as a cure.

"I was surprised," he added, "when a gentleman told me the other day that he would be sorry to see everybody go to jail. I don't want everybody to go to jail. A few selected specimens will do."

He declared that the trusts had multiplied and gained strength under the Republican Administration and now lay like a great incubus on the productive part of the American brain.

Gov. Wilson was not allowed to escape unquestioned by some in the audience, who were not yet ready, perhaps, to leave the Republican ranks. But he was as quick with his retorts as he was ready with his arguments. One man asked about the referendum. Like a flash the Governor replied:

"That is a State, not a National issue, and you can take care of it here in Pennsylvania. And I want to tell that gentleman that I know of no State where the people are so sorely in need of having some of the acts of its Legislature submitted to the voters than Pennsylvania."

Only once was the name of Col. Roosevelt mentioned, and then by a questioner. The Governor quickly put that topic aside by saying that he had refused himself the pleasure of discussing the third party for the time.

Concerning the reports of impending panic if the Democrats were put in power, he said:

"Such statements are either a figment of the brain or are used with malicious purpose. It is all a childish bluff. The only way to cause a panic is for the men in power to use that grip upon credit that they themselves have and arrest the processes of American progress."

Now the Time to Halt Trusts.

In his main argument the Governor said:

"Why I have some before you to-night is to propose to you that as Americans we band ourselves together to restore America. These gentlemen who offer to rescue us have not been associated with America. The men under whom trusts multiplied from forty to a thousand have become accustomed to the multiplication of trusts. It is actually come to the pass that they regard monopoly as the law of nature in business. If that is the law of nature then America as a free Government must go out of business.

"The statement of the Democratic platform is the statement that sums up history, that private monopoly is absolutely indefensible and intolerable

"The danger at the present moment is that private association will become stronger than public association, and that there will be combinations of men and of money stronger than the Government itself. The danger is so great that it will need all the prudence, all the moderation, all the intelligence, all the good nature of America, to revive her ancient standards

Continued on Page 2.

CZAR ALARMS EUROPE BY NOTE TO SERVIA

Congratulations to King Peter Taken as Warning to Austria to Keep Off.

VIENNA IS THREATENING

Would Enter Conflict if Servia Pushed Her Borders to Adriatic—General War Would Follow.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—In the present nervous tension regarding the general European situation, extreme importance attaches to a telegram which the Czar of Russia sent to King Peter of Servia, congratulating him that the Servian armies had proved successful in Macedonia without the need of invoking assistance from the outside.

At the time this dispatch is filed no information had come as to the effect which this telegram, only made public at a late hour, has created in Vienna, but it may reasonably be surmised that it will be regarded as a most unpleasant and alarming demonstration.

One has only to remember that but for German threats Russia would have mobilized against Austria when the latter executed her Bosnia-Herzegovina coup.

Servia the Great Danger.

Servia's territorial ambitions, now almost openly avowed, are the chief danger points in the relations of the great powers. Austria will not tolerate a change in the status quo. Russia, by the Czar's telegram congratulating the Servians, practically approves and commends them.

A Vienna dispatch to The Daily Mail clearly states the Austrian position:

"The overwhelming success of the Bulgarian and Servian armies is not regarded as sufficient warrant for modifying the determination of Austria to maintain the status quo. Should it become evident, however, that the status quo can no longer be upheld, everything will depend on the attitude of Servia toward her Austro-Hungarian neighbor."

This gist of a statement was furnished to me today on unimpeachable authority regarding the attitude of the dual monarchy toward the new situation created by the collapse of the Turkish Army.

"The maintenance of the status quo is not a mere phrase, it is pointed out, but a solemn undertaking to which all the great powers, and notably Russia, set its seal. If the final crushing defeat of Turkey should lead the great powers to a unanimous conclusion that the status quo in the Balkans must be modified, then everything depends on Servia.

"If she shows by definite actions that she is well disposed toward Austro-Hungary, all will be well. Otherwise the dual monarchy will take her own measures to defend her interests.

"The dual monarchy will never tolerate again a small power at her gates as the hostile instrument of an unfriendly power.

A Warning to Austria.

Servia's ambitions for an outlet to the Adriatic through the Sanjak of Novi Bazar cannot easily be squared with the Austrian policy, which regards Novi Bazar as a special legacy on the demise of the "sick man."

"The Czar's dispatch is a notification to Austria that if she attempts to interfere with Servia's plans, she will find Russia against her.

This would be the beginning of a European Armageddon because Germany, which supported Austria three years ago, when threatened by Russia, would certainly do so again, if Russia attempted to prevent Austria from interfering in Bulgarian and Servian affairs.

This would necessitate France and probably Great Britain coming to Russia's assistance.

It is significant that in England it is being pointed out that no better combination of circumstances could arise in favor of the Triple Entente than to embark on a war with Germany at such a moment, for Austria attacked by the Balkan States in the south and by Russia in the North, would be unable to offer Germany any assistance.

Therefore Germany would have to detail a considerable number of troops to guard the eastern frontier and would be unable to put the full

HURRIEDLY EQUIP CRUISER.

Baltimore, Under Secret Orders, Made Ready for Action in 48 Hours.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The United States cruiser Baltimore, attached to the Atlantic reserve fleet at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was put into condition to-day to sail at forty-eight hours' notice.

Acting on orders from Washington, the skeleton crew was augmented to its full strength of 400 officers and men, and the necessary supplies of food and ammunition were taken on board. Capt. J. C. Phelps of the battleship Iowa was detailed to command the Baltimore.

The destination of the vessel is not made known, but rumors at the yard were to the effect that it would be sent to some Mexican port or to the scene of the Turkish disturbances to protect American interests.

MARLBOROUGH OPERATED ON

The Duke Rallies After Treatment for Appendicitis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Duke of Marlborough was successfully operated on to-day for appendicitis.

His prompt recovery is expected.

TWINS DIE THE SAME DAY.

And the Day Was the First Anniversary of Their Birth.

The Reilly home at 456 Mott Avenue, the Bronx, had been astir a week in preparation for a party to be held yesterday in celebration of the first birthday anniversary of Anna and Katherine, the twin girls of the household.

The party was not given, for yesterday the babies died within a few hours of each other. They had been ailing for several days, but the sudden turn for the worst did not come until the early hours of their birthday morning.

DIVE TO RESCUE AUTOIST.

Women Save Host Pinned Under Water in Upset Car.

Edward Hoff of 435 East Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, was driving a party of friends home from Lynbrook, L. I., early yesterday morning, when, as they were speeding along the Merrick Road through Springfield, a tire blew out at Twin Ponds. The machine skidded across the road, tore through a picket fence, threw all the occupants except Holt himself to the ground, and then toppled over upside down in one of the ponds, pinning him underneath.

The two other men of the party scrambled into the water, five feet deep at that point, and lifted one side of the machine, while the women, Hannah Boerges of 1,351 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Boerges, suffering though they were from the shock of the accident, promptly dived under and together dragged Hoff to safety. After a deal of congratulation on their escape from serious injury, they adjourned to the Twin Ponds Hotel to wait for their clothes to dry.

MISS PHELAN WEDS.

Telephones Mother of Unannounced Marriage to W. F. Crowley.

Alice and Aurelia Phelan, daughters of Mrs. James J. Phelan, widow of the former Dock Commissioner, left their home a 170 West Seventy-fourth Street yesterday with the casual remark that they would be out to luncheon. It was not until the afternoon that the sisters telephoned Mrs. Phelan that during the interval, Alice had been quietly married at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament to William F. Crowley, a young stock broker of this city.

Engaged for three years, they had been talking of a large wedding in the near future, and the plan for yesterday's unannounced ceremony was kept a dark secret from all the family except the younger sister and Eugene Crowley, the brother who attended. The Crowleys have left for the South on their honeymoon, and will be at home later at 440 Riverside Drive.

5,000 WANT WIVES.

Government Men in Philippines, with $2,000 a Year or More, Seek Wives.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 28.—In the Philippine Islands are 5,000 young men making about $2,000 a year who want wives. One of them has written to Dr. W. P. Cutler, State Food Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, asking him if he can be of any assistance in acquainting Missouri girls with the opportunity open to them. The writer says that he saw the interview of Dr. Cutler, printed some weeks ago, calling attention to the great number of young women wearing their lives away in the cities when good homes on Missouri farms were open to them. The letter says:

"There are at least 5,000 young men over here employed by the Government in the customs and internal revenue service and other branches, and all of us are getting salaries of not less than $2,000 a year. Now, the trouble is, most American women over here are married. I do not want my name published, but you may give it to any of the young women who desire to correspond with a view to matrimony.

"I enclose you a few views of the country and you can send them to whom you choose, so that they can see for themselves what kind of a place it is."

SHE'S 100 AND A FIGHTER.

Aged Mrs. Hart Charged with Assaulting Pastor of Her Church.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Mary Hart, 100 years old, was arraigned in the police court to-day, charged with assault and battery. The woman, who is a negress, was employed as caretaker of a negro church. She was charged by the Rev. D. J. Clemons, the pastor, with assault on him when he discharged her. Mrs. Hart conducted her own case.

"I refused to allow that man to remove me from those premises without two weeks' notice," she declared. "I am an old woman, and I should be treated with respect. If not, there will be trouble."

Mr. Clemons exhibited a bruise on his forehead, and testified that when he asked the aged woman to leave the church she pushed him violently against a door, and he was compelled to leave her in possession.

The case was continued in order that Mrs. Hart might obtain counsel.

Latest Shipping.

ARRIVED—SS Sloterdyk, Rotterdam, Oct. 15. SS Singapore, Naples, Oct. 8.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Corcovido, Hamburg to New York, was 1,124 miles East of Sandy Hook at 5 P. M. yesterday.

Agreeable invisible Bright eyelashes for [illegible] SPENCER'S, Harlem [illegible]

TURKS' RETREAT CUT OFF CLOSE TO THE CAPITAL

Railway Bridge at Tcherkesskeui, 50 Miles from Constantinople, Blown Up by Bulgars.

MUST FIGHT OR SURRENDER

Garrison at Adrianople Surrounded on All Sides—Battle May End the War.

A BIG SERVIAN VICTORY

Turkish Force Surrenders and 123 Guns Are Reported to Have Been Taken.

TURKS ARE DEMORALIZED

Unnerved by Their Terrible Losses—Whole Regiment Lays Down Arms.

GREEKS CONTINUE ADVANCE

Montenegrins Also Achieve More Successes and Turks' Retreat from Scutari Is Almost Cut Off.

By LIEUT. WEGENER.
Dispatch to The Vienna Reichspost.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

WITH THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SECOND BULGARIAN ARMY, AT THE FRONT, Sunday, Oct. 27, 10 P. M.—The concentrated action of the Bulgarians against the Turkish eastern army makes steady progress despite the unfavorable weather.

The Turks' retreat on Constantinople is already cut off. The railway from Constantinople to Lule-Burgas has been broken at Tcherkesskeui, only twelve miles northeast of Tchorlu, the Turkish headquarters, and fifty miles from Constantinople, and the railway bridge there over the Tchorlu River has been blown up.

The Turkish Army has no other means of avoiding being totally surrounded than by accepting battle on the line of the River Erkene. This will be the Turks' last fight.

The strength of the Turkish forces in the region from Baba-Eski to Lule-Burgas is estimated at four army corps.

About 150,000 men altogether are reported to have taken part in the battle of Kirk-Kilisseh, the greater part of whom, however, began to retreat on the night of Oct. 23, while one division and a half, by defending the positions at Kirk-Kilisseh, covered the retreat.

On the heights of Jundala the rear guard of the defenders of Kirk-Kilisseh made a desperate resistance. At noon the Turks were dispersed in all directions and the greater number of them were cut off.

Turkish Army Demoralized.

The prisoners say that the Turkish Army is greatly demoralized and that the officers are the first to throw up the sponge.

The trophies taken by the Bulgarians at Kirk-Kilisseh include a diamond-studded sword of honor presented to Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish commander, by the Sultan.

The fall of Adrianople is imminent. Some of the troops stationed there may yet be able to retire along the Maritza River to Demotika, but the rest of the garrison of 60,000 men are already cut off from retreat.

The terrible losses suffered by the Turks in their recent sortie from Adrianople to the northeast demoralized the Sultan's troops, and one entire regiment laid down their arms without resistance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—While one Turkish army is reported from Belgrade to have surrendered to the Servians in Macedonia, the Bulgarian net is being drawn with astonishing rapidity around the main Ottoman force in Thrace. The story of Metz promises to repeat itself at Adrianople, while another Sedan awaits Abdullah Pasha's 150,000 men. Abdullah must either give battle under circumstances of extreme disadvantage, his communications having been cut in two places, or he must beat a retreat which will leave the way to Constantinople open to the Bulgarians,

The cutting of the Turkish communications was a brilliant piece of work. Tcherkesskeui, where the railway bridge was blown up, lies almost south of Sarai, and between the Turkish headquarters at Tcherlu and Constantinople. It is only about fifty miles from Constantinople. That a raid on the railway so far to the eastward should have been possible shows how complete is the Bulgarian enveloping movement.

A Bulgarian wedge has also been driven in toward the very centre of

Sunday night reached Baba-Eski, near the junction of the railway lines from Salonika and Adrianople, to Constantinople, and yesterday infantry moved up and occupied the railway station and the village. The telegraph and telephone lines between Adrianople and Constantinople have been cut.

The Bulgarian occupation of Bunar-Hissar, on the east, reported from Sofia, indicates how the Bulgarians' eastern army is pouring south along the numerous roads which lead from Kirk-Kilisseh to the railroad.

King Ferdinand has arrived at Kirk-Kilisseh, so probably the main attack on the Turkish line will be delivered from that direction.

On the extreme west of the Turkish line an enveloping movement is also making progress. A Bulgarian force which occupied Yeni-Keni is advancing by Orta-Yeni to Demotoka, on the extreme left of the Ottoman position.

Ferdinand Holds War Council.

It is believed that at a council of war which King Ferdinand held after his arrival at Kirk-Kilisseh the chief question considered was what was the best plan in regard to Adrianople—whether to attempt to take it by storm or leave it surrounded by a containing force.

The troops engaged in the investment of the town are encountering difficulties owing to the country being inundated by the rivers Maritza, Tundja, and Arda, in consequence of the recent heavy rains. The Bulgarian troops are eager to be led to an assault, and the question is whether, in view of the effect produced on the Bulgarian troops and on the Turks by the fall of Kirk-Kilisseh the psychological moment has not arrived to storm the fortress.

It is suggested that Adrianople's defenses may prove as vulnerable as those of Kirk-Kilisseh, for, though the fortifications were planned by German officers, they were constructed by Turkish contractors.

From indications obtainable from Lieut. Wegener's dispatches and other sources it is believed that the decision of King Ferdinand's council of war will be found to be in favor of leaving a containing force around Adrianople, while a general attack is made on Abdullah Pasha's army.

The "Bulgarian Moltke."

A great battle may be some days in developing. Gen. Savoff, the Bulgarian commander, who has hitherto timed every movement in his extended field of operations with a nicety which, in conjunction with the remarkable qualities of strategy and unerring calculation he has displayed, has won him the epithet of the "Bulgarian Moltke," is not likely to strike a moment before all his forces are in the position he desires. That there will be no unnecessary delay may be taken for certain, for the whole campaign has so far been conducted with a rapidity never before known in a European war, not even in the seven weeks' campaign which ended in Germany's defeat of Austria at Sadowa.

The Turkish Army is expected to make a stand along the line of the River Erkene, which flows generally parallel with the railway. Its headquarters are at Tchorlu. Nazim Pasha has evidently taken command in person. The force at his disposal is estimated at four army corps, which are believed to be chiefly concentrated south and east of Lule Burgas.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Rome to The Morning Post says that the Montenegrin flag flies at the summit of Tarabosch and that the fall of Scutari is imminent.

This is not confirmed from other sources.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—A telegram from Sofia to The Daily Mail says:

"The Bulgarians have cut the main railway line from Constantinople to Adrianople at the station of Baba-Eski. They seized a train loaded with munitions of war.

"After destroying the line for some little distance the Bulgarian detachment withdrew to the village of Baba-Eski, two or three miles to the north.

"Adrianople is surrounded on all sides. Everybody here expects its fall almost immediately."

The Shelling of Tarabosch.

John Prioleau, telegraphing to The Daily Mail from Gen. Martinovitch's headquarters at Murican, eight miles from Scutari, gives the following description of the attack:

"I am writing this message on a hill top above Murican and opposite Tarabosch, watching the fine marksmanship of the Montenegrin artillery. Hour after hour a heavy bombardment continues, drawing but perfunctory replies from the great, sullen stronghold. The huge fortified hill stares grimly at me two miles away across the valley.

"Minute by minute the Montenegrin guns on my right thunder out, and shells go singing over the deep ravine. Without glasses I can see the heavy smoke jet out on the sides of the fort, marking the places where the sure aim of the Montenegrins spreads a ring of destruction. From time to time the crackle of rifles and the rattle of machine guns add themselevs to the chorus of war which fills the rich valley.

"I was interrupted by an officer who requested me to move below the skyline for fear of drawing the fire of the Turks.

"In the valley to the south of Tarabosch I can see the shelling of thirty Turkish foodstuff boats.

"In the distance the Adriatic gleams like molten silver. Over this exquisite panorama speeds the wailing of the messengers of death, the only other sound being that made by a solitary shepherd, who is drawing a monotonous tune from a rude ancient 'gousla'—the native single-stringed fiddle. Between each crashing series of gunshot the clumsy instrument quavers out among the sunbaked rocks."

SOFIA, Oct. 28.—The Bulgarian forces, according to advices received to-night, have captured the towns of Lule Burgas and Demotica. It is also reported that the Turks are constructing earthworks along the River Erkene, west of Baba-Eski.

It is stated that Bulgarian cavalry have succeeded in cutting communications between Adrianople and Constantinople and between Adrianople and Macedonia. The bridge over the Tchorlu River at Tcherkesskeui has been blown up. It is understood that civilians leaving Adrianople are permitted to pass through the lines to the south.

The Turkish commander at Adrianople has been formally summoned to surrender the town.

A second military train from Constantinople, loaded with flour, has fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians at Baba-Eski.

Even in the Montenegrin campaign the Turks seem going from bad to worse. A Vienna telegram states that their prospective line of retreat from Scutari to San Giovanni has been cut by a Montenegrin flying column.

The attack on the fortress of Tarabosch, near Scutari, continues hotly from the south, southeast, and northeast, and the only way open to the garrison to reach Scutari to the east.

Turks Surrender to Servians.

BELGRADE, Oct. 28.—Semi-official advices report that the Turkish army, which retired from Uskub toward Veles, surrendered to-day to the Servian cavalry and delivered up their arms.

The Servians later seized 123 guns.

That section of the Turkish army which was defeated at Kumanova appears to have been entirely broken up.

The Turks from Istib are making Veles the objective point of their retreat.

Prior to the occupation of Istib by the Servians, the inhabitants arose against the Turks and seized their arms.

The Servian troops have taken the town of Mitrovitza, on the railroad to the north of Uskub, and Verisovitz has also fallen into their hands, according to a dispatch from the Servian base at the frontier. Fifteen quick-firing cannon, 4,000 rifles, and a mass of ammunition were abandoned by the Turkish troops in their retreat.

All the neighboring small towns also are surrendering to the Servians.

The Turkish army after abandoning Uskub retreated toward Veles, the men throwing away their rifles in their flight. Hundreds of wagons full of supplies were left behind.

It is asserted here that the Turkish troops evacuated Uskub in such haste that they killed one another in fighting for places in wagons and railroad cars.

The Servians captured ninety-eight field guns and fifteen howitzers, with a lot of railroad rolling stock. The Servian army pursued the Turks and overtook them on the plains beyond the city.

The Serbs inflicted another defeat on the Turkish forces at Verisovitz, where the Arnaut tribesmen lost fifteen guns and 4,000 rifles, while 1,000 of them were captured. The Servian loss was twenty-five killed and six wounded.

The Servian troops continued their march along the railway. The populations of the towns on the way greeted the arrival of the victors with enthusiasm.

REIKA, Montenegro, Oct. 28.—The Montenegrins captured the town of Plevlis, in the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar, near the Bosnian border, at noon to-day.

Ex-Sultan in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 28.—The Cabinet crisis has been averted, and the Grand Vizier has decided to retain his office.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid arrived here late to-night, and was lodged in the palace on the Bosphorus.

The ex-Sultan's son, Prince Abdur Rahim, who served on the staff of Prince Aziz, reached here to-day. He was wounded in the arm and leg in the fighting at Kirk-Kilisseh.

Martial law is being rigorously enforced. Nobody is allowed out after 10 o'clock at night.

The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular censuring the administrative officials in the war zone for abandoning their posts, increasing the panic of the populace instead of striving to tranquilize them.

The Minister of War, Nazim Pasha, who has reached the scene of operations in the East, telegraphs that he is well satisfied with the position of the Turkish forces, and expects a decisive battle soon. The Minister says that the Bulgarian army suffered such severe losses in the battle of Oct. 23 that it was unable to re-form and resume the offensive. On the other hand, he adds, the Turkish forces since that date have gained in strength and numbers, and await confidently the Bulgarian attack.

It is announced that Hilmi Bey, who commanded a division at Kirk-Kilisseh, and is credited with inflicting heavy losses on the Bulgarians, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Where Is the Turkish Army?

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—An interesting question at the present moment is the whereabouts of the Turkish army, of which nothing definite is known. The news that Baba-Eski has been taken by the Bulgarian cavalry, apparently without resistance, shows that Nazim Pasha's army is not where it was supposed to be—on the line between Kuleli Burgas to Lule Burgas. It may be further west, in the direction of Demotica, but it is generally supposed that it has retired from the line of the railway and intrenched itself on the long line from Demotica to Tchorlu.

Constantinople dispatches continue to speak of the readiness of the Turkish army to take the offensive. In any case, a few days must see something decisive. Unless the Turks are able to take the offensive vigorously, the present indication is that they will be driven out of Europe altogether, failing interference by the powers at the present stage to end the war, as they did in the Russian campaigns against Turkey in 1828 and 1878, when Russia had captured Adrianople and was at the gates of Constantinople.

There have been renewed activities with regard to European intervention in the past few days and great diplomatic activity in London.

The Turkish Ambassador had a two hours' conference on Sunday at the French Embassy, and an important conference was held to-day at the British Foreign Office between Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary; Winston Spencer Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Col. Seely, the Secretary for War. Then the Turkish, French, Russian, and Italian Ambassadors visited the Foreign Secretary, who afterward had an audience with the King at Buckingham Palace.

The news from other parts of the theatre of operations shows that the Turks everywhere are retiring before the victorious allies. The Turkish army, defeated at Kumanova, appears to be demoralized, and has evacuated Kuprili (or Veles, as it is also known) and is retiring to Monastir.

The victorious Bulgarian army is still advancing. It has occupied Bunar-Hissar and is marching toward Kuleli Burgas. It is reported that the Bulgarians have blown up a bridge over the Tchorlu River, showing that the turning movement is making rapid progress.

In view of the big events in the Eastern region of the theatre of war, the achievements of the Servian army have been somewhat lost sight of. The Servians, from whom Europe did not expect much, are now in possession of virtually the whole of Old Servia and, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, hold the best part of the district of Novi-Bazar.

The Servian columns obtained possession of the Turkish railroad from Mitrovitza, its Northern terminus, down to Uskub, and followed the defeated Turkish army to Veles.

The Servian legation announces that a hundred Arnaut villages in the vicinity of Uskub have surrendered. Great festivities are being held throughout the conquered country.

The Bulgarian column co-operating with the Servian army in the Western part of the peninsula has occupied Istib and threatens to cut off the retreat of the Turks to the South.

More Greek Successes.

The Greek army, too, is making steady headway. Its capture of Pentepigedia is considered of the utmost importance, for with Pentepigedia in Greek hands the whole country to the North is easily accessible to the advance of the Greek army and the way is also left open to Janina, the Turkish base in the far Western region.

The Greek plan is clearly to effect a junction of the Greek Armies and then to march on Salonika. The Greek Crown Prince's army is now within striking distance of that fortress.

In the first place, of course, the Greeks must sever communications between Monastir and Salonika, and they may send a force against the former place.

The Montenegrins, hampered by rain and the stubborn resistance of the Turks, are still hammering away at Tarakosch and Scutari.

All the invaders of Turkish territory are establishing civil administrations in the towns captured by them, which is taken as further evidence that they have no intention of giving up any of the conquered territory without a struggle.

The Greeks, who have been left out of some calculations in regard to the future, now put forward a claim that that portion of Turkey in which the Greek Crown Prince's army is operating must fall to them. In a semi-official statement the Greeks point out that the country mentioned, and that to the north, has a purely Greek population, who naturally expect that under no circumstances will they be placed under anything but Hellenic rule. It is explained, however, that the Greeks' aspirations depend upon the success of their military operations, for it is the question of armed possession of territory that will decide the frontiers of the future States. This must be consistent always with the agreements made by the Balkan allies before the conclusion of their alliance.

It is still impossible for any correspondents or military attachés to get near the fighting line on the Turkish side. Those correspondents who entrained for Kirk-Kilisseh last Wednesday were stopped at Seidler on the fall of the former place. They are now being taken back to Tchorlu, and, with the cutting of the line by the Bulgarians, doubtless will be kept there.

A dispatch from Constantinople reports that Mahmud Shefket Pasha has been appointed Chief of the Commissariat Department of the War Office. The acceptance of this appointment is considered to show a spirit of remarkable self-abnegation on the part of a distinguished officer, as the post, though important, scarcely corresponds to his high rank and previous services. It appears to confirm, however, the current reports of the deplorable condition of the Turkish Commissariat service.

TURKS REPORT VICTORIES.

Elation at Consulate Here—Vice Consul Hissed by Greeks.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Official dispatches from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs received here to-day by the Turkish Ambassador are interpreted at the Embassy as news that the Bulgarians have been repulsed at Kirk-Kilisseh with heavy loss, and that the city has been retaken by the Turks.

A Bulgarian defeat at Maras is also reported.

An air of jubilation pervaded the Turkish Consulate at 59 Pearl Street, yesterday after the receipt of an official dispatch forwarded from Washington by Zia Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, reporting Bulgarian defeats. The dispatch was addressed to Djetal Bey, the Consul General, who is ill at his home at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and was received in his absence by the Vice Consul, Aram Mourad Shah-Mir. The telegram was as follows:

The Bulgarians having been defeated at Maras, the situation around Adrianople has been completely restored. The Bulgarians have also been repulsed at Kirk-Kilisseh with tremendous losses.

The Vice Consul said: "From unofficial advices, which it has been impossible to confirm, the losses of the Bulgarians at Kirk-Kilisseh, which is reported to have been retaken by the Ott man army, amount to 12,000 killed and wounded."

While the Vice Consul was speaking cheers interrupted him from across the street, at Broad and Bridge Streets, where 500 Greek reservists were besieging the headquarters of the Pan-Hellenic Alliance. Mr. Shah-Mir beckoned the reporters to the window of his office and gazed upon the scene.

"They are poor, ignorant peasants," he said. "They have all been soldiers. They are going back to fight for reasons which they cannot explain. Their way is being paid by the Greek societies in this country. The Turkish volunteers and reservists are going at their own expense and receive only advice from the Consulate. I feel sorry for these Greeks, because they think that they are patriots.

"I walked through that mob this afternoon on my way to the office, wishing to estimate their number and to judge for myself what the conditions were. I had every reason to believe that I was unknown to them and that I would not be recognized. When I was in the middle of the throng some one jeered at me, and the next moment every hand was extended, with fingers pointed at me in derision, and they were hissing at me like a flock of geese.

"I believe that our successes which I have announced are only the beginning of a turn in the tide of warfare, and that when these people learn that the Turks have been victorious they will not be so anxious to go to the front."

Mr. Shah-Mir added that he had received emissaries yesterday from 500 Turks in Canada and 200 now assembled in Philadelphia, who sought information as to the best manner in which to return to Constantinople. "I advised them," he said, "to sail for Cherbourg and proceed by rail to Vienna, whence they can go to Constanza, Roumania, and thence by water to Constantinople. They commissioned me to arrange for their passage, and the entire 700 will sail before the end of this week."

TURKISH MISINFORMATION.

Correspondents Elaborately Deceived at Front and in Capital.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—Some curious misinformation has been served out to newspaper correspondents by the Turkish authorities. According to The Daily Mail's special correspondent at the Turkish Army headquarters at Tchorlu the correspondents are allowed to know nothing whatever of the progress of the fighting, are forbidden to leave the camp, and have to hold themselves at the absolute disposal of the military authorities.

"Abdullah Pasha and the General Staff are supposed to be at headquarters," says this correspondent, "but we have not seen them."

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent says:

"The Generals hope and believe that the war will very soon be ended by a striking Turkish victory. I gather the impression that King Ferdinand is regarded as a man who launches thunderbolts and who has rushed blindly into an unreasonable war. Such a war, carried on at so great a distance from the base and without slow, methodical preparation, must, the Turkish officers hold, be not only dangerous to the Bulgarian Army, but probably fatal to the dynasty."

The correspondent, evidently relying upon the same source of information, proceeds:

"We shall soon be in a position to judge whether the Bulgarians, by the rapidity of their advance, have overreached themselves. The Turkish main army occupies an excellent strategical position for the struggle with King Ferdinand which is to decide the sovereignty of the Turkish Empire in Europe. If Servia, Greece, and Montenegro were not arrayed with Bulgaria against the Ottoman forces, there would be no doubt about the result, but the Commander in Chief has absolute confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of his troops and their ability to wipe out any who try to strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish Empire.

"After the success which Abdullah Pasha has just achieved the Turks are convinced that Europe will very soon see the opening of a new and glorious page in the history of Turkish arms."

The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says the Minister of War and Commander in Chief, Nazim Pasha, who is now directing the operations between Kirk-Kilisseh and Adrianople, has sent a message to the Sultan that he will either return completely victorious or die on the battlefield. His presence in the field, it is added, is reported to have produced great enthusiasm among the troops, with whom he is a popular hero.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Constantinople says:

"Nazim Pasha telegraphs from the front that the situation of the Turkish forces near Kirk-Kilisseh is good, and the spirit of the troops is excellent. Azim Bey, Governor of Kirk-Kilisseh, who is said to have been responsible for the panic which broke out in that town, has been executed."

MUST CONSULT RUMANIA.

States Will Have to Consider Her if Turkey Is Cut Up.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 28.—The Cabinet has decided that the circumstances do not warrant the mobilization of the Rumanian army.

The King, addressing the Ministers, declared, however, that the existing grave situation would impose upon Rumania "the duty of arriving at important decisions."

The King's speech is interpreted as indicating that in the event of Turkey's defeat Rumania will insist upon being consulted in any redistribution of Turkish dominions.

VIENNA, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—A Cabinet Council assembled at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was still sitting at midnight. Count von Berchtold, the Foreign Minister, presided.

It is reported that the council is debating the Balkan problem and the attitude of Rumania.

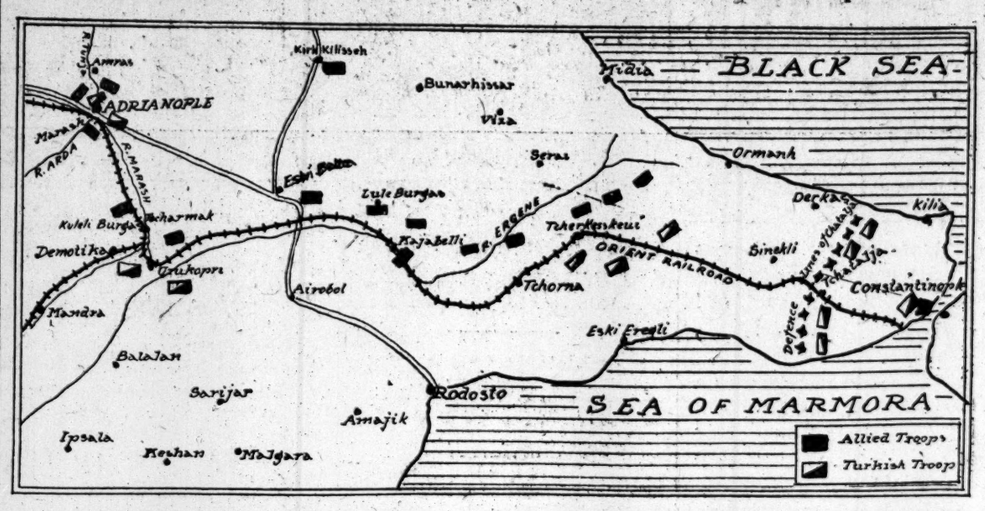
ITALIAN-FRENCH TREATY.

Rights of Respective Countries in Libya and Morocco Recognized.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Premier Poincaré and Tomasso Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador, to-day signed an agreement reciprocally recognizing France's right of entire freedom of action in Morocco and Italy's complete liberty in the Government of Libya.

By the agreement France and Italy grant to each other the most favored-nation [illegible] in Morocco and Libya, respectively.

Advance of the Allies On Constantinople.



At Tcherkesskeui, shown on the map, the Bulgarian troops have cut the railroad line, blocking the retreat of the Sultan's Forces from Adrianople. Tcherkesskeui is only about fifty miles from Constantinople.

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FINANCIERS FEAR EXTENSION OF WAR

Those in Paris Very Anxious—Prices Again Fall There and in Berlin.

WALL STREET CAN AID PEACE

Much American Money Lent to Germany and Austria—Criticism of the Diplomats.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The best financial opinion obtainable here does not share in any degree the optimistic convictions cabled to London newspapers as the consensus of views in Wall Street in regard to the outlook. A cabled statement that Saturday's relative firmness on the European Exchanges is indicative of a better feeling, based on the hope of disinterested intervention in the Balkans by England and France, is characterized as a misunderstanding of purely technical influences which tended to make the eve of the settlement appear certain.

The belief that Europe has been reassured by the prospect of the enforced confinement of hostilities to a limited area and by the feeling that the war will soon end, is said here to have no foundation, in the minds of Paris bankers at least.

Such financiers as risk conjecture as to the danger of a more or less general European conflict as an outgrowth of the Balkan war state emphatically that the danger has been increasing every day since the allies first demonstrated their ability to drive the Turks before them. Whereas a fortnight ago the peril of large complications seemed slight and distant, to-day this consideration is in sight, and if, at the end of thirty days' more fighting, the allies have pushed the Turks to the defense of Constantinople itself, the peril will be imminent, more so, in fact, than at any other time in any of the crises which so often have threatened the peace of Europe.

With the allies in Constantinople, say the bankers, the great peril will actually have arrived.

The statement that any general war will be staved off because Austria and Russia cannot move without the consent of the bankers of Paris and London is ridiculed here, because Paris has no loans outstanding at Vienna, and not enough in Berlin to make an absolutely universal calling of them of any effect. Since the Agadir incident, the bankers point out, Paris has had no control over or influence on German and Austrian diplomacy, the loans called then having been renewed, not here, but chiefly in New York. So far as Austria is concerned, they assert, New York can do more, directly and indirectly, to preserve the peace of Europe by financial pressure than can Paris and London.

As far as Russia is concerned, it is stated that, although she owes Paris heavily, the conditions of the debt are not such that French financial demands could resist the tremendous popular cries for action from the pan-Slavs for an instant or overcome the debt of gratitude which France owes to Russia for her moral support during the German war scare last year.

London, on the other hand, has not enough loans outstanding in Russia to count in such a crisis.

The bankers are not slow to acknowledge that, whereas Wall Street may have excellent ground for the expectation of a revival in its own market shortly after the election, it cannot reasonably expect anything but selling from Paris pretty much throughout the Winter. Every preparation here is said to be for a long adverse period on the Bourse, with little chance of a turn for the better before Spring.

The prediction is made rather generally that if any general conflict follows a victory, or quasi-victory of the allies it will come in the Spring, and financial interests, although as firmly against war as ever, appear to hold that, if France is ever to take part in such a struggle, she will never be any better prepared than then.

Criticism leveled against diplomacy's attitude in the whole episode is that all along the assumption that Turkey must certainly win has been allowed to get abroad—an assumption which has led already to no small disaster on the stock markets. That Turkey will win is distinctly the financial hope, just as it is distinctly not the popular hope, in France at least. Turkey's victory and the re-establishment of the old status in the Balkan Peninsula are the greatest desire of financial Paris, but it is not at all the belief of financiers that this outcome will be reached. As the allies gain victories, anxiety is bound to increase.

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The Bourse opened to-day with a firm tone, but on advices from Berlin and Vienna a heavy tendency developed and business became very restricted. In view of the astonishing successes of the Balkan allies and the complexity of the problem arising from the new conditions in the Near East, Premier Poincaré's speech failed in its primary purpose of inspiring confidence.

French rentes declined a trifle. Turkish Unified declined 1¼ points. Russian funds were very irregular. French banks were forced to sacrifice some of Saturday's gains. Banque de Paris fell 17 and Crédit Lyonnais 13 points. Ottoman Bank shares relapsed 8 points. In the mining market Rios, after a strong opening, relapsed 20 points despite optimistic circulars as to the prospects in the copper market.

Great anxiety is felt in regard to the monthly settlement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—In consequence of renewed fears of European complications arising out of the war, alarm again prevailed on the Berlin Boerse to-day.

Immense blocks of securities were thrown upon the market. Prices started to decline so rapidly that the great banks found it necessary to intervene with purchasing orders to prevent a general collapse.

Some persons fear that the monthly settlement may find that not a few concerns have been unable to weather the intermittent storms which the Balkan crisis produced in the past month.

TAFT COMING TO CONFER.

All the Leaders with Him at Hotel Manhattan To-night.

There will be an important political conference of Republican National and State leaders at the Hotel Manhattan to-night. President Taft will be present and go over the situation with National Chairman Charles D. Hilles and others.

The President's brothers, Charles P. and Henry W. Taft, and Chairman Hilles will entertain the President at dinner at the hotel before the conference begins.

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C. W. Luyster — James Thomson
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RUSH TO THE WAR BY SPECIAL TRAIN

Greek Volunteers in One Detail of 350 Arrive from San Francisco, Bound Home.

ONE SOLD OUT FOR $10.50

Single Example of $10,000 Sacrifice Is Cited to Show Willingness to Serve Fatherland.

The advance guard of an army of Greeks from the West, who will answer their country's call to arms, arrived yesterday at the Erie station in Jersey City in a special train. There were 350 in the party, all recruited in San Francisco. As the train rolled into the station at 6 o'clock a Greek or American flag was waving from each window of the six cars. Almost all were young men, and they came cheering for the United States and California, as well as for Greece. They fell into line four abreast and marched to the ferryboat, which brought them to the lower end of Manhattan.

In line was one man in the Greek naval uniform. His companions said he had served until a few months ago, when his enlistment expired, and he came to the United States. He was one of the first who signified to the Greek Consul General in San Francisco his willingness to return and take up arms for his country.

In charge of the detachment is Gus Stamatas, former Sergeant in the Greek Army, former Corporal in the California Volunteers, and with six years' service in the Philippines to his credit. Stamatas came to America in 1886, and was a citizen when the war with Spain began. He enlisted and went to the Philippines soon after Dewey's victory. After his enlistment expired he entered the civil service of the Government and was employed on telegraph construction work near Manila.

"I am an American," he said proudly, "but I am also a Greek. My mother and my brother, who is head of the People's Bank, are in Athens. I am going back because it is my duty to fight for the land in which I was born and in which my father died."

The men who arrived yesterday are from many walks of life. A number of them are store keepers and restaurant proprietors. They have sold their businesses for what they could get, and they are paying their own way back to Greece.

Stamatas's case is typical of many. He saved up $10,000 and went into the hotel and restaurant business. He sold out to go to the front for just $10.50, but with the privilege of getting his business back upon his return. In the meantime the man who invested $10.50 will manage the place and draw the profits. If the Sergeant is killed the business will become the buyer's without any further payment.

The special train left San Francisco last Wednesday. There was a parade before the men departed and a host of their countrymen wished them godspeed.

At Marion, Ohio, the home-going soldiers had a royal reception, and in Chicago they stopped an hour and a half, long enough for a parade near the station.

Among the most enthusiastic was Joseph Mertiris, who has been in this country many years and has adopted the name of Martin.

"It means something to go back after one has settled in this country and met with success in business," he said. "But when the call came to return and fight, I do not believe many of my countrymen thought much of their business. It was the call of the home country, and no matter where a man was born he would be a pretty poor man if he did not respond to the call of the Fatherland. We went to the Consul and told him we were ready to go back home and fight. The question of pay was not raised. Those who had more money than enough to get them home gave to some other man who was less well off, and the money was raised for this train and for our steamship fares back to Greece."

The call for the Greeks to return to their own country and fight is being answered loyally. Already another detail will leave that city on Wednesday, and another is ready to move from Ogden, Utah. Denver is furnishing half a regiment. The men will be cared for here by the Hellenic Society and will leave for Greece on the first Greek steamship sailing from this port.

HUSBAND GETS ONE CHILD.

Mrs. Reese Yields in Divorce Action and Accepts Property Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Oct. 28.—After much parleying on the part of attorneys for Gordon L. Reese of New York, representative of the Whitaker Paper Company in Cincinnati, and his wife, Edith Ford Reese, daughter of Charles E. Ford and granddaughter of the owner of Ford's Theatre, where Lincoln was assassinated, a compromise has finally been reached in the domestic mix-up of the couple.

The principal cause of the controversy has been the effort to obtain the custody of their two children. Mrs. Reese has been unmovable in her determination to fight to the bitter end for the control of both children. She has now acceded to her husband's demands to the extent that it has been agreed between them that each parent shall have the custody of one of the children, the husband having made a property settlement in favor of his wife and agreed to withdraw his suit.

Mrs. Reese's action will be tried next week.

BURY RECORDS IN CITY HALL.

Steel Box Contains Documents and Pictures for Future Generations.

The contractors for the marble work needed in the renovation of the City Hall have deposited in the wall of the passage between the rotunda and the Mayor's office a steel box containing various records of the period in which the work has been in progress. The box is locked, and has been imbedded in cement with a slab of marble an inch and a half thick in front of it. One key has been left in the box and another has been intrusted to Custodian Ryan, to be handed on to his successors in office.

In the box are photographs of Mayor Gaynor, Borough President McAneny, Charles J Gilman, President, and Thomas A. Shannon, Vice President, of the contracting company; copies of newspapers containing accounts of the shooting of Col. Roosevelt, a photograph of the Lincoln flag which was displayed last Independence Day, and various less dignified documents contributed by reporters and others. The contractors believe that the box is likely to remain undisturbed for many years, perhaps centuries, and its contents, if ever revealed, should be of particular interest to the discoverers.

6,000 REPUBLICANS ACCLAIM WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

and repractice her ancient principles. If we postpone it, our temper may change, and we shall postpone it if we do not put the Democratic Party in power.

"The Democratic Party is the only party as an organized force that can be put in charge of all the branches of the Government of the United States. That is true as a practical proposition. If you want a united and organized force led by men who are in entire sympathy with those practical aims, and will be in a position to carry the programme out, there is nothing to do in the year 1912 except to put the Democrats in power from top to bottom.

"The present House of Representatives is Democratic because the Republican Party broke its promises. But even with the assistance of the independent Republicans in the Senate, it was not possible to put the programme for which the country had been waiting past the veto of the President.

"So you have an arrested Government. You have a Government that is not responding to the wishes of the people. You have a Government whose very energies are stayed.

"If you want to release the force of the American people you have got to get possession of the Senate and the Presidency, as well as of the House. The only question, therefore, is, Do you trust the men who are now leading the Democratic Party? If you believe that they are the enemies of legitimate business, do not vote for them. If you believe that they are wild-eyed reformers, who do not know the prudent courses of change, do not vote for them. If you believe that they are inexperienced tyros, who do not know right from wrong, who do not know the practicable from the impracticable, do not vote for them. Vote as you trust; vote as you believe."

Speaking of the tariff, the Governor said:

"Nobody is proposing to upset business, and the very gentlemen who are threatening you with the upturning of the foundations of business know that nobody is proposing to do more than they promised to do—and broke their promises.

"I want to ask you to face very frankly the actual circumstances in which we stand and then ask yourselves what we ought to do. The so-called tariff system has ceased to be a system of protection. It has become a system of extortion, of special favors and of monopoly, and it is extortion and special favors and monopoly that we propose to root out and nothing else.

"In the meantime what has happened? Trade in this country has been checked, not fostered. America, so far as the merchant is concerned and the manufacturer, is now in a sort of a straitjacket. She is almost bursting the bands that hold her because she is producing a great deal more than the domestic market can take up, and if you do not open the gates of foreign commerce, America will presently come to a case of very serious congestion.

Destroyed Means of Commerce.

"And while we have been provincial and domestic and have turned all our energies in upon ourselves, until we have grown too big for the very territory that we occupy, what have we done? We have destroyed the means of commerce. We have allowed our merchant marine to go absolutely to decay.

"We have now put our foreign trade in the hands of carriers who have determined the routes and select as their ports of entry the very ports in which they have established their own commercial supremacy by a knowledge of foreign markets, and a long acquaintance with the processes of foreign trade, of which we are absolutely ignorant. And in the meantime we are spending millions upon millions to dig a great ditch through the Isthmus."

Gov. Wilson appealed thus to independent voters:

"The only reason that the Republican Party has gone to pieces is that the leaders of the Republican Party did not know what the voters of the Republican Party were thinking about. Audiences like this have gathered because they know that the Republican leaders do not know the Republican Party, and the Republican Party is now seeking to rid itself of the mistakes, not of its rank and file, but of the men who have too long postponed consulting them, and who have broken all the promises that they have made to them. So I am not appealing to you as a Democrat only; I am appealing to you as nearly as I can define it in this way, as myself a free American, connected with an organization that has set itself free, proposing a programme which every free and self-respecting man can vote for.

The question was flashed at the Governor, "How are you going to accomplish your promises?" He replied:

"We are going to undertake to do it by the originative independence of the American people. Safeguard American men against unfair competition and they will take care of themselves. I do not want a Government that will take care of me. I want a Government that will make other men take their hands off, so I can take care of myself."

"We have disclosed in recent years all the processes by which monopoly is established, and I say that we can remove those obstacles, one by one, as they disclose themselves by directing the general statutes of the Federal law against it. If you make the processes by which small men are undersold in particular markets; criminal if you penalize in the same way those discriminations by which retail dealers are punished; if they deal in the goods of anybody except the big manufacturers; if you see to it that raw materials are sold, not upon terms which you prescribe, but upon the same terms to everybody; if you see that the closed market for credit is opened by a very different banking system, then you have freed America, and I for my part am willing to stop there and see who has the best brains.

"I am not interested in helping the man who cannot get to the top by his own force of character and of mind. I am more interested in seeing that every man is free to make the most of himself."

From the Academy of Music the Governor was hurried to the Convention Hall to face a crowd, estimated at 19,000. This meeting had been arranged by the Democrats. There the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

Before this audience the Governor declared:

"The Democrats do not want free trade. The only thing the Democrats are out to bag is those special private interests which lie hidden in the protective system, and which the general body of American workingmen are not permitted to share."

The Governor made two addresses to large crowds in Westchester this afternoon. In one, at a local theatre, he asserted that there was not a business man in the country who had a fear of interruption of his business by Democratic success unless he had been breaking laws of the land and the laws of honor.

The Governor spent the night at a hotel here. He will go to Trenton to-morrow for State business and speak at Newark in the evening.

INTERESTS BEHIND ROOSEVELT.

Spreckels Declares They Brought Him Out to Disrupt Progressives.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Rudolph Spreckels, President of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League, made a telling speech in behalf of Gov. Wilson at the great meeting of Republicans which the Democratic candidate addressed here to-night. In it he declared that Col. Roosevelt was being used by the special privilege interests to promote their own welfare. Mr. Spreckels told how with other Progressives he had hoped and worked for the nomination of Senator La Follette as Republican candidate for President. He continued:

"I firmly believe that the special privilege interests fully realized the growing strength of the Progressive movement within the Republican Party, and that they feared the nomination of Senator La Follette. Therefore, through their agents, they deliberately brought about the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt, obviously with the intention of disrupting the Progressive Republican forces. How well they succeeded must now be apparent to all.

KEYSTONE STATE FOR WILSON.

Evidence Strong That Republican Split Will Result in Party Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The assertions of the Wilson supporters that they will carry Pennsylvania by a substantial majority are not merely idle predictions. There are plenty of cold, hard facts to back them up. Here are some of them, given by the National Committeeman, A. Mitchell Palmer:

1. The Democratic Party has never been so well organized, and is solidly behind Gov. Wilson.

2. The Republican Party is more evenly divided between Roosevelt and Taft than in any other State in the Union.

3. Gov. Wilson is suited to the Democrats of Pennsylvania and is finding more favor than any Democratic Presidential nominee in many years.

4. Republicans, disgusted with Senator Penrose on the one hand and with "Boss" Flinn on the other, are flocking to Wilson's support.

5. Inspired by the thought of victory, after fifty years of Republican control, the Democrats are fighting as they never fought before.

And there are a dozen other reasons which are being heard on every hand here, and which when calmly investigated seem to be built on foundations of solid rock.

The Democrats and their numerous allies among the independent Republicans predict with a confidence, reflected on all sides, that Wilson will carry the State by at least 50,000 votes. This they regard as the lowest estimate. The Governor is expected to poll something over 500,000 votes and leave 750,000 for Col. Roosevelt and President Taft to wrangle over. From the present outlook, the Colonel will outstrip the President by 50,000 to 75,000. That may depend upon the Socialist vote, of which the Bull Moose Party is looking for a not inconsiderable part.

A Hold-up!

Three men, posing as employes of the telephone company, entered the private offices of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, 248 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, this afternoon, bound and gagged the girl cashier, and plundered the safe of nearly $1,000.

The girl, Alice Dennis, alone in the office, was trussed up with ropes by the robbers and a chloroform-saturated handkerchief stuffed in her mouth, while the men plundered the safe. She wriggled loose and gave the alarm, but the men escaped.—*Mail.*

Every business house in New York having money or valuables in safes should procure a combined *Burglary and "Hold-up"* Policy issued by this Company. Address your broker or

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY, 115 Broadway

Capital, Two Million Dollars

NOTE: We bond more people than any other Company in the world.

The Man in the Tower on a Moot Point

Can a man of refined taste get an acceptable dress suit ready to wear?

It depends on where he goes and whether or not he approaches evening dress with too flippant familiarity or undue deference, either of which will twist his view.

Broadway Jones has one distinct idea of a dress suit.

Wall Street Smith has another.

Judge Rochelle has a much more conservative idea, separated by at least forty-five minutes from Broadway Jones's.

Yet all three—knowing their New York well—can mention a place where you may get a dress suit, ready made, which has been purified by the omission of solecisms and provincialisms.

One that meets the code metropolitan at every point—and fits.

* * *

Weber and Heilbroner's is the place. Here is a special dress suit at $35—or a Tuxedo suit at $32. Tuxedo coat alone at $23.50.

Special in this case means it is the best value we have ever known in evening clothes.

Made of the same dress worsted, or drape, as the high grade made-to-measure suits.

Satin lined—with silk sleeve linings.

Other evening clothes up to $53—fitted to you perfectly.

Weber and Heilbroner evening dress shirts, ties and waistcoats, immaculately and gracefully correct.

Their French block silk hat, at $6, might be exchanged by the check boy for a $10 hat.

Weber and Heilbroner

369 Broadway 241 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
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Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 28th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

All Men Are Equal in Saks Clothes

¶ By the simple expedient of employing only one class of labor—the best, we have eliminated caste from clothes.

¶ We recognize no gradations of style any more than we recognize gradations of honesty.

¶ Either a garment has style or it has not—how can there be such a thing as good, bad or indifferent style?

¶ You may sit in the "gods," so to speak, or ogle in the orchestra, or bask exclusive in a box—but whatever price you pay at the box office Style is the performance on the stage.

¶ We style all clothes alike, price differences being determined by differences in fabrics and linings and by the amount of time expended in the tailoring.

¶ So that a Saks garment at twenty dollars and one at forty dollars exhibit no difference in lines, but are equally distinctive and individual.

¶ Thus all men who wear Saks clothes are well dressed, and what you pay or do not pay for a Saks garment is nobody's business but your own.

¶ Even though you wear a twenty-dollar Saks garment, it is not sicklied o'er with the pale cast of economy.

¶ On the contrary, it has every appearance of having cost a great deal more than you paid for it.

Suits .....17.50 to 50.00
Overcoats .17.50 to 75.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

WHITMAN TO HOLD INFORMERS IN JAIL

Continued from Page 1.

Goff will permit Becker to indulge in any sentimental harangue, any protestations of his innocence, and accusations against those who tried him that he was unjustly convicted.

Clerk Penny's question which might open the way for such a speech by Becker will follow the motion of District Attorney Whitman that sentence be pronounced. This will be the first work of the court. With Becker's statement, if he makes one, out of the way, Mr. McIntyre will next make the three usual motions—to have the verdict set aside on the ground that it is contrary to the weight of evidence, to have a new trial ordered, and to have judgment arrested.

There is no doubt, of course, that Justice Goff will deny all these motions, nor is there any doubt that he will pronounce sentence of death on Becker. The proceedings before the Justice will close then and Becker will be turned over to the custody of Sheriff Julius Harburger. Under the law it would be possible for Mr. Harburger to allow Becker to remain in the Tombs for ten days more, and this request is almost certain to be made in Becker's behalf by his lawyers, for in the Tombs he could consult readily with them concerning his trial, and also receive daily visits from his wife.

May Go to Sing Sing at Once.

It is understood, however, that the Sheriff will have Becker transferred from the Tombs to the death house in Sing Sing Prison on the same day he is sentenced. Once in Sing Sing, Becker can no longer be a cause of responsibility to the Sheriff, and it is understood that Mr. Harburger will be ready to be rid of this responsibility as soon as he may.

With the conclusion of Becker's case before Justice Goff the District Attorney will move for trial the case of "Red Phil" Davidson, the slayer of "Big Jack" Zelig, and Justice Goff is expected to start the trial immediately.

Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss, who prosecuted Becker, will be in charge of this trial also. He said yesterday that he did not expect the trial to last more than a few days, and following it the trials of the gunmen would be taken up as rapidly as possible. Davidson killed Zelig on a trolley car in full sight of many persons and since then has confessed the murder and explained his reasons for seeking Zelig's death. There can be no long defense offered, therefore.

In the cases of the gunmen, "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg, "Whitey" Lewis and "Dago Frank" Cirofici, Mr. Moss expects four days will suffice for any one of the trials, and that there will be trials he is quite certain. The rumor that the slayers were prepared to plead guilty to murder in the second degree gained some credence yesterday and in the days before, but Mr. Moss practically set this gossip at rest yesterday.

He explained that the State had remarkably strong cases against all of the four men and he thought it highly improbable that the District Attorney would accept pleas from the men. He pointed to the fact that all of them bore bad reputations and that nothing probably would have a greater effect on other gunmen and incipient gunmen than the conviction and sentencing to death of Rosenthal's slayers.

"Besides, what would the public think if we let these men off with twenty-year sentences?" demanded Mr. Moss.

The fact that a failure to convict the gunmen might upset the Becker verdict, since his guilt depends entirely on that of the actual slayers, was advanced as a reason for accepting pleas from the gangsters, but Mr. Moss feels no fear that any of the four men can escape. The cases against them, he thinks, are so strong as to be almost beyond question.

Shapiro to Identify Gunmen.

The men, by their own request, will have separate trials, and it is understood now that William Shapiro, driver of the gray murder car, will appear in court at each trial and identify the defendant as one of the four slayers who escaped in his car. Shapiro has not openly identified the gunmen as yet, though it is understood that he has done so in private, and it is known that he, like many other witnesses, is terrified at the prospect of facing the men and pointing an accusing finger at them. That he and the others have had some cause to feel afraid is evidenced by an occurrence in Mr. Moss's private office when little Mrs. "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg entered it after having testified for the State against Becker. Louis Krause, the waiter, who identified the slayers, was sitting there, and Mrs. Rosenberg is reported to have gone right up to him exclaiming:

"You just wait. My husband's friends will take care of you. You'll be the next one."

Mrs. Rosenberg was released in $2,500 bail yesterday, Judge Swann in General Sessions accepting this amount when representations were made to him that the girl wife was about to become a mother. Mrs. Rosenberg, who had been detained in the House of Detention, hurried to the Tombs, but could not see her husband as she had not procured a pass. She was asked whether Mrs. Horowitz, "Gyp the Blood's" bride, had got bail, but she intimated that she didn't know or care. The women had been close friends until Mrs. Rosenberg went on the witness stand.

Mrs. Becker was more fortunate than the wife of the gunman, for she was with her husband in the counsel room of the Tombs for two hours yesterday, leaving about 2 o'clock. She returned at 5 o'clock, but was unable to see her husband again, and contented herself with writing him a long letter. It was nearly 6 o'clock when she left the jail.

None of Becker's counsel saw him yesterday, but they were busy preparing his case for appeal. Information reached Mr. McIntyre yesterday, from no very authoritative source, however, of three new witnesses who could fix the killing of Rosenthal on Harry Vallon and also discredit the testimony of Sam Schepps.

New Witnesses for Becker?

One of these witnesses was said to be an uptown gambler, who was ready to swear that he witnessed the killing, saw Vallon fire the shots, and then saw him escape in the murder car. Another witness, whose identity is not disclosed, was described to Mr. McIntyre as a lawyer and a man of unquestioned standing in the community, who could tell of a conversation with Rose in the Tombs, in which Rose confessed that Vallon had committed the murder. The third man, also unnamed, was said to have been in the Lafayette Baths on the night preceding the murder, to have accompanied the affidavit-seeking party to the home of Dora Gilbert, and afterward in the red car to Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue. The value of his testimony was said to lie in the fact that he could swear Sam Schepps had not entered Tom Sharkey's saloon, as Schepps said, but had gone to the Third Avenue elevated and taken a train uptown.

Mr. McIntyre places almost no value on these witnesses, since the reputable lawyer at least would have come forward when Becker needed him rather than have kept silent and seen an innocent man convicted of murder. In like way, the other witnesses would not, Mr. McIntyre thinks, have kept the information to themselves. The lawyer has not much hope of developing new evidence. In fact, he thinks he has evidence enough to free Becker if, at a new trial, he can get it before the jury. Becker himself, before he regained his courage and ceased speaking yesterday, issued a statement which, he declared, Jack Sullivan could support, and which would counteract the stories of the informers. It was his accusation that Rose, Webber, and the others had planned murder before.

Sullivan, in the few hours that from the witness stand he raved and shouted, disregarding the admonishments of counsel and court, did manage to hint at this plot, but he was not allowed to tell of it. What he could have told Becker told yesterday.

He said that two months before Rosenthal's murder, Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps had plotted to remove Webber's partner, "Rachey" Braunstein, so that Rose and Vallon could take his place in Webber's establishment. It was planned to have Braunstein, carrying $10,000 to consummate a deal which Webber pretended to have arranged, meet Webber downtown. There he was to have been killed and robbed, said Becker, and afterward it was to have been made to appear that he had been killed by thugs for the money he carried.

"I am sorry Jack Sullivan could not tell this story," said Becker. "He learned of the plot, warned Braunstein, and prevented the murder. Then he helped Braunstein escape. He could have told all of this had he been permitted to do so."

Two heads are better than one. Let's put yours and ours together to get *your* becoming style in

Young's Hats

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3 & $4

"Here—Take These Tablets —Notice How Quickly Your Throat Trouble Disappears"

NOTHING is more uncomfortable and painful—or more likely to lead to serious complications than sore throat.

The first indication of dryness and inflammation in your throat should be a tip for you to take the "ounce of prevention." Sore throat is bad enough in itself—and it has a habit of turning into something more serious. You cannot gargle the troubles away—because a gargle cannot reach the seat of infection—the throat itself.

Wulfing's Formamint

THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

not only gets at the trouble and kills the germs by mixing with the saliva and softly bathing the membrane with its antiseptic, germicidal elements, but also affords immediate relief from the local soreness and irritation.

Formamint can be taken any place—any time—convenience itself—no fuss or bother such as the use of a gargle makes necessary. It is a relentless germ-detective, seeking the trouble makers—the germs—no matter how deep they lie ensconced in the folds and cavities of the throat—and destroying them. Formamint is a pleasant tasting tablet—that easily dissolves in the mouth—releasing its powerful germicide which mixes with saliva and is carried around and over the mouth and throat membranes. Like all really good things—it is simplicity and efficiency combined.

At All Druggists, 50 Tablets for 50 Cents

Seriously consider whether you can afford the risks of not using Formamint. Let us send you a trial tube. Two Cents to defray packing and postage will bring it to you.

A. WULFING & CO., 26K, IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK

Makers of Sanatogen—the Food Tonic

Germs from the dust

Germs from the air

Same plate, showing no germ life after use of FORMAMINT.

Enrico Caruso, the world's greatest tenor, writes:

"I have found Formamint Tablets very pleasant to the taste and beneficial to the throat."

From The Lancet:

"The sole object of a medicinal lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT—which meets this requirement."

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Upon receipt of a two-cent stamp to pay postage we will gladly send you a FREE trial tube.

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that are *real* bargains. We have a few slightly-used

The *Baldwin* Piano is being used by Mme. Sembrich and other prominent artists appearing in America this season—We invite inspection.—Considering *quality*, they are not *costly*.

Baldwin, Briggs, and other standard makes for sale on easy terms.

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5 pieces made to order for $5.75

Including all labor and binding, allowing 20 yards of material to each Parlor Suit. All work expertly done and guaranteed to fit. Write or phone, and our representative, with samples, will call.

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THE TIMES'S WIRELESS DISPATCHES

CZAR HAS FORBIDDEN PRINCE'S MARRIAGE

Romanovsky Threatened with Loss of His Title and Fortune and with Expulsion

SO BREAKS HIS ENGAGEMENT

Is Said to be Heartbroken, but Will Not Marry Fraulein von Friedlanderfuld, Berlin Heiress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The engagement of Berlin's greatest heiress, Fräulein von Friedländerfuld, to Prince Alexander Romanovsky of Russia, announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 5, has been broken at the command of the Czar.

The Imperial Russian family will not consent to a matrimonial alliance between a Jewess and a Prince of the royal blood, and the Prince has been notified that he could carry out his purpose of marrying the daughter of the German "Coal King" only by renouncing his rank, title, and fortune, and suffering expulsion from Russia and excommunication from the Orthodox Church. If he decided on the marriage, he was warned, his properties and prerogatives would be transferred without reserve to his younger brother, Prince Serge Georgevitch.

Prince Alexander yielded to the Czar's order, and the betrothal was declared off.

Herr von Friedländerfuld offered to make over to his daughter's fiancé more than the Prince's own fortune in the event of the marriage, but the Prince fears to incur the Czar's displeasure and does not relish the prospect of banishment from his native country. He is deeply in love with Fräulein von Friedländerfuld, and is at present in the Crimea "eating his heart out with disappointment and anguish," according to a Berlin friend of the couple.

When THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent asked Herr von Friedländerfuld if he wished to discuss the affair, the "Coal King" simply said: "No engagement exists between my daughter and Prince Romanovsky."

CHARGE CUBAN DEATH PLOT.

Conservatives Tell Gomez of Plan to Kill Menocal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—An alleged conspiracy to assassinate Gen. Menocal, the Conservative Presidential nominee, was denounced to President Gomez this afternoon and an investigation was ordered. It was charged that five policemen had been selected for the deed, and that a house had been obtained, near Gen. Menocal's residence in Vedade, which was passed by him several times daily. The plot, it was alleged, was that the policemen should fire on Gen. Menocal with mausers, and when it was certain he was dead two or three negroes would be chased and probably killed to make it appear that they were the real assassins.

Police officials questioned to-night admitted that the charge had been made, but declared the story to be unfounded.

It is said that five distinct plans to assassinate Gen. Menocal have been made within as many weeks, and conservative leaders are beginning to believe that the plot will be carried out, owing to Gen. Menocal's utter disregard for his safety. Gen. Menocal refuses to carry arms or allow any other escort than his three campaign aides. It is not believed that further trouble will ensue in Havana, owing to the thorough command of the situation by Gen. Mendieta; but the Government is uneasy regarding possible conflicts in Cienfuegos, where the tension is exceedingly strong.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The leaders of the rival parties having signed an agreement to suspend all political meetings and requested the partisan press to abstain from exciting utterances, it appears reasonably probable that no further political disorder will occur.

The election will be held on Nov. 1, and the Government is not relaxing its precautions to crush any otubreak in the bud. The cavalry patrols in Havana were doubled to-night. Troopers fully armed are riding in pairs in the principal streets, but there is not the least sign of trouble.

Alfredo Zayas and various liberal leaders had a conference lasting several hours to-night with President Gomez and Secretary of State Sanguily. Señor Zayas said afterward that the conference related solely to complaints received from various parts of the island that the rural guards were behaving unfairly toward the Liberals, with the apparent intent to intimidate and deter them from going to the polls.

Señor Zayas also said that the President had given assurances that he would see that absolute impartiality was observed by the rural guards and the police.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Intervention in Cuba is not entertained in administration circles, notwithstanding the recourse of violence in the city of Havana. The State Department is keeping a close watch on affairs in Cuba, and a peaceful election, despite the existing tense feeling, is looked for.

President Taft is said to be satisfied that the leading men of Cuba are desirous of maintaining order through the election, and at no time has felt that a crisis will occur in Cuba at this time.

NEWSPAPER LAW HEARING.

Supreme Court Advances It to Dec. 2 —No Other Decisions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Supreme Court to-day advanced to Dec. 2 for argument the cases involving the constitutionality of the newspaper section of the postal appropriation law.

[illegible] were announced in either [illegible] State rate, or Union

CARUSO IN TEARS AGAIN.

Is Overcome with Emotion at the Slander Trial in Milan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MILAN, Oct. 28.—After a few more witnesses had been heard to-day in the case of Enrico Caruso against Signorina Giachetti and others, the pleading began.

While counsel for the plaintiff was speaking Caruso was moved to tears and was obliged to leave the court.

The Public Prosecutor abandoned the accusation of calumny, but maintained that of libel, and asked the tribunal to condemn Signorina Giachetti to one year in prison and to pay $200 fine. As for Gaetano Loria, the theatrical agent residing in New York, who is not present for trial, and the chauffeur Romati, he asked for a sentence of one year and four months in jail for each. For the Neapolitan journalist Micdelazzi he asked four months' imprisonment.

An interesting point in the speech of the prosecutor was his statement that Signorina Giachetti was right in considering the disputed jewels as her property. Caruso, he said, had given them to her, and had no right to take them from her.

The case will, it is expected, end to-morrow.

BARRIE PLAYLET SURVIVES

But Shaw and Pinero Pieces Will Be Dropped from Triple Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Charles Frohman's famous triple bill at the Duke of York's Theatre, consisting of playlets by Barrie, Shaw, and Pinero, has proved a failure. The Shaw and Pinero pieces will be taken off and their places will be taken on Nov. 6 by a modern life play, "Instinct," which comes from America and has been given with success at Liverpool. Aubrey Smith and Lilian Braithwaite will take the leading rôles.

One playlet of the triple bill survives, Barrie's "Rosalind" being retained as a curtain raiser.

AMERICAN BALLOON REPORTS

"Million Population" in International Race Lands on the Baltic.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The American balloon "Million Population," piloted by John Berry, one of the contestants in the international race for the Gordon Bennett Cup, is reported to have landed at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Grambin, near Ueckermuende, in the vicinity of Stettin, on the Baltic Sea. Grambin is about ninety miles due north of Berlin.

According to dispatches received from various points at 5 o'clock this afternoon the other balloons were generally heading to the east after sailing northward in the night. They were all about the latitude of Berlin.

It is regarded as probable that the winner will be carried again to Russia, in which direction the balloons were being driven this morning by a brisk west wind.

Among the twenty balloons there are three American, the committee at the last moment allowing John Watts to compete regularly in the balloon Duesseldorf, which took the place of the wrecked Kansas City II.

The "Million Population" is the only representative of the United States to report. A message was thrown out near Halborstadt saying "All well. Slow progress."

POWERS PROTEST TO CHINA.

Say the Salt Revenues Are Earmarked for the Boxer Indemnity.

PEKING, Oct. 28.—The diplomatic representatives of eleven countries at a meeting to-day decided to protest against the alienation by China of the salt revenues while the Boxer indemnity remains unpaid.

They will protest also against China's contention that she is justified in hypothecating the salt revenues in excess of 12,000,000 taels, (about $8,000,000,) which was their amount when pledged for the payment of the indemnity.

THE CZAREVITCH BETTER.

His Temperature and Pulse Only Slightly Above Normal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The condition of Crown Prince Alexis continues to improve, according to information from Spala.

His temperature and pulse this evening were only slightly above normal.

MARCONI LEAVES SPEZIA.

Abruzzi Sees Him Off — Messages from the King and Queen.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

SPEZIA, Oct. 28.—William Marconi has left here for Turin, after having been in the Naval Hospital since the automobile accident which cost him the sight of his right eye.

The Duke of the Abruzzi paid Mr. Marconi a last visit at the hospital and expressed satisfaction at seeing the inventor looking so well notwithstanding the bandage over the eye socket. The King and Queen wrote to Mrs. Marconi sending cordial messages. Mr. Marconi was accompanied on his journey by Dr. Pastega, who has attended him devotedly throughout his illness He will be for a few days under the care of Prof. Bayardi of Turin. On his departure he was the object of an enthusiastic demonstration. The Duke of the Abruzzi and the civil and military authorities of Spezia were present at the station.

Mr. Marconi has been unable to answer the numberless messages of sympathy he has received and wishes publicly to thank all who sent them.

PACKING MORGAN TREASURES

More Art Objects About to be Sent Here from London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—J. Pierpont Morgan's agents are slowly shipping the contents of 13 Prince's Gate to New York.

Although the famous Fragenard Room is still intact and the world-renowned miniature collection remains, the business of packing up has begun in earnest. The cases containing the rock crystal and gold fifteenth and sixteenth century altar vessels, reliquaries, and similar treasures have been dismantled.

The old Chelsea china groups and wonderful old French étuis of all styles have been taken out of the first-floor salons to be sent to America.

JOINS CANADIAN CABINET.

Louis Coderre Succeeds F. D. Monk as Minister of Public Works.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Oct. 23. — The Gazette, the Government organ here, announced to-day that Louis Coderre, member for Hochelaga, had been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet made when F. D. Monk resigned from the portfolio of Minister of Public Works as a protest against the Government's naval policy. Mr. Coderre will act also as Minister of Mines.

The Government's naval policy which resulted in a break in the Cabinet includes an immediate cash contribution of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 to the British Admiralty.

WOMEN RUN AUTO COAST TO COAST

Miss Copley and Mrs. Raum of San Diego, California, Make Trip for Vacation.

HURRYING HOME TO VOTE

Tell of Queer Hotels and of Floods, but Say They Enjoyed Every Moment of the Journey.

Somebody has crossed the continent in an automobile, once in a while, lately, but usually the journey has been undertaken to advertise a car, or a tire, or something else appertaining to manufacturers' publicity. At the Plaza are two women who the other day completed an auto trip from San Diego, Cal., to Boston, and it was undertaken, so they said yesterday, just to pass a pleasant Summer vacation.

Miss Edythe I. Copley, who owns the automobile, is deputy clerk for her county, and her sister, Mrs. Rae Copley Raum, who accompanied her, is the independent candidate for the Mayoralty of San Diego. The municipal elections will not be held for several months, but Miss Copley and Mrs. Raum will make only a short stay in New York in order to reach San Diego in time to cast their votes in the Presidential election. Mrs. Raum is a member of the Progressive State Central Committee.

Miss Copley and Mrs. Raum take part in Red Cross work, and were two of the four San Diego women who crossed the Mexican border last year, in Miss Copley's automobile, collected about seventy of the wounded after the first battle of Tia Juana and looked after them, and then took care of a camp of 250 refugees for five months.

"We started from San Diego June 30," said Mrs. Raum yesterday, and while we did not arrive in Boston until last Tuesday, we rode in the car just fifty days. The longest day's journey was 248 miles.

"The only bit of the road we did not cover in the auto was a space between Marengo, Iowa, and Aurora, Ill. The frame of the machine had been strained somewhere—we think on the desert—and as we had to get a new one, and were to visit relatives at Aurora, we decided to travel that much by train and rest there while the new frame was coming.

"We came by way of San Francisco, and crossed into Nevada at Glenbrook. Thence we traveled by Carson City to Reno, and took to the desert at Fallon. We got out of it at Evanston, and made our way to Salt Lake, and thence to Rawlins, Wyo., where we were held up by storms. There we met the Webb party, of New York, who, in two machines, are on their way around the world. Thence we went to Medicine Bow, Laramie, Denver, Greeley, and then to Omaha.

No Love for Western Nebraska.

"I might say, in passing, that Western Nebraska is the most God-forsaken country we saw on the whole trip. Every other part of the country had at least something of promise in it, but Western Nebraska, no. Next we traveled to Des Moines, and then to Marengo, where we took the train and shipped the car. From Aurora we went to Logansport, Ind., thence to Fort Wayne, Fremont, Ohio; Cleveland, Erie, Penn.; Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Springfield Mass., and finally Boston. Our odometer registered a little over 5,000 miles. The machine was shipped to San Diego from Boston.

"We took no camping outfit with us, and no extra oil or gasolene. These are not necessary. When we met Gov. Ofdie at Glenbrook, Nev., he advised us to get a desert pilot and a chauffeur. We secured two excellent men, who knew the desert and everybody on it. Our pilot was a University of Nevada man, and a nephew of a Supreme Court Judge. Without him we never could have made the trip as well as we did.

"At Reno we were held up by floods almost a week. But the Nevada desert is the most beautiful region I ever saw. It is perfectly barren by nature, but in the irrigated spots it blossoms like a rose. We never were further than sixty miles from a railroad, but once we were sixty-five miles from a ranch. The roads were good, though they are simply worn wheel tracks.

"At Salt Lake we were held up a week again on account of rains. The same thing happened in Wyoming, where we were caught in the desert, and it took a wagon, four horses and five men to get us to a sheep ranch. The car stayed there ten days before the road was safe to travel over, and meanwhile we went to Denver, and returned to join the car again.

"The hotels in that country are comfortable, if you are willing to put up with a limited bill of fare. You are apt to eat ham and eggs and fried potatoes three times a day, but you get used to it. Our two desert men knew just how to treat the people we met. A party from Toledo, Ohio, in two machines, met us near a mining town, and warned us not to stop there. They said it was a terrible place. Our informants had been horrified to find that the landlady of the hotel was 60 years old, while her husband was only 25. We, however, were not regulating the matrimonial affairs of the desert. We learned afterward that the woman had come from Missouri, and had been the dearest friend of her husband's mother. When the latter died, she had gone West to look up the son, found him keeping a saloon on the desert and married him.

"At Wanship, Utah, we stopped in a hotel, but I had to cook dinner for nine persons. The wife of the landlord was ill, and the woman who had been obtained to take her place had just been made a grandmother, and had quit work to celebrate the event.

"I found fresh mutton and potatoes, and they had bread, milk, cream and eggs, so I went into the kitchen and cooked for all hands.

Red Cross Training of Service.

"In Austin, Nev., one morning some men came running in and asked for the 'Red Cross Women.' A man had been injured and there was no doctor. The man had cut a finger off with a plane, and when a friend asked how he had done it, he said 'Just so,' and shaved off two other fingers, illustrating. We were able to dress the wound and bind it up.

"In the Wyoming desert seven machines were stalled behind ours. One had been stalled two weeks and the people who owned it were camping there, waiting for some new parts to arrive.

Social Distinctions Missing.

"There is no such thing as social distinctions in the desert, and you cannot dine at one table and your chauffeur at another. People who make the trip should get used to that idea before they start.

"I was much amazed at the evidence throughout the West of the work that was being done by correspondence schools. At a little town in Utah, in a hotel that was a little building only a story and a half high, in the parlor I saw a piano, an organ, two mandolins, a guitar, a violin and a banjo. I was told that all the members of the family that kept the hotel played one instrument or another, and all had taken their lessons through a correspondence school.

"In another little village, in Utah, a charming woman talked with us while the machine was taking gasolene. She was the wife of the storekeeper. She used such delightful English that I was moved to ask where she came from. She said she was a native. I commented on her language.

"'I am the leader of our Chautauqua here,' she informed me. 'We have to have something of that sort out here.'

"I didn't find anything of that sort in Western Nebraska. There the people had absolutely no comforts and no conveniences in their houses.

"The filthiest place we saw on the whole trip was Thayer, in Indiana. The place was pretty, yet I have never seen such uncleanly looking people. The worst roads were in Wyoming. In the desert country, I want to say, we never found a single hotel where there were not accommodations of all kinds for women. Everything is done for women in that country.

"Crossing the desert we were advised not to wash our faces, but to cover them with cold cream. If you use water on your face the alkali of the desert will make it fearfully sore. You must wear the most comfortable shoes, and be extremely careful about food.

"'If you are not used to tinned food don't touch it,' our pilot advised us.

"I disregarded his advice twice, and was ill both times. He advised me not to wear a veil. I thought I knew better how to protect my complexion than a youngster of 26, and wore a veil, with the result that my face was chapped fearfully."

REPORT EXCISE VIOLATIONS.

Policemen Out of Uniform Find Forty-two Saloons Open on Sunday.

Forty-two affidavits charging saloons with violations of the excise law were submitted to the District Attorney yesterday by patrolmen who were assigned on Sunday to enter saloons in plain clothes and get evidence of the illegal sale of liquor. This was generally taken to be a departure from the policy of the Gaynor Administration in regard to the enforcement of the excise law, but it was said at City Hall and at Police Headquarters that there was nothing unusual in the proceeding and that it did not indicate a change in the method of dealing with saloon keepers who sold liquor on Sunday and after closing hours.

At Police Headquarters it was said that on every Sunday, saloons were entered by policemen assigned to get evidence of violations of the excise law. The movement against saloons selling liquor last Sunday was unusual in one respect, though it was admitted. Generally the men who enter saloons and buy drinks on Sunday in order to obtain evidence, are members of three special squads of detectives. Last Sunday these men were needed for other work and patrolmen out of uniform were called in to take their place in running down excise violations. More than 100 patrolmen were used instead of the three special squads which have thirty-six members. The policemen were assigned to districts remote from their usual posts.

It was said yesterday at the District Attorney's office that the number of saloons charged with violating the excise law last Sunday was not exceptionally large. The average number of complaints lodged against places charged with selling liquor on Sunday has been fifty a week in Mayor Gaynor's Administration. Mayor Gaynor's objection to having the police investigate excise violations it was said, was directed against the men on post in the same neighborhood as the saloons which they reported for breaking the law. He was said to feel that this paved a way for graft.

He did not object he declared to the special assignment of men from other districts to the work.

A REVERSION

It is the province of the Architect to condemn poor work in a building for his client, but it is a reversion of the order of things that an Architect should have occasion to do it.

We hope we have too keen a sense of fitness of things ever to leave to the Architect that work which we are competent and called upon to do for ourselves.

The least the Contractor can do is to erect a building according to the Architect's plans and specifications, and this Company never does any less.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Distinctiveness:

Young men crave distinctiveness in clothes, and the only place to get that distinction, individual perfection in style, fit, finish and workmanship is from a

Distinctive Tailor

The clothes we are making for our FIFTH AVENUE following can be had by the young men and the particular dressers in a three-piece suit made up by our force of expert workmen at the special price of $30 in our new department for the young men who do not care to pay our regular prices of $50 to $80.

Suits $30.00 and up
Made to Measure
Special Line of Overcoating.
Joseph Stewart, Inc.
259 FIFTH AVENUE

POLITICAL.

FOR WHOM

DO YOU INTEND VOTING

FOR

Justice of the Supreme Court?

You never got any good out of the seven wonders of the world: You will out of this wonderful smoke.
Velvet
"The Smoothest" TOBACCO
10¢ TINS
Handy 5¢ bags—or one pound glass humidor jars
Velvet
TOBACCO
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

"The Big Store"
"A CITY IN ITSELF"
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

For Today

MAIN BUILDING

For the Men:

A Sensational Sale of Men's "Duofold" Health Underwear—We Announce the Lowest Prices Ever Advertised for this Famous Brand. All Sizes up to 50. Featured are:

$1.25 Shirts and Drawers, at.. 79c	$1.75 Combination Suits, at..$1.15
$1.75 Shirts and Drawers, at..$1.15	$2.50 Combination Suits, at...$1.65
$2.25 Shirts and Drawers, at..$1.45	$3.50 Combination Suits, at...$2.25
$3 Shirts and Drawers, at.....$1.95	$4 to $5 Combination Suits, at.$2.95

2,400 WINTER OVERCOATS—For Men and Youths; values $15 to $25; your choice at $10.75.

$15 to $25 Double-Breasted Overcoats.	$15 to $25 Convertible-Collar Overcoats
$18 to $25 Raglan Overcoats.	$15 to $25 Button-Through Overcoats
$15 to $25 quarter-silk-lined Overcoats.	$15 Silk-Faced Overcoats.
$15 to $25 Chesterfield Overcoats.	$15 to $25 Fly-Front Overcoats.
$15 to $25 Belted-Back Overcoats.	$15 to $25 Oxford Overcoats.
$15 to $25 Split-Sleeve Overcoats.	$15 to $25 Gray Overcoats.
	$15 to $20 Black Overcoats.
	$15 to $25 Fancy Overcoats.

All desirable lengths, from 44 to 52 inches long. Overcoats full-lined, half-lined and quarter-lined; your choice at $10.75.

For the Women:

A GREAT SALE OF WOMEN'S $15 to $30 GOWNS AND DRESSES, at.....$9.75
Every fashionable material is represented in this collection. Over 50 styles to select from.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF WOMEN'S FUR COATS, FUR NECKPIECES AND MUFFS—at savings of 25 to 50 per cent. and in many cases even more. Included are:—
WOMEN'S $50 RUSSIAN PONYSKIN COATS, at.....$34.50
WOMEN'S $79.50 CARACUL SKIN FUR COATS, at.....$59.50
WOMEN'S $135 HANDSOMELY MOIRED PONYSKIN COATS, at.....$89.50
And Matched Fur Sets at Astonishing Price-Reductions.

Extra Special

BOYS' 25c RIBBED FAST BLACK SCHOOL HOSE; all sizes; pair.. 7c
WOMEN'S 39c LAWN DRESS OR COAT COLLARS—also PRINCESS LACE YOKES; each..... 8c
WOMEN'S $1 and $1.25 PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES, at..... 50c
WOMEN'S $2.50 and $3 SAMPLE HIGH SHOES, at..... 75c
WOMEN'S $4 to $7.50 SKIRTS, at.....$1.95
(NO MAIL, TELEPHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED ON "EXTRA SPECIALS.")

GREENHUT BUILDING

NOW IN PROGRESS A MIGHTY CARPET AND RUG SALE AND EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS. Also Featured Today as

Extra Special

35c to 65c GRAY ENAMEL WARE—Cooking pots with covers, coffee pots, tea pots, bread raisers, water pails, dish pans, etc., all perfect quality; family sizes; each..... 15c
(NO MAIL, TELEPHONE OR C. O. D. ORDERS FILLED ON "EXTRA SPECIALS."

TO OUT-OF-TOWN VISITORS.
Don't fail to take in The Big Store as a portion of your itinerary when you come to New York. The Big Store is always a place of interest. Come in—you are welcome.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter.

FOUNDED 1827 Arnold. Constable & Co. FOUNDED 1827

A REMARKABLE SALE
Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29th and 30th

350 Men's Raincoats

Highest grades — Very latest models.
Regular $18.00 to $25.00 Qualities.
AT THE UNUSUAL PRICE
14.25

Every Coat absolutely rainproof, made of the very best well known standard fabrics, confidently recommended. Made expressly for us in accordance with special specifications as to materials, workmanship, proofing and model, comprising the following:
SCOTCH TWEEDS—Newest effects in the best shades of Tan and Grey.
HOMESPUNS—Brown and Tan mixtures, velvet collars—English model.
CHEVIOTS—Pepper and Salt mixtures in dark and medium shades.
FANCY WORSTEDS—Neat pattern, plain shades of Grey, Tan and Brown.
TOP COATINGS—Fall rubberized Fabrics. A utility coat.
GABARDINES—New Olive-Tan "Cravenette"-Silk lined yoke and sleeves.
ENGLISH CANTONS—Fine quality double texture, light weight. Tans only.
SILK DOUBLE TEXTURES—Featherweight, but very serviceable Tans.

14.25
Regular $18.00 to $25.00 Qualities

A REMARKABLE SALE
Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29th and 30th

250 Women's Raincoats

Priestley's celebrated Waterproof "Roseberry".
Latest models—Regular $12.50 Quality
AT T E UNUSUAL PRICE
8.25

A most practical Rain or Utility Coat—an exquisite silky fabric, light in weight, contains no rubber, but is absolutely rainproof—packs into a very small compass.

RAINCOATS OF ENGLISH FABRICS—Latest London model, in Tan, Navy, Oxford and Black. Actual value $25.00 — 18.00
RAINCOATS OF GABARDINE—Raglan sleeve. Blue, Black and Tan. Actual value $19.50 — 14.50
RAINCOATS OF CREPE DE CHINE—"Rubberized" raglan sleeve, generous model, Blue and Black. Actual value $28.00 — 19.50

Poplin Raincoats

Finely rubberized, extremely light weight, smart late model.

4.95
Actual Value $8.50

Broadway & 19th Street

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
$1,050 Weber Pianola Piano
AS GOOD AS NEW, FOR
$475
WHOLESALE OFFICE
THE BACON PIANO COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1789.
505 Fifth Ave., near 42d St. Room 305—Take Elevator—Fifth Floor.

COURT'S VERDICT IS FOR MRS. BELMONT

Coat with Torn Cuff Fails as Witness in Suffrage Restaurant Assault Case.

TALKING ONES WITH HER

With Famous Suffragist Dismissed, Boys Jeer and Chase Complainant Against Her Along 10th Street.

It was just 2:53 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the lookout on the steps of the Jefferson Market Court House reported a large red automobile in the offing up Sixth Avenue. It was Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont arriving en limousine in response to a summons for one Jane Doe to appear in court and answer a charge of disorderly conduct and assault on the dress of the complainant, Miss Alice Clancy, in the suffrage luncheon of the Political Equality League's headquarters, at 13 East Forty-fifth Street, last Saturday.

The camera brigade, lined up on the sidewalk eight strong, snapped Mrs. Belmont as she stepped out of the car to the sidewalk, and kept up a running fire until she disappeared down the corridor of the Court House with her lawyer, Herbert Reeves, and her four witnesses in her wake.

Magistrate O'Connor was hearing a case involving two negro women, and Mrs. Belmont was forced to sit for twenty minutes on a hard wooden bench in the packed courtroom and listen to their stories before the case of Alice Clancy against "Jane Doe" was called.

Mrs. Belmont's arraignment costume was a black broadcloth tailor-made skirt and coat, embroidered white silk waist, black feather boa, black velvet Tam-o'-Shanter crown hat, and black ties. About her neck she wore a slender gold chain, with a large heart-shaped sapphire pendant surrounded by brilliants. She carried a gold-mesh handbag. Her checks were flushed a deep crimson by the ordeal, but she was outwardly calm, almost stolid, and never changed her expresison from the time she came into the courtroom until she went out.

Mme. Clancy, or Miss Alice Clancy, a modiste of 467 Fifth Avenue, was placed on the stand first and questioned by her lawyer, Clifford W. Hartridge, who gained notoriety as one of Harry Thaw's counsel. According to those versed in the technique of fashions, Mme. Clancy wore a blue silk dress cut on conservative lines, white lace collar and fichu, a brownish squirrel-sable stole, and a gray velvet, saucer-shaped hat.

She is a determined-looking woman, with indications of a nervous temperament and hair turning gray in spots. She charged Mrs. Belmont with disorderly conduct in a simple straightforward story told without hesitation—almost glibly.

"I went into Mrs. Belmont's lunchroom on Saturday between 1:30 and 2," she testified. "I bought 25 cents' worth of checks from the cashier and went upstairs. I helped myself to some fish for 15 cents, and sat down with some friends and ate it. Then I went to the pie counter with what I supposed was a ten-cent check and helped myself to a piece of cake. The little girl said the check was only 5 cents. I answered:

"'Oh, I thought it was 10. I didn't mean to cheat you.'

"Just then this lady," and she pointed to Mrs. Belmont, "came along and called out to Mrs. Morgan:

"'Who is this person?'

"Then she pulled me by my sleeve toward the door, where the cuff of the sleeve was torn. I got my satchel and coat and left the place."

Lawyer Reeves was unable to shake her story on cross-examination, but the wise "railbirds" in the room, who noted the sharp look that Magistrate O'Connor directed toward Mme. Clancy, immediately forecast his decision.

A small paper parcel was opened and an abbreviated blue serge coat with black silk cuffs was placed in evidence. The cuff of the right sleeve was torn.

All eyes were on Mrs. Belmont as she walked across the yellow linoleum-covered floor of the "pen," mounted to the raised platform, and seated herself in the imitation oak witness chair. She was sworn, but balked at having her "pedigree" taken.

"These are personal questions," she protested.

When the Magistrate explained that it was the law, she described herself as Alva Belmont of 477 Madison Avenue, married, and having no business. Her story was poles apart from that of Miss Clancy. Here it is:

"I heard the words: 'I have been cheated in this building.'

"I had never seen the woman before. She came up to me and said:

"'You have no business to have such people employed here.' I answered: 'Will you please move on,' and placed my hand gently on her left shoulder. She went into the second dining room and I went downstairs. Fifteen minutes later she came downstairs and shook her fist in my face as she passed me, saying:

"'I will make it very hot for you, Mrs. Belmont.'

"She came back and repeated the threat a second time. I did not tear her dress."

Mrs. Belmont flushed with indignation as Lawyer Hartridge heckled her on cross-examination, but to no purpose. Her story was corroborated by four witnesses—May Sullivan, the waitress who gave Mme. Clancy the piece of cake that caused the trouble; Mrs. Mary Morgan, manager of the lunchroom; Grace Smith, who was checking umbrellas at the time, and Florence M. Harmon, another waitress.

Magistrate O'Connell's decision came quick, short, and sharp:

"Evidence of disorderly conduct insufficient; application for warrant denied; summons dismissed."

Miss Clancy, the loser, exclaimed audibly:

"Well, we had fun, anyway."

Mrs. Belmont, placid even in victory, accorded a brief interview to a TIMES reporter, who asked her if this was the first time she had been in the toils of the law.

"Yes, and the last time, I hope," she said, smiling. "I am sorry this happened. It is unfortunate that this woman made such a mistake. I think the vote will make women wiser," she added, and fled to her waiting limousine while the cameras clicked.

Mme. Clancy was nervous and indignant. She took fright when the photographers tried to snap her and ran down Tenth Street, followed by a yelling crowd of a hundred small boys. She took refuge in the home of a stranger at 52 West Tenth Street, where she told a TIMES reporter that she would bring immediate suits against Mrs. Belmont—she didn't know for how much.

"Well, she had to come to court, anyway," she added, with apparent satisfaction.

CATCHES BURNING CHILD.

Saved with Family When Fire Destroys Bronx Paint Store.

Abraham Gordon and his family were at dinner last evening when his wife caught sight of flames beginning to eat their way into the stock of the Gordon paint shop at 2,016 Webster Avenue, the Bronx. While the daughter and the older son ran from the house by the back door, the mother and father hurried into the store to do what fire fighting they could. They had hardly passed the threshold when the flames reached the benzine barrel and a great explosion followed.

Mrs. Gordon, losing all presence of mind, picked her two-year-old son Philip from his high chair and fled upstairs. John Eustace of 1,865 Carter Avenue heard her screams and ran forward in time to catch the baby as the distracted mother threw him from the window. But even as he left her arms, a whirl of flames burst through the door below and his little dress was afire when he landed in the arms below. These were quickly smothered and a neighbor managed to reach the second floor and lead Mrs. Gordon to safety.

The fire was soon threatening the first three frame houses on 179th Street, and two of them were destroyed with the Gordon house and store before the flames were under control. From the third house, Frank Maher, who lay sick with pneumonia, was carried in the shelter of many blankets to the safety of a neighbor's house. The total loss of the fire was $16,000.

LOSES ALIENATION SUIT.

Former Servant Fails in Action for $50,000 Against Husband's Parents.

The $50,000 alienation suit brought by Mrs. Anges Jensen Garvin against her husband's parents, in whose house she had been a servant, was dismissed yesterday afternoon by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court on the ground of insufficient evidence. Mrs. Garvin married Hugh Roy Garvin, the son of George K. Garvin of 230 West Seventy-ninth Street, President of the Garvin Medical Company, between the meals which it was her duty to prepare for the family.

On Aug. 13, 1910, just a year after she had entered the Garvin household, young Garvin got an automobile, carried the girl to Hoboken, and prevailed upon Justice Seymour to marry them.

It was Mrs. Garvin's contention that the desertion which ensued and which resulted in young Mrs. Garvin's obtaining an order for $7 weekly allowance from the Domestic Relations Court, was due to the intervention of her parents-in-law and not to the cooling of her husband's affections. After hearing the case of H. W. Merchant of 5 Nassau Street, the attorney for the wife, Justice Bischoff decided that it had no merit and dismissed the complaint.

MRS. DODGE LEFT $1,182,160.

Executors of Her Will File Accounting of Estate with Surrogates.

Augustus D. Juilliard, Edward W. Barnes and the Central Trust Company, executors of the will of Mrs. May Cossitt Dodge, filed their accounting of her estate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mrs. Dodge died in July, 1911. The accounting shows that her estate amounted to $1,182,160 and was increased up to July to $1,217,000. It paid an inheritance tax of $76,633.63 in this State and one of $475.94 in New Jersey.

The executors noted their payments to various legatees. They paid $23,755 each to Lillian Stokes Gillespie and Elizabeth Cossitt Stokes Vatable, $91,260 to Mr. Juilliard, $98,260 each to Helen C. Juilliard, John Shillito Rogers and Catherine Andrus Cossitt Rogers, $25,000 to the Lincoln Hospital and Home, $10,000 each to the Santa Clara branch of the Working Girls Vacation Society, St. John's Guild, Vassar College and the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium and $5,000 to the New York Bible Society. The charitable institutions named are also likely to get one-fifth of the residuary estate.

In addition to money payments the executors turned over to various heirs property given under the will. The largest amount of property thus given was $62,895 to Catherine Andrus Cossitt Rogers.

FIFE TELLS OF CITY EDITORS.

Magazine Section Editor Talks to Future Cub Reporters.

George Buchanan Fife of the editorial staff of the Associated Sunday Magazines, told the students of the Columbia School of Journalism all about city editors in a lecture yesterday afternoon.

"Few men entering professional life encounter a harder taskmaster than a city editor," he said. "This is due solely to the arduousness of his own task. Be he ever so kind of heart—and there are many of this kind—he is as quick and relentless in blaming, as he is swift and discerning in his praise. He can make a cub feel one day that he's a genius, and the next that he's the most pitiable failure ever undeserving of a job. And, mind you, this is always the cub's fault.

"Where you will have the advantage over the cub of the old days will be in the equipment you will bring to the city editor's armory. There will be far more of praise than blame for you, because you will have learned the hang of things and will not make the blunders which in the old days made the cub's ears tingle with mortification at his own stupidity.

"That's why I say I rather exult in the sympathy I feel for myself when I cast my eye from this School of Journalism back to the city room school of journalism in which I was none too gently tutored twenty years ago."

CLASSIFIES NEWARK VOTERS.

Minister Writes Those for Haussling Are Drunkards and "Bums."

"Every man thus far who has expressed his intention to me of 'voting for you,' is either a law breaker, a drunkard or a 'bum.' I cannot vote for you because you shut your eyes to the moral conditions existing in Newark."

These are the words used by the Rev. Andrew S. Zimmerman, pastor of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of Newark in a letter to Mayor Haussling, which was made public yesterday. The letter was sent several days ago, and when the Rev. Mr. Zimmerman was told that it was going to be made public he was quite perturbed.

"I have no desire to go into print," he said. "The Mayor asked me to vote for him, and I replied to him in a private letter. In my opinion he would be foolish to give it to the public."

To Unveil Portrait of Judge Betts.

A portrait of the late United States District Judge Samuel R. Betts will be unveiled in the Federal Building at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning just before the call of the general motion calendar. It has been presented by his grandson and will hang alongside of the portraits of Judges Samuel Blatchford, William G. Choate, and E. Addison Brown.

MACFARLAND HELD; LOSES SWEETHEART

Man Just Acquitted of Wife Murder Sent to the Tombs on Counterfeiting Charge.

HE ADMITS MAKING MOLDS

Miss Bromley, Who Agreed to Wed Him After His Acquittal, Now Says She's Through with Him.

Allison Mason MacFarland, who was acquitted in New Jersey on his second trial for wife murder ten days ago, was put in the Tombs last night in default of $5,000 bail on what he declared was a purely technical charge of counterfeiting. He did not deny, when he was before Commissioner Shields in the Federal Building in this city, that he had experimented with molds for fifty-cent pieces, but he declared that he was trying to discover a process for copying jewelry. The Federal officers knew that he had no intention of making and passing bad money, he said. MacFarland, who had been arrested on Saturday afternoon in an apartment in West 106th Street, was brought before the Commissioner yesterday morning.

"Do you deny the charge of counterfeiting?" asked the Commissioner.

"I can only say," MacFarland replied, with perfect composure, "that if I have violated the law it has been without intent. I have nothing to conceal about the matter. The stuff was in my room, and it was mine."

The hearing was then adjourned until the afternoon to permit Frank McDermott, the lawyer who defended MacFarland in the murder trials, to get to this city from Newark. He was held in custody of Marshal Henkel until 2 o'clock. He was again brought before Commissioner Shields. The Commissioner held him in $5,000 bail, and, although the defendant and his counsel protested that this was far too much in view of the experience MacFarland had just been through, it was not reduced. His examination was fixed for Nov. 11.

To the newspaper reporters MacFarland talked freely. It had occurred to him, he said, that he could devise a method for duplicating jewelry cheaply. He used fifty-cent pieces in order to experiment in the manufacture of molds, because they were the easiest things to copy, and he only made an impression of one side at a time. He never tried, he said, to fit together the two halves of the sham coin he had made, because the process would have caused the alloy to run as soon as he attempted to weld the pieces together.

MacFarland began his experiments in the Essex County jail while he was awaiting trial on the murder charge. He rubbed tinfoil over the fifty-cent pieces and thus made rough molds. Then he filled them with the droppings of candle grease. He did this openly, and strung the molds around his cell, with the result that, though no attempt was made to stop him, when he was released the Federal authorities thought it wise to keep a watch on him. In describing the results of his experiments he said:

"I found that I could make an impression of an object in thick tinfoil and then fill it with a cheap alloy such as babbitt metal. It looked almost as good as the original, and would pass the acid test. I could have used goldfoil, but that was too expensive for my experiments. I intended merely to perfect the process and then get some one with money to start in the legitimate business of reproducing jewelry. All I wanted to do was to establish myself in an honest business and make a home for my old uncle and two children."

Asked as to whether he meant to marry Florence Bromley, the "Bunny" who figured so largely in his murder trials, MacFarland said:

"There's no hurry about that. I haven't seen her since I got out of jail."

When he was arrested for counterfeiting MacFarland was living under the name of Allison Mason, but he explained that he had used these names, which are the first two of his real name, merely to escape notoriety. McDermott, MacFarland's lawyer, when he reached the Federal Building, asked why if his client had been violating the Federal laws in a technical way by his experiments he had been permitted to carry them on in jail.

"They knew perfectly well in the jail," he said, "that MacFarland was not practicing the counterfeiting business, but was simply working at a means of making his living as soon as he was released.

"It seems strange that when my client outside the bars attempts to perfect his commercial enterprise by the same means he had resorted to in jail, he is pounced upon as a counterfeiter and a great fuss made over his arrest. If it was all right for MacFarland to make these experiments in jail, why should he not go on with them outside of it?"

Warden Richard McGuinness of the Essex County jail in Newark declared yesterday that so far as he knew Allison M. MacFarland never practiced counterfeiting while he was in jail. He added that he never saw any silverfoil, tinfoil, or any other alloy in his cell. The Warden said that MacFarland spent much of his time in drawing, but his creations were all of airships and aeroplanes.

WON'T MARRY MacFARLAND.

Miss Bromley Throws Over Man to Whom She Wrote 'Bunny' Letters.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Allison M. MacFarland, who was arrested on Saturday night in New York for counterfeiting, has finally lost the affection of Miss Florence Bromley, who tried to marry him after he was acquitted of wife murder. Miss Bromley, who wrote the "Bunny" letters, which figured in the murder trial, said to-day at her home here that her attachment for MacFarland was at an end.

"I don't propose to marry MacFarland," she said. "When he was acquitted of murder, I was sorry for him and would have married him then, except that I did not have my divorce papers with me. My father is bitterly opposed to MacFarland as a son-in-law, and if I married him I could never return home. I would have stayed with MacFarland and helped him to make a new start. But when I returned from Newark after the trial I made it practically impossible to marry him. I know nothing of the charge that he attempted to counterfeit half-dollars. I thought he had changed his name and gone back into the advertising business."

In the week before his last arrest MacFarland made two attempts to see Miss Bromley, but was prevented by her father.

Jury Trying Chauffeur Disagrees.

The trial for manslaughter in the second degreee of George A. Nobach, the chauffeur whose car crashed into that of Alfred J. Seligman, causing Mr. Seligman's death on June 24, ended yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. Nobach was tried before Justice Blanchard, sitting in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court. A poll of the jury showed that eight had stood for his conviction and four for acquittal. Assistant District Attorney Weller said last night that he was uncertain whether he would ask for a new trial.

CRITICISE GOV. DIX FOR O'RYAN ORDER

General's Friends Say That Executive Exceeded His Constitutional Powers.

VERBECK AND O'RYAN SILENT

Other Officers Commend the Latter—Lieut. Col. Walton's Dismissal Also an Issue.

Despite denials from both sides of the controversy, it can be said on high authority that never before in the history of the National Guard of New York has the rank and file of that organization been so wrought up as it is at present as a result of the differences between Adjutant General William Verbeck and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, the former of whom has been named Chief of Staff and the latter retired to the supernumerary or waiting list by Gov. Dix. Both Gen. O'Ryan and Gen. Verbeck were in town yesterday, but neither would talk over the situation of which they are the storm centres.

Friends of Gen. O'Ryan, however, maintain that the commanding General of the division has the sympathy of practically every brigade and regimental commander in the State, and they are confidently predicting that Gov. Dix's ruling will not be upheld, and that in the end the status of the two general officers will be what it was before the Governor took his drastic action.

The contention of Gen. O'Ryan's friends is that Gov. Dix exceeded his powers in creating the office of Chief of Staff and then appointing Gen. Verbeck to it. Their argument is that the power to organize the militia is legislative and not executive, and they cite the opinion of Lieut. Col. William W. Ladd, the division Judge Advocate General, in proof that they are right. Col. Ladd in his brief, which was submitted to Gov. Dix, said:

> The power to organize the militia of the State is legislative and not executive. This power is explicitly granted to the Legislature by the Constitution, and the Governor possesses no such authority except to the extent that it is expressly granted to him by the Legislature. The Legislature has considered and acted upon the subject of a Chief of Staff and a General Staff as existing in the United States Army and has definitely legislated on the subject in the present military law by the creation of the Militia Council. * * *
>
> The Governor's order creates the office of Chief of Staff analogous to that office in the United States Army. The Chief of Staff is no part of the division organization nor of any other organization in the State. He is to be a staff officer of the Governor. This is contrary to the provisions of the military law. * * * The question whether the Governor could create staff or departmental officers to serve immediately under his direction was the subject of consideration by the Legislature, and the granting of such authority was deliberately rejected. The order recites that it is made "in order to conform to the organization and government of the United States Army." It is submitted that the result it produces is not in accord with such organization. * * * The question of the necessity for a Chief of Staff and of a General Staff has been discussed only for the sake of completeness. As shown, the Legislature has passed on this subject and has created the Militia Council to discharge for the militia of the State the duties of a Chief of Staff and General Staff so far as the analogy between the militia and regular army permitted. This exercise of its power of organization by the Legislature excludes all executive action on the subject.

Gen. O'Ryan was at his office in the Division Headquarters at 280 Broadway yesterday afternoon, but he refused to make any comment one way or the other on the action of the Governor, and let it be understood that he had no intention of issuing any statement in the near future.

Gen. Verbeck was seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, and he was just as uncommunicative as Gen. O'Ryan. He denied a story that he had stated that the military code was unconstitutional if it contained a provision that the Governor could not do what he had done in this case.

"I have made no comments in this matter, and I shall not make any," Gen. Verbeck said.

Gen. O'Ryan is said to have received numerous communications from his brother officers of the National Guard in which they have frankly informed him of their sympathy in the present controversy. Regular army officers are also said to be on his side, as a rule, and a friend of Gen. O'Ryan's quoted Major Gen. Wood, the Chief of the General Staff in Washington, as having said that Gen. O'Ryan was the equal in efficiency of any officer of his age and rank in the regular army of the United States.

"Gen. O'Ryan," a high officer of the National Guard said yesterday, "is a constitutional officer of the State, confirmed by the Senate, and Gov. Dix has as much constitutional right to do what he has done as he would have to remove the Mayor of Boston."

Much comment has also been caused by Gov. Dix's action in placing Lieut. Col. R. F. Walton, who is a Captain in the regular army, on the supernumerary list along with Gen. O'Ryan. Col. Walton is assigned to duty with the militia as an Inspector Instructor representing the regular army, and it is generally conceded that he has done splendid work in New York in improving the general efficiency of the State troops. Col. Walton, like Gen. O'Ryan, would not discuss the case in any form yesterday.

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VOTE for PROGRESSIVE movement in your business. Your selling organization cannot deliver the goods if the factory persists in being "A STAND-PATTER." We are prepared *to prove* that our industrial buildings lead the progressive movement, as far as factories are concerned.

Let us hear from you today.

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EACH PAIR OF GENUINE GUYOTS BEARS THESE MARKS
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PARIS
SUSPENDERS
MADE IN FRANCE
SOLD EVERYWHERE

That Peculiar Zest
In soups, sauces, and salads prepared by foreign chefs—you've often noticed it. They use
MAGGI ESSENCE
(prepared in Switzerland)
A teaspoonful gives weak soup that nourishing, meaty taste that you have tried so hard to get. A few drops in the sauce or the salad dressing give them "body." It's hard to describe the exact taste, but you can't get it without Maggi Essence. A small bottle lasts a long time.
AS NECESSARY AS SALT
Supplied by all first-class grocers and druggists.
Importers, James P. Smith & Co., New York

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Our Fall Suits and Overcoats give evidence of correctness in detail of style, superiority in tailoring and perfection in fit—all of which lend a decided air of distinction to all our garments.

Fall Suits, $18 to $50
Fall Overcoats, $16 to $42

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SUBWAY AT THE DOOR—ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY

Revillon Frères
FOUNDED 1723
Furs
Dark Eastern Mink

Long and three-quarter Coats of Mink in the most desirable dark tones. Mink sets in a great variety of good models at a wide range of prices, depending on size and color. Mink skins of fine quality, exquisitely dressed and perfectly matched for custom work or for trimming.

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Come, with the Great Artists
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Hear The Victor at Aeolian Hall

Here is where the great artists—Farrar, Goritz, Homer, Scotti, Amato, and others—come, when they want to hear, or want their friends to hear, how the records they have made for the Victor, sound.

And here you should come when you want to hear this justly celebrated instrument. Or when you want to buy new records, for the one you may already own.

For Aeolian Hall is the home of music in New York—this City's "Musical Center." Its vast structure is built for music and dedicated to music. It has features for the display of musical instruments such as no other building in the world can boast. Its Victor Store *alone* is larger, more complete, better arranged and better appointed than any other.

GERALDINE FARRAR *says:*
"I know of no place in the world where the Victor may be so appreciated and heard with such advantageous musical setting as at Aeolian Hall."

We want *everyone* to hear the Victor at Aeolian Hall. And for this purpose we are going to hold a week of

Special
Noonday Demonstrations
in the Victor Music Salon
from 12 to 2 every day this week

to which everyone is cordially invited

The service at Aeolian Hall connected with the hearing and buying of Victor Records, sets a new standard.

It is typical Aeolian service—instant, courteous, painstaking and *intelligent*. It is a genuine pleasure to buy a Victor record here.

OTTO GORITZ *says:*
"At Aeolian Hall, the Victor appeared to me to be in an environment most suited to display its powers."

THE AEOLIAN CO. Aeolian Hall
The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World
WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET Between 5th and 6th Avenues

TAFT MEN WORKING TO SAVE ONONDAGA

"Prosperity Special" of Automobiles Out to Stem the Tide of Progressives' Enthusiasm.

EXPECT SLENDER MAJORITY

Roosevelt Men Predict 10,000 Votes, Which Gives Greatest Joy to Wilson Supporters.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 28.—In Onondaga, home of rock-ribbed Republicanism, history has kept on repeating itself every four years with a regularity very pleasing to the party in power. This year may prove an exception. In the past a Presidential campaign has been little more than a frolic to the Onondaga Republicans. This year it means a real fight.

The Republicans here are campaigning as they never have campaigned before. "Taft and continued prosperity" is their battle cry and in order to convince the voters—especially the farmers—that prosperity is here, that it is inseparable with Republican control of National affairs, and that the Republicans made the big crops grow, they are conducting a veritable campaign de luxe.

The "prosperity special," a string of gaudily bedecked automobiles, with a band in the foremost car, leaves the Republican headquarters in the Vanderbilt Hotel at noon every day for long excursions in the surrounding country. The Republican campaign managers declare that they have made a deep impression and many converts by this method of campaigning. The Democrats and the Progressives are unanimous in declaring that the "prosperity special" is a joke.

The Bull Moose movement has assumed proportions in Onondaga County which were not dreamed of when it started. The Republican leaders here, after the second Chicago convention had placed Roosevelt and Johnson in nomination, told the local sponsors for the new movement that their ticket might poll 2,500 votes in Onondaga. To-day THE TIMES correspondent has talked with half a dozen men who are active in the affairs of the local Republican organization and conversant with what is going on. They admitted that the Bull Moose movement was a serious proposition and that it might poll as much as 7,000 votes, and certainly not less than 6,000.

As a matter of fact, the exact strength of the movement is not known to the Republicans. It is not known to the Democrats. It is not known to the Progressives themselves. They admit that much and are unwilling to give any figures of the size of their prospective vote.

Expect Heavy Cut in Majority.

In order that the change that has come over the political complexion of this former stronghold of the Francis Hendricks machine may be understood, a few figures are necessary. President McKinley had something like 16,000 majority when he ran against Bryan in 1896. In 1904, when Roosevelt ran for President against Parker, he got a bigger majority in Onondaga County than in any other county of the State.

Four years ago President Taft received a majority of 10,556. Gov. Hughes received a majority of 8,318 the same year, though he was unpopular with the Hendricks machine.

Two years ago, when Republican majorities went to smash everywhere, Onondaga held its own pretty well, and rolled up a majority of 5,252. Last year, which was an off year, the combined majority of the three Republican Assemblymen from Onondaga was 4,823.

This year the Republican estimates of prospective Republican pluralities in no instance exceed 3,000. This estimate emanated from Fred W. Hammond, former Assemblyman and one of the leading factors in the Hendricks machine. Mr. Hammond is running the Onondaga County campaign this year.

An Onondaga County Republican whose estimates in other years, when conditions were less chaotic, have been within a few votes of being correct, told THE TIMES correspondent that if the Republicans gave President Taft a plurality of 2,500, he thought they would be doing very well.

As a matter of fact, the Progressives, though their organization in this county is as imperfect as it possibly could be, and is run by amateurs, have the leaders of the two old parties guessing. The Progressive leaders are guessing themselves. They do not know what strength the Bull Moose vote will reveal next Tuesday. Some optimists, whose forecasts are regarded by seasoned politicians as absurd, put the strength of the Bull Moose here at 12,000. It was said to-day that the figures of the Republican canvass showed 10,000 or better for the Third Party, but no Republican leader could be found who would confirm this assertion, which emanated from a Bull Mooser who said his information came "straight."

One very significant indication is found in the failure of 40 per cent. of the voters in this county to enroll when they registered. Before registration the Progressive County Committee had advertised in the daily papers here, calling upon prospective Third Party men to refrain from enrolling with either of the old parties.

Will Help Democrats Most.

Unless the Progressive Party should develop strength that nobody here is dreaming, the gain of the Bull Moose will be the gain of the Democrats, too. The Democrats here have a long way to travel before they can win in a Presidential election, but some Democratic leaders look upon that prospect as well within the realm of possibilities in this year of Republican strife.

Two big events will be crowded into the last week of the campaign in Onondaga. The Progressives will hold a mass meeting in the Arena, the largest meeting place in this city. They are advertising Gov. Johnson as the principal speaker.

The other event is a Republican mass meeting to-morrow night, when Job E. Hedges, Republican nominee for Governor, will make his first bow before a Syracuse audience. Mr. Hedges is the only candidate for Governor who has not yet visited Syracuse.

Mr. Sulzer spoke here last week, winding up with a mass meeting on Saturday night. He had a good meeting, but, according to all acounts, it was not altogether what the Democratic leaders had hoped for. In every part of the State which THE TIMES correspondent has visited there are Democrats who believe that Mr. Suler is talking too much about himself and too little about the issues. Mr. Straus had a large and enthusiastic meeting in Syracuse early in the campaign.

Onondaga with its strong machine has always had a considerable nucleus of independent strength within the Republican organization. This element has never come to the surface in a Presidential campaign, but has frequently shown itself in local elections. Three years ago in the municipal election in this city there were three Republican tickets in the field. The two independent tickets polled about 4,600 votes in this city and a few hundred in the country districts for county candidates. The independents who took part in that movement are with a few exceptions in the Bull Moose movement this year.

There have been local causes for discontent with the Republican Party. The Republicans at present control the city Government. This year they boosted the assessment on real estate in this city about $25,000,000 in the aggregate. This has hit hard the owners of small homes. They are up in arms against the Republicans. Most of the protestants are Republicans themselves. It is estimated that the increase in the tax valuations will cost the Republican ticket 1,000 votes this year.

Among the farmers, also, among whom Republican majorities were rolled up in former years, there is much disaffection, according to all accounts.

The Bull Moose is exceedingly strong in spots, but in other spots it is weak. An illustration of this was afforded by the returns in two canvass books, picked up by THE TIMES correspondent at random from a big pile at the Democratic headquarters. Here are the returns from a suburban district in Syracuse:

Democrats, 191; Republicans, 116; Progressives, 106; Socialist, 22; Prohibitionist, 3; Independence League, 1; doubtful, 99.

In another district, in which half of the voting population are tenement dwellers and the other half occupants of modest residences, this result was shown:

Republicans, 197; Democrats, 122; Progressives, 16; doubtful, 25.

Democrats United and Confident.

At the Democratic County headquarters State Committeeman Kelly, who is running the campaign in this county, said that in his opinion only from 150 to 175 Democrats in the entire county would vote for the Bull Moose ticket.

"I am not predicting a Democratic victory in this county, but if the Progressive vote should exceed 8,000, I believe that we will elect some of our county candidates and carry Onondaga for Wilson and Sulzer. There is no Democratic disaffection that I can notice."

"I believe we shall carry Onondaga for all the Democratic candidates on the National, State and local ticket," said M. Z. Havens, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee. "We are conducting a campaign of education, and we have had very good meetings. The candidacy of Mr. Sulzer has appealed very strongly to the big labor vote we have here."

Fred W. Hammond, who is conducting the Republican campaign, said that there was a decided drift back to President Taft of Republicans, who at the outset had joined the Bull Moose cause.

"We are preaching prosperity to the people and they are responding to the treatment," said Mr. Hammond. "Every day we hear of a number of prodigals returning to their Republican home. Roosevelt pictures in windows in the farming regions where our prosperity special has been are exchanged for Taft pictures. We are certainly very much encouraged. It begins to look good."

The Bull Moosers are not lacking the sinews of war, as some of their candidates are men of wealth. Giles H. Stilwell, Vice President of the Franklin Automobile Company, is their candidate for Congress. Louis Will, another large manufacturer, was drafted as a candidate for the State Senate.

Horace S. Wilkinson, President of the Crucible Steel Company, is Chairman of the Bull Moose Committee. John H. Alsever, Secretary of the County Committee, said things looked good to him.

"We are fighting a strong Republican organization with sentiment," said Mr. Alsever to THE TIMES correspondent. "No, I will make no forecast. It would be merely a guess and it might be a very bad guess. We have no organization to speak of; we have no machinery for making a canvass. We have had good meetings, and all reports that we hear from our people indicate that we will get a big vote, how big I do not think anybody can tell."

MORE FRAUDS IN EIGHTH.

Voters Show Progressives Got Many Taft Ballots at the Primaries.

More testimony showing extensive primary frauds in the Eighth Assembly District, where a heavy majority was obtained for the Progressive delegates to the Republican National Convention, was taken by Assistant District Attorney Medalie yesterday. He now has affidavits from more than 300 voters in the district.

Mr. Medalie confined his attention yesterday to investigating alleged frauds in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Election Districts and some 200 enrolled voters from those districts were summoned to his office. There were 128 enrolled voters in the Fifth Election District and in the primary on March 26, 110 votes were cast for Progressive delegates against three for the Taft men. Yesterday thirty-six voters told Mr. Medalie they had voted. Thirteen declared they had voted for Taft delegates, nine said they did not remember whether they had voted or not, and thirty-four denied that they had voted at all.

Much the same conditions were found in the Sixth Election District, according to Mr. Medalie. In this district there were eighty-three enrolled voters and eighty were listed as having taken part in the primary. The vote was sixty-five for the Progressive delegates against fifteen for Taft men. Yesterday twenty-six voters told Mr. Medalie they had not voted, nineteen said they had, three said they did not remember, and twelve said they had voted for Taft delegates.

Mr. Medalie declared that in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Election Districts the votes had been recorded in alphabetical order, but that in the Fifth and Sixth this rule had not been followed. In the Fourth District the "K" page showed that Wolf Kauffman of 194 Clinton Street and Henry Kauffman of the same address were numbered 39 and 40. Later on their names appeared again under the numbers 105 and 106. The last numbers were crossed off, a note saying the names had been entered by a mistake. Yesterday the two Kauffmans said they had not voted at all.

DENOUNCES GREED IN TRADE.

Gov. Marshall Says Selfish Merchant Menaces Country's Welfare.

ROUNDUP, Mon., Oct. 28.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic candidate for Vice President, wound up his campaign in Montana with speeches late to-day at Harlowtown and Roundup.

"My quarrel in this campaign," said the candidate, "is not with the business man, big or little, simply because he happens to be a business man. But there is no menace to the country's welfare so disastrous as the business man who will sacrifice every interest of the Republic in order to advance his own personal business affairs.

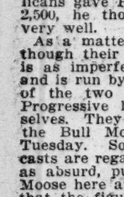
"I know of no character, commercial or otherwise, so petty as such a man. For a few thousands, or hundreds of thousands of dollars, he will sacrifice deliberately the best interests of his fellow-countrymen, and the interest of his own offspring, in the unreasonable and ultimately useless pursuit of dollars. That is the man I object to, and you people should see that he has no part in the affairs of our country.

"Such a man believes that this Republic was created to permit him to do business. Also, he seems to think that the President, the Courts, the Congress and the State Legislatures exist for business instead of for the welfare and happiness of ninety millions of people.

"This is the type of man whose pernicious activity in Governmental affairs is speeding the Republic to a crisis that means revolution. Whether the revolution will be peaceable or otherwise, I am not prepared to say, but I want to say that I cannot think that all the patriotic blood spilled from the Brandywine to Appomattox was spilled in vain. Therefore, I expect the Republic to endure. But the business man, who lives for business and nothing else must go. This Nation does not want him."

A heavy snowstorm delayed the Governor at several points.

HEALTH JANEWAY UNDERWEAR



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Made in America to meet the needs of those who appreciate underwear as good as the *best* imported—yet costing about half as much.

Warmth without weight—comfortable to the highest degree—soothing to the most sensitive skin. It simply cannot "scratch."

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UNION SUITS, $2 UP

All Weights—Every Size

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TAFT VIGOROUSLY DEFENDS THE TARIFF

Prosperity on One Hand, a Leap in the Dark on the Other, Declares President.

RECALLS LINCOLN'S EPIGRAM

Cannot Fool All the People All the Time, and Predicts a Surprise in November.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Taft to-day made public a statement in which he declared that the "four years of depression which followed the second election of President Cleveland," were due to the promise of tariff reform and the Democratic changes in the tariff that followed. The President said that the issue before the voters was clear: "On the one hand prosperity and real progress; on the other a leap in the dark."

"The American people," he continued, "have more than once surprised those who thought the people were being successfully fooled, and I believe that a similar surprise awaits our opponents on the coming 5th of November."

This is the statement in full:

"In view of the erroneous statements regarding the causes of the four years of depression which followed the second election of President Cleveland, it may be well to recall the facts. In his formal letter of acceptance, Sept. 26, 1892, Mr. Cleveland emphasized the need of 'tariff reform' and made it the leading issue between the parties. 'Tariff reform is still our purpose,' he said. 'Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair Governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against American interests.'

"This has a familiar sound to-day, save that, instead of 'tariff reform' the Democratic slogan now is '2a tariff for revenue only.' According to the Baltimore platform, the tariff is not merely to be reformed, but the principle of protecting American industry is to be excised, in root and branch. On that platform Gov. Wilson stands.

Capital Became Alarmed.

"To go back to Mr. Cleveland's second term, the proof from his own writings and utterances, is that he was elected on the issue of 'tariff reform.' It is also a fact of history that, immediately upon his election, capital and industry took alarm, enterprise became paralyzed and business was disorganized. The somewhat puerile argument has been advanced that these deplorable conditions could not have been due to the impending 'tariff reform' because they arose nearly two years before the enactment of the Wilson tariff bill. It should be unnecessary to say that when there are signs of a cyclone the rational man does not wait for the storm to hit his house before getting into the cyclone cellar.

"The Wilson bill was in sight above the horizon on the morning after the November election of 1892 and capital and industry began their star for the cellar, just as, I fear, they will take to shelter again, should the Baltimore platform of a 'tariff for revenue only,' be approved by the American people on Nov. 5.

"Mr. Cleveland was undoubtedly sincere in his belief that 'the alarming and extraordinary business situation' as he called it in his special message on Aug. 8, 1893, was due to the Sherman Silver Purchase act, but the fact remains that, after the act had been repealed, Nov. 1, 1893, the business situation became more and more alarming, and American energy and enterprise were prostrate througout Mr. Cleveland's term, being vivified again with the election of McKinley, and the consequent assurance that the 'tariff reform' experiment would soon give way to protection.

"The effect of the 'tariff reform' of 1894-97, which as I have indicated, was actually felt from 1892 to 1897, is apparent in the statistics of wages paid in manufactories in the decade of 1890-1900, as compared with the preceding and subsequent periods. In 1890 wages paid had increased nearly one thousand millions over 1880—from $947,053,715 to $1,891,228,321—whereas in 1900, when the country was recovering from the blight of four years of Democracy, they showed an increase only of $2,008,361,000—that is, about $117,000,000 over 1890.

"In the subsequent decade of protection wages in manufacturing industries increased to $3,427,038,000. The experience of the farmers is equally impressive. Their losses on the value of farm animals alone during the Cleveland 'tariff reform' regime amounted to about eight hundred millions of dollars.

Republican Policy of Protection.

"In this connection it may be noted that our Democratic friends prefer to discover cause for amusement in the alleged claim by Republicans of credit for this year's abundant crops. The credit that Republicans claim, with the experience of fifty years to sustain them, is that the Republican Policy of Protection for American industry maintains the best market in the world—the home market for the farmer to sell his crops in, while the foreign markets have been invaded and gained for both farmer and manufacturer to a degree never even distantly approached under Democratic Administration.

"The growth of our foreign trade during three fiscal years of my Administration has been set forth by Secretary Knox in a statement which ought to be read by every American who intends to cast his ballot in the coming election. Mr. Knox points out that during the three years there had been a gain of $54,311,095 in our foreign trade, the total value of exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, being $2,204,322,190. The trade balance for 1912 in favor of the United States is $531,057,475. Under the minimum tariff clause of the Payne tariff law, American exports to Germany alone have increased from $249,000,000 in 1910 to $306,000,000 in 1912, an increase of $57,000,000. During the same period our trade with practically all Europe has increased in exports $205,000,000 and our exports to Canada have grown from $215,990,021 in 1910 to $329,257,302 in 1912.

"As Secretary Knox says, the foreign market is a vital consideration in our industrial life, and wherever we may look we find American products forging their way into the great markets of the world. To quote from a leading newspaper; 'The figures are almost bewildering. They tell the theory of prosperity which should not be disturbed.

Why Disturb Prosperity?

"Then why disturb it? I would not suspect the Democratic candidates for the White House of such falsity to their pledges that they do not intend to disturb it. Their speech is very much like that which heralded the election of Mr. Cleveland, and they may be presumed, in justice to themselves, to be as sincere in their purposes as he was. Therefore they do intend to disturb the prosperous business we are now enjoying at home and with foreign countries—for our foreign trade is based largely on provisions of the Payne tariff law, which the Democratic Party condemns and proposes to repeal.

"Except in the South, where the man of color is not allowed to vote; and in California and Kansas, where white as well as colored Republicans are to the present disfranchised, the ballot is free throughout the United States, and that means that the large majority of citizens qualified to vote are free to express their will at the polls.

"The choice for the voter is not obscure; on the contrary it is as plain and clear an issue as ever was presented in our political history—it is between actual and assured prosperity, active industries, good wages, a flourishing home market and rapidly growing foreign trade, on the one hand and depression of business, paralysis of industry, loss of employment for wage earners, and general demoralization of trade at home and abroad, on the other hand. On one side prosperity and real progress; on the other a leap in the dark. The American people have more than once surprised those who thought the people were being successfully fooled, and I believe that a similar surprise awaits our opponents on the coming 5th of November."

TAFT GETS CHEERING NEWS.

Receives Many Encouraging Messages on Eve of Departure for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Taft had a busy time on his first business day since his return to Washington. He saw most of his Cabinet officers who are now here and talked over official business with them and with members of the White House staff.

When he goes to New York to-morrow he will attend a series of conferences to be held in the Hotel Manhattan, at which the plan of action for the concluding days of the campaign will be mapped out.

The President will remain over night at the Manhattan as the guest of Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He will occupy the suite of rooms in which President McKinley was a guest while in New York. Before the political talk he will dine with Mr. Hilles, his brother Charles P. Taft of Cincinnati, and Henry W. Taft of New York.

On Wednesday the President will breakfast with Mr. Hilles, and then go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard to attend the launching of the battleship New York.

One of the President's callers to-day was Jacob Van Vechten Olcott of New York. After he had seen the President Mr. Olcott said he did not care to make predictions as to the result of next Tuesday's election.

"But," he said, "I am willing to go on record as predicting that Taft will carry New York. Thousands who a few weeks ago were intending to vote for Wilson to offset the possible election of Roosevelt no longer believe Roosevelt a menacing factor in the situation, and will now vote for Taft. To these may be added thousands of Democratic business men who will vote for him."

The President found awaiting him at the White House letters from all over the country telling him of conditions encouraging to the Republican cause. One was from George Henderson of Brooklyn:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that four of my personal friends—formerly two Democrats and two Bull Moosers—have decided withinn the last three days to cast their votes for you."

L. Bradford Prince, who said he had made speeches for Abraham Lincoln, wrote from New York:

"There is no doubt that very many old-time Republicans who had been beguiled from the fold are returning every day. Just as many Liberal Republicans went off with Horace Greeley in 1872 and came back in the latter part of the campaign of that year. I find many doing the same this year."

A letter from Dayton, Ohio, says:

"I never saw such a change of sentiment as that which has set in for you within the last week, and it is growing this week. I am just in from three weeks on the road."

George Hamilton of Licking Co., Ohio, wrote that he had been in very nearly every town in the State, and that Ohio would be for the President. Mr. Hamilton also said he had been in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and he believed that Taft would carry both of these States.

Theodore Otjen of Milwaukee, a former Congressman, wrote that he was confident the Electoral vote in his State would be for Taft.

GIRLS CHOOSE WILSON.

Normal College Straw Vote Is Tied Between Sulzer and Straus.

With all the precautions and paraphernalia of a real election, the members of the Normal College's Political Science Club registered their choice for the Presidency and Governorship yesterday. There were regular booths and very passable imitation ballots, and no one was allowed to vote who had not registered previously. After the polls were closed and five improperly marked ballots had been thrown out, it was shown that Wilson was overwhelmingly elected. Sulzer and Straus were tied for the Governorship.

The girls voted thus: Wilson, 37; Roosevelt, 16; Taft, 8; Debs, 5; Reimer, 1. On the Governorship, they anticipated their future use of the ballot in this way: Sulzer, 29; Straus, 29; Hedges, 10; Russell, 2.

CHIRIS
(Pronounced Sheris)

Eat plenty of food dressed with Chiris Olive Oil, or take a tablespoonful three times a day, and you will soon notice a vast improvement in your health.

Send 10 cents for a trial bottle. Our booklet containing 75 of the latest salad recipes is sent free. Where Chiris is not easily obtained from dealers, we supply direct.

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OLIVE OIL

"A Thousand Miles in an Instant"

"* * * As the voice carries the thought and as the thought is *the man*, the telephone actually carries a man a thousand miles in an instant.

"The man of today, sitting at his desk in New York City, can work, and he can be with his brain in Boston, in Chicago, in Baltimore, Philadelphia, a hundred cities, in the course of a single morning.

"The Telephone * * * frees men's minds, allows the thinking spirit to leave the body and travel thousands of miles in endless directions."

From an Editorial in the N. Y. EVENING JOURNAL

Why not stay at your desk and let your mind *travel* for you over the telephone lines? You can double your ability to do business if you do business by telephone.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

KANSAS TAFT MEN CAN VOTE.

Gov. Stubbs Declares President Taft Is Mistaken.

TOPEKA, Oct. 28.—Gov. Stubbs to-day made this statement in reply to President Taft's assertion that the Republicans of Kansas are disfranchised:

"President Taft is entirely mistaken in his statement that the Republicans in Kansas are disfranchised. The exact facts are that after the Taft electors had been defeated in a State-wide legal Republican primary by 35,000 in favor of Roosevelt electors, the Roosevelt men voluntarily withdrew from the Republican column and the Republican State Central Committee has placed the Taft electors on the Republican ticket under the names of Taft and Sherman. The Roosevelt electors in Kansas will appear in an independent column under the names of Roosevelt and Johnson.

"The voluntary withdrawal of the Roosevelt electors from the Republican column was after the Taft attorneys had failed to get them removed in two suits in the Supreme Court of the State and three suits in the Federal Court of the United States.

"President Taft has failed to keep up with the political situation in Kansas during the present campaign."

Cleveland Democracy Rally.

The Cleveland Democracy will hold a rally at Lexington Hall, 111 East 116th Street, to-morrow night to ratify the Democratic nominations.

Among the speakers will be John Purroy Mitchel, William F. Murray of Massachusetts, William F. Schneider, Francis Burton Harrison, James J. Frawley, and John F. Cowan. Justice Richard H. Smith will preside.

COMMITTEE SURE OF SULZER.

Helping Senatorial Candidates Now—Sulzer Not Called In.

Chairman George M. Palmer of the Democratic State Committee said yesterday that the State Committee felt so sure of electing Congressman Sulzer that from now on the committee would give its attention almost entirely to Senatorial candidates.

"We are confident of getting thirty of the fifty-one State Senators," said Chairman Palmer. "We are sure of a majority in the Assembly, so we can afford to devote our energies to electing a majority of State Senators, and this we will do."

Asked about the report that the committee had been urged to take Congressman Sulzer off the stump, Chairman Palmer declared that the gubernatorial candidate would continue making speeches up until the last day of the campaign.

"We are booking him in the large cities up State," he said, "and reports we receive indicate that the Congressman is winning hundreds of new friends everywhere he goes."

SENATOR NELSON FOR TAFT.

Says He'll Support the Republican Ticket from Top to Bottom.

ALEXANDRIA, Minn., Oct. 28.—Senator Knute Nelson, on declaring that he was in favor of the re-election of President Taft, said at Osakis to-day:

"Some people questioned my attitude on National issues when I reluctantly consented to become a candidate for United States Senator. I filed as a Republican, intending to support the Republican ticket. It is my intention now to support the Republican ticket from top to bottom. I have never sailed under false colors and never will."

B. Altman & Co.

are holding an Exceptional Sale of

Misses' and Girls'

Dresses, Suits and Coats

AT EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

This day (Tuesday) a Special Sale will be held of

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR MEN & WOMEN

comprising the following:

Twilled Silk Umbrellas, with novelty handles, some silver-trimmed; also

Silk Umbrellas of superior quality, extremely close roll, with natural wood handles, in styles for Men and Women,

Actual value $5.00 . . . at $3.00

"BETALPH" GUARANTEED SILK HOSIERY

in black and the new shades for autumn and winter is being shown in the regular stock at the following moderate prices:

Men's Silk Hosiery in black or colors $1.75 pair
Women's Silk Hosiery in black $1.75 & 2.50 pair
Women's Silk Hosiery in white or colors 2.00 pair
Women's Extra Size Silk Hosiery, in black . . . . $2.50 pair

B. Altman & Co.

ANNOUNCE FOR TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, A SALE OF WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES AT LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

POLITICAL. | POLITICAL.

MASS MEETING

BY THE
National League of Business Men
For WILSON & MARSHALL
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Next Thursday, October 31st, at 8 P. M.
Hon. Thomas M. Mulry Will Preside
The Speakers will include:
HON. WOODROW WILSON
HON. WILLIAM SULZER
HON. MARTIN H. GLYNN
HON. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD
Music by the Seventh Regiment Band
ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET, (26th St. Entrance)

AFTER ALL, COLONEL ADDS TO SPEECHES

After Madison Square Garden He'll Talk Near Home, but This He Doesn't Count.

LIKE HIMSELF ONCE MORE

Admits, However, That Having a Bullet in Him Is Something Like Rheumatism, Only Worse.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—"How does it feel?" asked one of the Old Guard, trying to get at exactly what might be the Colonel's sensations with a bullet in him.

"It feels like rheumatism," the Colonel diagnosed; "only much worse."

But he walked into the sitting room at Sagamore Hill with a springy step and seemed as lusty as he ever had been. It was about twilight and the first time the Old Guard had had a chance to see him since he got to Oyster Bay. Bongo, the official head of the Sagamore dog brigade, and he is an Irish terrier, came out and yelped his glee at seeing the Old Guard back again. Jim Amos, the head butler, grinned all over his face, and let the Guard into the sitting room, where the big Bull Moose picture by Carl Rungius, presented yesterday by August Hecksher of East Neck, was reposing against the fireplace, nobody having yet had time to take it up and place it in the more imposing place where the Colonel means to put it.

Presently the Colonel came breezing in as if he had never been shot in his life.

"By George!" he said, shaking hands, although the doctors have told him that that is one thing he must not do. "It's good to get back in the old channels again."

Then he plumped himself down in a chair and announced what his plans were.

"That Madison Square Garden speech on Wednesday," he said, "is the only one I'll be able to make, except that on Monday I've promised to make some speeches out here on Long Island, at Mineola, Huntington, and the village."

By "the village" he meant Oyster Bay.

Message to His Correspondents.

"What do you want to spend your strength by speaking in Oyster Bay for, when you could make more votes by talking in some of the other places that are trying to get you?" he was asked.

"Why, Great Scott!" the Colonel exclaimed, as if he thought the question one utterly beyond the bounds of reason, "I couldn't pass up the village."

He is pretty fond of his home town, that's a fact. Still, as the town is sure for him, it seems like a waste of energy. But you can't argue with the Colonel on a question of that kind. It is just possible that the Colonel may make still another speech. When he speaks in Madison Square he will have no opportunity to discuss State issues. The Progressives are talking about having another meeting in New York, where nothing but State issues are to be discussed, and if they pull it off nothing in the world will prevent him from being there. He may not speak, but he will at least be present so as to show his hearty desire that Oscar Straus and everybody running on the ticket with him shall get as many votes as possible.

"I wish you fellows would do one thing for me," said the Colonel. "I got 600 letters in the first mail this morning, 400 in the second, and 300 telegrams. Now you know it's physically impossible for anybody to read that many letters in one day and answer them. Won't you explain to the writers how much I appreciate their kindness and their thought of me, and how much I'd like to give each letter my personal answer if I only could, and why I can't?"

We said we would.

Handshaking a Trial.

The Colonel said he was feeling pretty well, except for soreness in the chest muscles and the outer cavity. The injured rib, he said, had knitted, as far as he could tell. "Still," said the Colonel, "it's going to be pretty hard for me if everybody insists on shaking hands with me at that Madison Square Garden meeting. Some apparently well-meaning people seem to think that the time when a man has been shot is the psychological moment for them to shake hands and thump him on the back."

The Colonel to-day received a telegram from Battling Nelson, sent from Chicago, and reading as follows:

Congratulations fifty-four times. May your future eclipse your past.
BATTLING NELSON.

The Colonel replied:

Friend Battling: Thank you for the telegram. Good luck to you always.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Besides this libel suit against a trade paper called Iron Ore, published in Ishpeming, Mich., the Colonel has started a libel suit for $5,000 against a publication called Clean Politics, issued in Indianapolis. Each paper charged him with intemperate habits. To-day the Colonel was much gratified to receive telegrams from Surgeon General C. F. Stokes and former Surgeon General Rixey of the navy, voluntarily offering their testimony to prove that his habits were correct. Both dispatches came as a surprise to him, and were unsolicited.

Gen. Stokes's dispatch read:

Scandalmongers, Go Right On.

For three years I accompanied you on every trip you made except two. I must of necessity have known your habits well during that time. If I can be of any service as a witness in this suit I shall esteem it an honor and a privilege to serve you.

The fact is that the Colonel is the most moderate and temperate of men, and that is one of the reasons why he was so much more able than most men would have been to resist the effect of the bullet fired at him in Milwaukee. Nevertheless, the most outrageous stories have been printed about him in the West, and the Colonel finally informed his friends that the first time some responsible publication printed such a story he intended going after them through the courts. Finally these two newspapers gave him an opportunity.

He saw no visitors to-day except George W. Perkins and O. K. Davis in the morning, and at tea Mr. and Mrs. August Hecksher, Lucien Bonheur, and State Senator Frederick M. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who made a speech here to-day.

Mrs. Richard Jordan of Oyster Bay today presented the Colonel with a birthday cake that was a wonder.

It was four feet across, but that was merely the preface. In the centre there were six four-leaved clovers (real ones) and through the cake there ran a road lighted electrically, and running to the White House, with a chocolate automobile carrying two figures supposed to represent Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Offer Rewards to Fraud Detectors.

Thomas F. Devine, Progressive candidate for State Senator in the Fifteenth District, is so sure that fraud will be practiced at the polls there next Tuesday that he has offered $20,000 in rewards for the arrest and conviction of any one aiding and abetting illegal voting. Thomas J. McManus is leader of the district.

WIFE'S CHARGES DRIVE CANDIDATE FROM STUMP.

The Man on the Right is Robert Hodge, the Ex-Pugilist, Who is the Progressive Candidate for Governor of Washington State.

Accused by his wife, whom he is trying to divorce, of being a gambler, drinker, and wrecker of her happiness and that of her children, Robert Hodge, the Progressive candidate for Governor of Washington, has been put before the voters of the State in a very unfavorable light, and has been virtually driven from the stump.

It was known before that Hodge was once a prizefighter, which fact had not commended him strongly to the public, and the revelations of his domestic infelicities have had more than ordinary effect because of the large number of women who will cast ballots at the coming election.

Mrs. Hodge was led to make known the facts of her husband's career when she was tricked into going to San Francisco on his promise to support her and he began divorce proceedings, alleging that she had deserted him. Then the woman broke her silence and told how she worked to support her children and herself and how Hodge mortgaged her house to pay gambling debts.

Hodge had been telling on the stump a pathetic incident of how he promised his mother that he would never drink.

"I lifted my hand and said, 'Mother, I promise,'" Hodge is wont to relate on the public platform.

M. A. Morgan, a mine boss in the Black Diamond District, where Hodge once worked, declared that Hodge lied when he told the story. He asserted that half the people in Black Diamond had seen Hodge drink. He added:

"Hodge tells of his hard work in the mines. All the work Bob ever did in the mines wouldn't hurt him. No man ever had a better wife and her reward was to be kicked out."

The Seattle Post Intelligencer declares that Hodge expected to win and was ashamed to take Mrs. Hodge to the capital as the Governor's wife.

GOOD MEETING FOR STRAUS.

Never Before Such a Crowd Out at Glen Cove as One to Hear Him.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Oct. 28.—The little opera house in this village was crowded to-night as it never was before, and there were almost as many persons on the outside unable to get in when Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor, spoke. Mr. Straus got a fine reception.

Previous to the address of Straus the audience listened to Mrs. C. Tanghes and Mrs. Evelyn Aldrich, both from the National Progressive headquarters in Manhattan.

Then came Frederick M. Davenport, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Bull Moose ticket. He said the Progressive Party would win, and then would come an end of "invisible government" in this State.

Mr. Straus, who was introduced by J. B. C. Tappan, Chairman of the local Progressive Club, made a brief speech, saying that he had to hurry to Manhattan, where he was to make another speech. He outlined the difference between the Progressive Party and the others as domiated by Barnes and Murphy. He said the Barnes and Murphy machines were dominated by property and selfish motives, while the Progressive Party was inspired by human interests.

Michigan Rabbi Called to Trenton.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Temple Harsinl of this city has elected the Rev. Dr. Samuel Thurman of Kalamazoo, Mich., as rabbi, to succeed Dr. L. B. Michaelson, who recently resigned. Dr. Thurman is a graduate of Harvard.

SUFFRAGE CHARIOT FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

Chief Mooser Invited to Ride in a Golden Vehicle in November Parade.

SULZER TO JOIN MARCHERS

Order of Procession Puts Prohibitionists and Socialists Ahead of the Democrats.

Theodore Roosevelt may ride in a golden chariot in the big suffrage torchlight procession on Saturday evening, Nov. 9.

A telegram was sent to Col. Roosevelt by the Executive Committee of the Men's League for Equal Suffrage, James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman, last Sunday, asking him to take part in the parade. No answer had been received up to a late hour yesterday afternoon, but the suffragists were assuring their friends that they were sure that Col. Roosevelt would take some part in the parade if his health permitted. Sulzer is the only one of the Gubernatorial candidates who has promised to take part, though women of the Bull Moose Party say that Mr. Straus will be there if he is in the city at the time.

There are to be five golden chariots in the parade, and it was announced yesterday that Miss Inez Milholland would drive the first of these. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale will be General Grand Marshal of the procession, riding a white horse.

Delegates from all the political parties are expected to take part in the parade, and it has been a delicate question as to their position in line. It has now been decided that they will march in the order in which they came into line for the suffrage cause. This will place the Prohibition Party first, the Socialists next, the Progressives following, with the Republicans, whose convention with its suffrage plank preceded that of the Democratic Party, which comes in fifth.

A recruiting station for marchers in the parade was opened yesterday morning in the Bowling Green Building. There is a big booth in the main corridor where suffrage stoles to be worn and lanterns to be carried in the parade were sold up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour loud wails went up from the recruiting station to the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters in Thirty-fourth Street that everything had been sold out, having gone like hot cakes.

The Suffrage Party held its big city meeting yesterday morning with more than sixty women leaders gathered to listen to the words of regret of Mrs. Jean Nelson Penfield, who resigns as general leader of the party, and the address of the incoming leader, Miss Mary Garrett Hay.

COLONEL'S TRUST VIEWS.

Defines Them in a Statement Thanking Collier's for Its Support.

Col. Roosevelt, in a signed statement in Collier's Weekly, discusses this week the change in that periodical's editorial policy which followed the resignation of its editor, Norman Hapgood, after a disagreement with Robert J. Collier over the question of supporting the Bull Moose cause. In his statement Col. Roosevelt says:

The change of Collier's from opposition to support of the Progressive cause was to me as welcome as it was unexpected.

In this campaign the Progressive Party has suffered very grave harm through the perpetration of an untruth as to its position on the regulation of trusts. This untruth has been disseminated through two channels, the editorial pages of Collier's Weekly, and the speeches of Woodrow Wilson.

We Progressives cannot prevent those among our opponents who are unscrupulous from deliberately misrepresenting our position, but we can state our position on the regulation of trusts—which is more than Messrs. Wilson and Taft can do.

It is as follows, (I quote the words I have often used): "I am not for monopoly. We intend to restore competition. We intend to do away with the conditions that make for monopoly. My plan was pretty well laid out before I left the White House. Put the great corporations doing an interState business under a strong Federal, interState, industrial commission. Make them open up their books. Where we find violations of the spirit or the letter of the law, apply such laws as we have, and, where we have none, make others to meet the conditions. In case of persistent violation of laws to protect the workers and the consumers, appoint a receiver. Run them as we do the banks. Demand the right to know what they are doing. If they're doing wrong, hit them. If they continue to do wrong, have a receiver for them. Keep him in charge until they're straightened out and restore them to a chastened ownership.

In a signed editorial in the same issue Mr. Collier explains why he changed the publication into a Bull Moose organ. He says he regards the publication as the spokesman of a large group of sincere Americans who have turned in disgust from the two old parties to a "new and spontaneous movement which has for its object the cleaning up of American politics." Then he adds:

"We believe that Collier's attitude in the campaign just closing has not been true to its own best traditions. It has been captious, unresponsive, even sneering. Since the owner's opinion did not coincide with the former editor's, he has decided to edit his own paper according to his own convictions."

STRAUS NEVER WITH MACY.

Neither of Abraham & Straus, Progressive Candidate Explains.

Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Governor, will spend the last four days of the campaign in New York City and Brooklyn. He will devote most of his time to the east side. Complete arrangements have been made now for the Madison Square Garden meeting. Col. Roosevelt will come to the city from Oyster Bay in a special car attached to a regular train over the Long Island Railroad. He will arrive at the Pennsylvania Station and go to the Garden in an automobile. As soon as he has finished his speech he will return to his special car and go direct to Oyster Bay.

State Chairman William H. Hotchkiss gave out yesterday a copy of a telegram which Oscar S. Strauss had sent Homer D Call, Progressive candidate for Secretary of State, denying that he ever was connected with the firm of R. H. Macy and Co. or Abraham & Straus. This is the telegram:

Hon. Homer D. Call,
Progressive Headquarters,
Syracuse, N. Y.

Your telegram twenty-fourth. You are authorized to state in my name that I have never been connected in any way with either R. H. Mary & Co. or with Abraham & Straus. The only firm I have ever been connected with is my father's old firm, L. Straus & Sons, manufacturers and importers of china and glassware, from which I retired in nineteen hundred and six, when I entered the Cabinet.

OSCAR S. STRAUS.

Chairman Hotchkiss said yesterday that workers for other parties have been circulating false reports to the effect that voters who have enrolled in any of the old parties cannot vote except under the emblem of the party with which they enrolled on registration days. "This is not the fact," said Mr. Hotchkiss. "A voter can vote for any party or any candidate that he chooses. The enrollment is only for the primaries of next year."

LABOR STRONG FOR WILSON.

Likewise for Sulzer, So Secretary of Labor Party Says.

Edward I. Hannah, Secretary of the Federated Labor Party, which has decided to support the candidates of the Democratic Party from Woodrow Wilson down, said last evening that a meeting of the Federated Labor Party was held at which reports were received from all parts of the country showing that Gov. Wilson would be strongly supported on election day by organized labor. Through the State of New York, he said organized labor recognized the friendly attitude that Gov. Wilson had always shown to labor. The unionists, he said, for the same reason would support Congressman William Sulzer for Governor.

FIVE COPPERS WILL BUY A BOX.
Red Cross + Cough Drops. Everywhere.—Adv.

75,000 TO MARCH FOR WILSON

Last Division Will Pass Finish Mark with Torchlights.

The Wilson-Sulzer parade to be held on Saturday, Nov. 2, promises to be a big event. Yesterday's estimate was that 75,000 men would be in line. Grand Marshal "Big Bill" Edwards thinks the last division will have to carry torchlights. The first division will form at 12 o'clock at Maiden Lane, Liberty, Wall, and Broad Streets, and the line of march will be up Broadway to Waverley Place, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-fourth Street. The reviewing stand will be in front of the Public Library in Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets, and it will seat 2,500 people. Gov. Wilson, Gov. Marshall, and Congressman Sulzer will be on the stand with Mayor Gaynor, who has charge of the Reception Committee.

The New Jersey delegation will be made up of 6,000 men, under Gen. B. F. Collins, while Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City will head one of the delegations. A Float Committee under the direction of C. R. Macauley and Sol Bloom promises some unusual illustrations in the Democratic campaign. Flags are to be distributed to all the marchers, and it is expected that every band available in the city will be used.

Leader Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall promises to lead 10,000 men, and Thomas F. McAvoy will be in charge of the division of local Democratic organizations. Leader John H. McCooey will be at the head of 5,000 men from Brooklyn, this division forming at City Hall. Maurice Connolly, President of Queens Borough, promises to lead 2,000 men. Plans are under way to form large delegations from the dry goods, department stores, commercial travelers, and labor organizations. There is to be a division of foreign-born citizens.

Heading the division of Georgians will be United States Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia. It is expected that about 250 natives of that State will be in line. The Georgia division will meet at 1 o'clock on Saturday on Vesey Street at the south side of the Astor House.

Chairman Selden of the Cleveland Democracy said yesterday that he expected to have 5,000 original Cleveland Democrats in the parade. Col. William F. Schneider, County Clerk, will have charge of that division. The Tammany men have been discussing whether or not to wear high hats. George Donnellan, leader of the Twenty-seventh District, strongly urged it, but a number of Tammanyites revolted.

Division Marshals have been appointed as follows:

First Division, Ambrose G. Todd; Second Division, Gen. B. F. Collins; Third Division, Col. J. J. Byrne; Fourth Division, Thomas A. McAvoy; Fifth Division, John H. McCooey; Sixth Division, Herman A. Metz; Seventh Division, Lieut. F. A. Donnelly; Eighth Division, Frederick Feigl, and Ninth Division, Col. Charles J. Crowley.

Wife to Sue Von Arkovy for Divorce.

The Baroness Elsa Von Arkovy, formerly Miss Schroeder of New York, whose husband was arrested two years ago at the Hotel Plaza in a controversy over two bronze vases, arrived yesterday on the George Washington from a trip abroad. She said she had not seen or heard from her husband, whose title has been questioned, while she was in Europe. Mrs. Von Arkovy, as she was described in the passenger list, said she intended to sue for divorce.

Porto Rico Coffee

Mild and delicious flavor. Guaranteed 100% Pure by Seal of Porto Rico Association.

Free Sample—

Call for or send 4 cents postage to Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York.

For sale by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO., all stores
CHARLES & CO. 44 East 43d Street
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AARON WARD & SONS Newark, N. J.
and other large dealers

Every package bears Guaranty — Seal of Porto Rico Association

Gilman
FORMERLY MANAGER OF JOHN FORSYTHE'S MILLINERY DEP'T.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BLDG., 5TH AV., COR. 34TH ST.
ENTRANCE ON 34TH ST.
ANNOUNCES
October End-of-Month Clearance
FRENCH MILLINERY
Following are examples of the great reductions:

Reboux Model, taupe plush hat, with ostrich fancy trimming. Formerly $35.....
Talbot Model, black velvet hat, with ostrich trimming. Formerly $35.....
Georgette Model, brocaded velvet, facing in plush, trimmed with flowers. Formerly $35..
Georgette Sailor, white satin, with taupe facing. Formerly $35.....
Poiret Model, made of Austrian Velour, trimmed with Magpie Tuft in Poiret yellow and gold. Formerly $45.....
Louison Model, white plush hat, with velvet facing, trimmed with flowers. Formerly $45...

ON SALE THIS WEEK AT $10 and $15

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL MILLINERY FURS
FOR WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS

Fashions of the Hour

You will not find in this Store *de luxe* a hasty jumbling of styles and materials to meet a commercialized or *bargain* demand—but rather a careful gathering of modish apparel for the woman who wishes to feel elegantly gowned—

We draw upon the most important couturiers of Paris and this country, and have their best creations beautifully made under our own supervision, carrying out the fine points of style and material to the smallest detail.

Our prices are so *sensible* that the woman who cares to spend moderately will find her wants better satisfied here than at any similar establishment in this city.

For the convenience of patrons, purchases made from now until the 1st of the month will be charged on bills rendered Dec. 1st.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Braun
BERLIN WIEN KARLSBAD
K. u. k. Hof-Lieferanten

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE 34th STREET TO 35th STREET BROADWAY NEW YORK

invite the PUBLIC to view their LATEST IMPORTATIONS of Robes Intimes in the NEGLIGEE SALON on the Second Floor

We are sole New York representatives of *Messrs. Braun et Cie.*
whose establishments in Berlin, Vienna and Carlsbad are patronized by royalty, the nobility, and aristocracy of Europe. The present showing of "BRAUN" Negligees comprises *Silk Peignoirs, Boudoir Slips, Breakfast Sacques, Lounging Robes, House Gowns* and *Tea Gowns*, ranging in price from $9.94 to $86.50

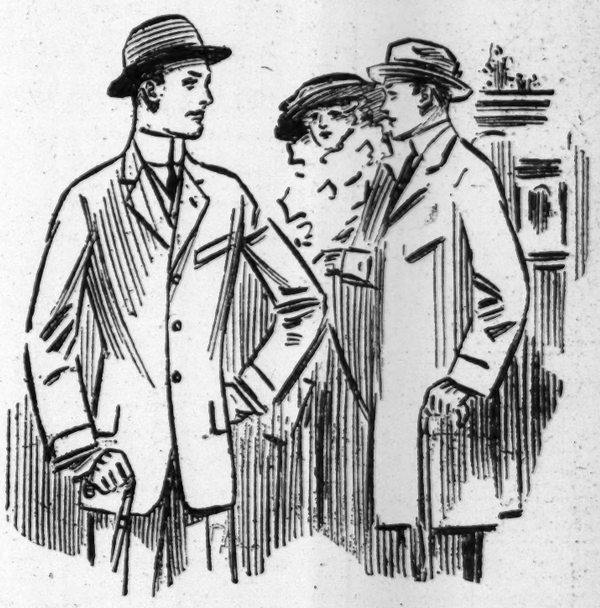
Our importations of FRENCH NEGLIGEES also represent *Calvayrac, Baril, Marcelot, Folvary, Narcy* and *Puilhe* in *Tea Gowns* and *Lounging Robes* of the most elaborate description, which are $31.89 to $92.50

JAPANESE GEISHA ROBES and MANDARIN COATS are included in the showing. Prices are from $9.74 to $92.50

Charming Negligees of AMERICAN make suited to every informal occasion of the day, have been added to complete this unique display. Prices range from $3.96 to $84.50

The "Rosemary" at $8.49, the "Dulcinea" at $25.49, the "Pierette" at $26.49, the "Billie" at $29.49, are four of our newest *crepe de chine* negligees which can be ordered in any color desired. We will copy any of our imported Negligees to order except the "Brauns." Under no circumstances will those be copied.

You Are Invited to See The Fine GIMBEL Collection of
Men's Suits of Distinction At $30, $32 and $35



First let us say that the difference in price is entirely a difference in the cost of material.

The tailoring is of one grade only—the best that the foremost American wholesale tailors can turn out by means of their highest-priced workmen. The collars are all hand-felled top and bottom; buttonholes are all hand-made, and there is the vast amount of *invisible* work that must go into the suit that is to keep its shape. For many details that clothing stores are often content to ignore, but which add much to the appearance of the suit, we pay *extra*.

Many of the Gimbel Suits at these prices are in the new "Squadron" cut—the high-chested model with the flat effect in front and snugly fitting at the waist—which we originated, and which has been so much liked by critical men. Another Gimbel feature of many of these Suits is the new "Armfree" Vest with its sensible new cut, which makes it not only more comfortable but better fitting.

Coming back to materials, we are more than proud of the showing. They are all of the quiet well-bred type that most appeals to the New York business man of good taste. There are a great many medium and dark grays; browns for those who prefer them; various shades verging on the fashionable plum color, and, in particular, a great variety of the new two-tone or shot effects, which produce any number of handsome variations, such as blue with a tinge of green or red, brown with a suspicion of purple, and many others. Texture varies from a fine, soft-finished worsted to a rough wool cheviot.

We especially want to have you see this collection while it is unbroken in range. And that is *today*.

A Special Footnote About These Suits at $16.75

Largely the result of the breaking-up process in our $22 and $25 lines of Men's Suits. Several models, a good choice of fabrics and colors and all sizes in the lot. Fourth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Drop into one of New York's best tailor shops!

Price their evening suits—$100, $125, $150.

Examine their woolens—fine, rich worsteds.

Note their style charts—smart and without frills.

Then drop into any one of our three stores.

You'll see evening clothes cut from the identical fabrics in the same smart styles.

Try on your size.

Won't say another word!

Evening suits ready-to-wear to-night, $40 to $70.

Silk hats.
Patent leathers.
Evening shirts.
Silk mufflers.
Canes.
Gloves.
Every Essential Elegance—including solid linen collars.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AND OPEN EVENINGS TO 10 P. M.

IN THE
Fifth Av. Art Galleries
"SILO BUILDING," 546 Fifth Ave. MAIN ENTRANCE
1, 3, AND 5 WEST 45TH ST.

The Important Collection of

Furniture, Bric-a-Brac
Bronzes, Old Colonial Pieces,
Fine Erard Harp
Mason & Hamlin Organ
Chickering Baby Grand
CIRCASSIAN WALNUT
Pianola Piano
Wonderful Mahogany Canopy Four Post Bedstead, and a Genuine Old Highboy
all in perfect order,

belonging to
Mr. S. Lichtenstein
The Well-Known Collector,

All the above items at absolute Auction on
Thursday, Oct. 31st, at 2:30 P. M.
THE
Library of Books
On Friday at 2:30 P. M.
On Friday at 8:30 P. M.
On Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
On Saturday at 8:30 P. M.
Mr. James P. Silo will conduct the sale.

If it is for the Home
You can probably get it
at LEWIS & CONGER'S
6th Ave. and 45th St.

SCORNS AMBULANCE FOR WIFE AND CAB

Wounded Marine Officer from Nicaragua a Passenger on the Cristobal.

AMERICANS LED THE ATTACK

Lieut. G. L. Martin Tells of the Lively Part His Command Took in the Cayatipa Fight.

The story of a night march and a battle at dawn in which three United States marines were killed and several wounded, was related yesterday by Second Lieut. George L. Martin of Company C, First Provisional Regiment of United States Marines, who arrived on the steamship Cristobal from Nicaragua. Lieut. Martin was wounded on Oct. 4, during the battle of Coyatipa Hill, while the United States forces were aiding in suppressing the Nicaraguan rebellion.

Although the officer was on crutches, he declined to use the ambulance from the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, but went away in a cab with his young wife, who had come from Somerville, Mass., to meet him. His sword and uniform cases went to the navy yard in the ambulance.

In a talk with reporters while the Cristobal was steaming up the harbor from Quarantine, Lieut. Martin said that on Oct. 3, in the night, two battalions of marines and one of bluejackets marched from Mesaya along a sunken road for three miles to the foot of Cayatipa Hill, on the top of which rebel forces numbering 500 were entrenched with two three-inch quick firing guns and a one-pounder. The first battalion of marines was commanded by Major W. E. McKelvy, and the second by Major Smedly T. Butler. The entire force was commanded by Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

When the bluejackets appeared on the scene at Mesaya on the night of the 3d they wore white uniforms and were ordered back to the ship because they were not in khaki. Sooner than miss taking part in the fight the sailors daubed their spotless white ducks with mud from the bed of the river and let it dry so they would not be so conspicuous.

At dawn the first battalion left the sunken road for the open, about 800 yards from the enemy. They covered that distance in rushes, while Major Butler, with the second battalion, went to the rear of the left flank and attacked the Nicaraguan rebels on another side.

About 100 yards from the enemy the marines ran into a clump of trees protected with a tangle of barbed wires. They cut through this to find another similar obstacle on the other side of the trees close to the earthworks where the rebels were.

Private Bobbitt jumped at the barbed wire to chop it down with his bayonet when a shot carried off his hat. Ignoring the danger, the marine broke down the wire and pushed it aside for his company to go through. As he stepped over it a shell from the one-pounder took off his head.

In the rush across the seventy-five yards of open ground between the trees and the fortifications Privates McGill and Pollard were killed and Lieut. Martin was hit in the right instep by one bullet, while a second hit his left foot and broke the big toe. Lieut. Martin said he probably would have been killed if Lieut. E. P. Moses had not dragged him out of the line of fire.

A lucky shot put a three-inch gun in the trench out of business by breaking the ejector, and the American forces rushed the works. The enemy fled, leaving forty dead inside the fort, including a woman with a one-pound shell in her hand, who evidently had been handing ammunition to the gunners.

At this juncture the Nicaraguan Government cavalry rode up and drove the fleeing rebels into Masaya.

The wounded marines and rebels were attended by Surgeon Hoyt in a field hospital, which consisted of two boxcars.

MAY SUE BULL MOOSERS.

Taggart Demands Retraction of Dixon and Will Irwin.

Thomas Taggart, Deomcratic National Committeeman of Indiana, threatened yesterday through his attorneys, Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, to sue for libel Senator Joseph M. Dixon, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, as well as Will Irwin, the writer, unless certain charges concerning Mr. Taggart alleged to have been written by Mr. Irwin and published in the Authors' Campaign Series, a Bull Moose pamphlet, are retracted. The article complained of is entitled "Taggart, the Casino Boss," and charges him with being the keeper of a gambling resort at French Lick Springs, Indiana. In their letter to Mr. Irwin the lawyers say:

"This charge is unqualifiedly false, and on his behalf we demand that you cause an immediate retraction to be published. Otherwise Mr. Taggart will take such proceedings against you as he may be advised."

WHAT CANDIDATES SPENT.

Nearly 1,000 Make Returns—Hicks and Cannon File Biggest Statements.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The office of the Clerk of the House was swamped to-day by the arrival of preliminary statements of campaign expenditures from nearly a thousand candidates all over the country. Many say that their campaigns cost them nothing, while others file statements of heavy expenditures.

Speaker Clark spent $547 to insure his re-election as a Representative from Missouri, while his managers spent $45,948 in his fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Ex-Speaker Cannon reports that his campaign has cost him $3,012.62. He received $1,700. One item of his expense was $13.50 for subsistence and traveling expenses of his secretary.

From New York State forty-six candidates have filed their preliminary statements. Only ten of these reached the $1,000 mark, the largest having been filed by F. C. Hicks, Republican, of the First District, who spent $3,638. Six candidates certified that they had spent nothing within the meaning of the statute, while one in the Ninth District reported a total of 2 cents, the postage on his statement.

The New York candidates with the heaviest expense accounts are Amos Pinchot, Progressive, Eighteenth District, $1,259; Sereno E. Payne, Republican, Thirty-first, $1,250; Samuel Wallin, Republican, Thirtieth, $1,300; F. C. Dale, Republican, Sixteenth, $2,218.05; R. J. Erick, Democrat, Twenty-eighth, $1,501.50; F. C. Hicks, Republican, First, $3,638; W. Bourke Cockran, Progressive, First $1,459; S. W. Kaufman, Republican, Eighteenth, $1,000; Lathrop Brown, Democrat, First, $2,618.10; L. W. Mott, Republican, Thirty-second, $1,100, and M. F. Conroy, Democrat, Fifteenth, $1,115.

The six candidates whose statements show that so far they have spent nothing are: D. H. Prior, Republican, Twenty-eighth; Francis Burton Harrison, Democrat, Twentieth; D. J. Riordan, Democrat, Eleventh; P. J. Dowling, Democrat, Sixteenth; Timothy L. Sullivan, Democrat, Thirteenth; W. M. Calder, Republican, Sixth, and John Edwards, Republican, Seventh.

Three candidates so far have received in contributions more than they have spent. They are: W. M. Calder, Republican, Sixth, who received $985 and so far has spent nothing; Edmond Platt, Republican, Twenty-sixth, who has received $500 and spent only $40, and Henry George, Jr., Twenty-first, who received $1,419 and so far has spent only $634.59.

The six Progressives who have filed statements are G. H. Stillman of the Thirty-fifth, $129.29; James Lawson, Eighth, $39; Lindon Bates, Jr., Seventeenth, $395; W. Bourke Cockran, First, $1,459; J. C. Esterlow, Thirty-fourth, $100, and F. C. Draper, Twenty-ninth, $100.08.

The other candidates returned expenditures as follows:

John J. Fitzgerald, Democrat, Seventh, $815; M. M. W. Wyoell, Democrat, Forty-third, $20; G. F. Dicker, Democrat, Thirty-eighth, $235; Oscar W. Swift, Republican, Ninth, $62.50; J. A. Gouldon, Democrat, Twenty-third, $35.88; J. A. Carew, Democrat, Seventeenth, $204; C. A. Talcott, Democrat, Thirty-third, $275; D. A. Driscoll, Democrat, Forty-second, $65; M. C. Ansorge, Republican, Twenty-first, $250; Alexander Brough, Republican, Nineteenth, $777.90; C. M. Hamilton, Republican, Forty-third, $500; J. A. Husted, Republican, Twenty-fifth, $100; Jefferson M. Levy, Fourtenth, $100; J. H. O'Brien, Democrat, Ninth, $550; H. G. Danforth, Republican, Thirty-seventh, $425; M. K. Huppuch, Democrat, Twenty-ninth, $100; D. J. Griffin, Democrat, Eighth, $525; John S. Gayner, Republican, Fifth, $179.25, and H. H. Day, Democrat, Fourth, $827.

NO RYAN MONEY FOR WILSON.

$5,000 for Democratic Congressional Candidates, Nothing for National.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The report of Henry D. Flood of Virginia, Treasurer of the Democratic Congressional Committee, which was filed with the Clerk of the House to-day, shows that Thomas F. Ryan contributed $5,000 to aid the election of Democratic Congressmen. Though Mr. Ryan contributed about $50,000 to Gov. Judson Harmon's pre-convention campaign, and about $35,000 to the pre-convention fund of Representative Oscar W. Underwood, he has so far contributed nothing to the support of Gov. Wilson.

In his testimony before the Clapp committee Mr. Ryan said that in the pre-convention struggle he would gladly have contributed to Mr. Wilson's fund if he had been asked to do so. The fact that Mr. Ryan's name did not appear in the statement filed Friday showing Gov. Wilson's campaign receipts up to ten days before the elections, is taken to mean that the Democratic Presidential nominee has not asked for Mr. Ryan's support.

The total contributions received by Mr. Flood at the New York and Chicago headquarters amount to $21,391. So far the Congressional Committee has spent $17,263.

Shoenberg Hospital Dedicated.

DENVER, Oct. 28.—Announcement of an endowment gift of $25,000 for the Joseph E. Shoenberg Memorial Hospital Building, dedicated yesterday as a part of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, was made to-day. The building was erected at a cost of $40,000.

The visitors at the dedication included Samuel Grabfelder of Philadelphia, President of the hospital; Dr. Lee Frankel of New York, and Col. M. Shoenberg of St. Louis. Dedicatory exercises also were held for the Dudley C. Shoenberg farm, the gift of Louis D. Shoenberg of New York.

DON'T FORGET THOSE RED CROSS + Cough Drops. Everywhere. 5c. per box.—Adv.

FIGHT OVER SAVINGS OF AN AGED NURSE

Relatives of Mary Hogan, Who Served the Brokaws Thirty Years, Says She's Insane.

APPLY FOR A COMMITTEE

She Bought Six Shares of Standard Oil for $150, and at 80 Years Old Lives in Comfort on the Proceeds.

In a small apartment at 159 West 103d Street Miss Mary Hogan, a little gray haired old woman about 80 years of age, who was the nurse of Clifford V. Brokaw and served in the household of the late William Brokaw for thirty-one years is slowly dying of cancer and a complication of diseases. The old woman, who can still talk freely but cannot remember events an hour old, owns Standard Oil and Railway stocks worth about $9,000 and has $4,000 in cash but all of her funds are tied up in the Fifth Avenue Bank pending the hearing on an application to have a committee appointed for her on the ground of incompetency.

The author of the application is Mrs. Mary A. Coffey, wife of W. A. Coffey, an automobile salesman, with whom Miss Hogan has been living since she left the employ of the Brokaws in 1907. Mrs. Coffey says she is a second cousin, and the nearest kin of the aged nurse.

Years ago, when Standard Oil stock was low, Mrs. William Brokaw, according to Mrs. Coffey, induced her servant to invest $150 in six shares of the stock. Miss Hogan did it reluctantly, but she did take the advice, and the stock in the years that passed, was safely guarded by William Brokaw and later by Clifford V. Brokaw, Miss Hogan only being reminded of her holdings when the regular dividend checks came along. And now, when the stock is selling around the $1,000 mark, Miss Hogan does not even know that such a thing as Standard Oil exists.

Mrs. Coffey says that she has reason to believe that Miss Hogan has signed some papers of unknown contents, and also a will by which some one other than Mrs. Coffey and her five brothers and sisters would come into the $13,000 estate if the will has not been destroyed. For that reason she has filed an application to have a committee appointed for Mrs. Coffey's person and property. She said yesterday that she could prove that she was a second cousin of Miss Hogan, whom she affectionately referred to as 'Cousin Mary.'

"My father, who was Malachi Martin," she said, "was a first cousin of Cousin Mary. That makes us second cousins. Cousin Mary's father was Dennis Hogan and her mother was Winifred Martin, and they lived in Tipperary, Ireland. Cousin Mary came to this country shortly before the civil war, and with her at the time was her cousin, James McCormick. He fought in the war, and must have been killed, for he was never heard of again. Cousin Mary went to work with the family of John Bathgate in Newark, and was nearly burned to death one night in Mr. Bathgate's house.

Then she lived with a family named Mott, bankers of Newark, for eight years, and there a young woman named Jennie Welch, who is now the wife of a prominent lawyer in the MacFarland case, met Cousin Mary and recommended her to the Brokaws. She remained at the Brokaws on Fifth Avenue until shortly after William Brokaw died, five years ago, when she came to me, Clifford Brokaw paying me $6 a week for her board.

"She was frequently a guest at the Brokaw mansion in Fifth Avenue, and also at the country home at Mamaroneck, Mr. Brokaw always sending her back and forth with a butler when she was unable to make the trips alone. Mr. Brokaw also wrote me many letters concerning Cousin Mary, asking to keep informed about her health, and when we moved to Newark, taking Cousin Mary along with us, he requested that we take her back to New York, which we did, because we didn't want him to get another boarding house for her.

"A year ago in February Mr. Brokaw sent Cousin Mary a letter saying that he would like to see her at his house, 825 Fifth Avenue, at promptly 9 o'clock that morning. He said he would send his automobile, but that didn't come, so Cousin Mary went in a taxi. It seems that Mr. Brokaw asked Cousin Mary whether she had gone to the bank for her January interest. Of course she had, but she had already forgotten it. Perhaps Mr. Brokaw got the idea from that that I had drawn the interest for her, but any way, a few days after the taxi ride Mr. Brokaw sent another letter asking for the bank books. Since then we have sought the advice of an attorney."

The legal proceedings seeking the appointment of a lunacy commission for Miss Hogan were begun on April 10 and after several adjournments and a renewal of the proceedings on technical grounds the motion for the appointment of a commission was granted by Justice Giegerich on June 13 last. The commission was appointed in July and consists of Percival H. Gregory, a lawyer; Henry Valentine Wildman, a physician, and Daniel Hanly. It is this commission which will hear testimony on Thursday before a Sheriff's jury. In her petition Mrs. Coffey stated: "I am informed that Clifford V. Brokaw makes no claim of ownership to any of the property of Mary Hogan, but that, on the contrary, he is merely holding it for the benefit of Mary Hogan."

Attached to the petition was an affidavit of Mrs. Coffey's family physician, Dr. E. Benjamin Ransdell, in which it was stated that Miss Hogan had lost her memory and that she had even forgotten her name and address.

Mr. Brokaw is in sympathy with the movement to have a committee appointed for his old nurse, but he objects, it is understood, to have Mrs. Coffey named as the committee. In an affidavit filed with the court he said that he was moved solely by affection to intercede in the case of Mary Hogan. He said he had frequently sent his automobile for Miss Hogan and that a chance to see his old nurse or to befriend her with more automobile rides had been refused him. He was merely interested, said Mr. Brokaw, in seeing her properly well guarded, so that during her feeble days she might get her income regularly.

At the Thursday hearing Mrs. Coffey will be represented by Jeremiah J. Coughlan of Tuttle & Coughlan, 154 Nassau Street, and Mr. Brokaw will be represented by Ward B. Chamberlin, 31 Nassau Street, the former Yale football Captain. Should Mrs. Coffey express a desire to have herself appointed the committee, it is expected that a lively controversy will ensue.

SWITCH TO CARNEGIE HALL.

Good Roads Meeting There Instead of in Madison Square Garden.

Having learned that it would be almost impossible because of traffic regulations to take care of hundreds of automobiles in the vicinity of Madison Square Garden, the Automobile Trade League has decided to change the route of the good roads parade, and to hold the subsequent rally in Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

The committee in charge of the automobile parade and the meeting that will follow, is arranging also to distribute reserved seat tickets to those who take part in the parade, in order that they may be certain of hearing Job E. Hedges, Republican candidate for Governor, the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and the other prominent speakers who will talk on the subject of highway improvement in this State.

POLICE DREAM COMES TRUE.

Injury of Mounted Policeman Had Been Foretold.

Mounted Policeman Barker, who was thrown and seriously hurt at the foot of Douglaston Hill in Flushing on Sunday, had been warned that such an accident was in store for him.

The warning was given by Capt. Murphy of his precinct, who had a vivid dream in which he saw Barker thrown from his horse. The next night he warned Barker, but it was not until after Barker actually had been hurt that the Captain was credited with the power of prophecy.

Liner's Chief Engineer Dies at Sea.

Emil Prillwitz, Chief Engineer of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., died at sea last Thursday on the way home from New York to Bremen, where the vessel arrives to-day with his body on board. Mr. Prillwitz had been in the company's Atlantic service for twenty years and was well known to American travelers.

INSTANT POSTUM

No Boiling
Charming Flavor
Avoids Coffee Disorders

This new food-drink is taking the place of coffee in thousands of homes the country over.

"There's a Reason"

Many persons realize vaguely that coffee is injurious, but think they cannot give it up.

Such will find the breakfast cup just as hot, snappy and comforting when they shift to

Instant Postum

It is regular Postum in concentrated form—nothing added.

No Boiling Required

Made by stirring a level teaspoonful of the powder (more or less for strength desired) in a cup of hot water and adding sugar and cream to taste.

If coffee has affected you unpleasantly, wouldn't common sense suggest quitting it? The return to health can be hastened by taking Instant Postum, which is absolutely free from caffeine, the harmful drug in coffee.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Instant Postum is sold by grocers. 50-cup tin, 30c; 100-cup tin, 50c.

Send 2c stamp (to cover postage) for 5-cup free sample.

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Vantine's
The Oriental Store

Tempting Fashions Borrowed from China and Japan

Kimonos, Opera Coats, Boudoir Gowns

WHEN the Eastern touch is present in every afternoon and evening gown, the winsome garments themselves as worn by the women of Tokio and Pekin come in for an unusual share of appreciation. Mandarin Coats for the Opera will be more fashionable than ever this Winter. Vantine Crepe and Silk Kimonos, exquisitely colored and hand-embroidered, have an established vogue. Wadded Silk Boudoir Gowns, for both men and women are perennial favorites. The Vantine Winter importations are in—recognized as the handsomest sent to any country from the Orient.

Vantine's Mandarin Coats
Made of Kabe Crepe, hand-embroidered in floral designs in colors and self tones, silk lined and interlined. Regulation Chinese models—cannot be obtained elsewhere. $25, $30, $35, $40 and up.

Japanese Silk Kimonos
The famous Vantine kimonos, made under our supervision in Japan. Beautifully hand-embroidered in silk. Pink, light blue and lavender. Full, flowing sleeves. Cannot be equalled in quality or correctness of cut. $10, $15, $18, $22 and $25.

Vantine Pullman Kimonos
Folded in a small silk bag, for convenience in traveling, and packed in attractive boxes for gifts. Made of special Japanese silk, cuffs and collars embroidered. Light blue, rose, old blue, lavender, pink or white. For both men and women, $13.50.

Silk Boudoir Gowns and Jackets
Made of excellent quality wadded silk, specially tailored and very durable. Full length, in variety of colors, $6.75. Embroidered, $10.75. Plain, for men, $6.75.
Jackets of wadded silk, embroidered, for women, $6.50; plain, $4.50. For men, $5.50.
We handle one quality only of these Wadded Silk Gowns—the very best—which we make a specialty. Comparison is invited.

Women's Japanese Quilted Silk Vests, black or white, with sleeves, to be worn under coat, $3.75.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled—Write for Vantine's Kimono Book

A·A·VANTINE·&·CO
Broadway and Eighteenth Street
Boston Philadelphia

HACKETT-CARHART CREDITORS' SETTLEMENT SALE

Prices Here Today Make Others' Twice Too High

Since the great Hackett-Carhart sale started, thousands of men proved this fact to themselves:

There are more clothes and better clothes in the Hackett-Carhart stores than can be found elsewhere at twice the Hackett-Carhart prices.

And it would be strange if this were not so.

Before the receivership, a wealth of fine fabrics was being transformed into Hackett-Carhart clothes for the present season.

The receivership did not stop this work—did not delay it in any way.

Its effect is shown only in the present prices.

The creditors accepted FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR—and this is precisely what your saving will average.

This means, too, that you will make this great saving on clothes of irreproachable style—made up in the newest fabrics—and tailored in the manner of the finest Fifth Avenue shops.

Every day you delay your selection here counts as actual money lost. Whereas immediate action will net you an average saving of

50 Cents on the Dollar

SPECIAL—Small but complete assortments and sizes of $22.50, $25.00 and $28.00 suits, in all new fabrics and shades—English, Fifth Avenue and College Models—for Men, Young Men and Boys. To-day..... $13.50

$15, 18, 20 & 22.50 Suits, Fall Coats, English Rubberized Raincoats and Winter Overcoats..... $10

$18, 20, 22.50, 25 & 28 Suits, Fall Coats, Rubberized and English Tweed Raincoats & Winter Overcoats. $13.50

$22.50, 25, 28, 30 & 32.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats..... $17

$28, 30, 32.50, 35 & 37.50 Suits, Fall Coats and Winter Overcoats..... $21

$32.50, 35, 37.50 & 40 Suits and Winter Overcoats.... $24

$35, 37.50, 40, 45 Suits and Winter Overcoats..... $27.50

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Sq.
119 West 42d St., Near Broadway. Open Evenings.
154 East 125th St. Near 3d Ave. Open Evenings.

HACKETT-CARHART CREDITORS' SETTLEMENT SALE

CITIZENS ON HAND TO ATTACK BUDGET

Dr. Allen, for Research Bureau, Says Not More Pay but Better Police Is What's Wanted.

BOARD OF EDUCATION HIT

Health Department, Too—Dr. Korn, for Real Estate Owners, Objects to Child Welfare Fund.

Dissatisfaction with the police force was voiced again yesterday at the public hearing of the Board of Estimate on the Budget of 1913. Dr. William H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research appeared to protest against the provision for an increase in the Police Department on the ground that what the city wants is not more, but better policemen, and urged that if the minimum pay were raised to $1,000 the present civil service list be torn up and a new one formed from those men whom the higher pay would induce to enter the service. Civil Service Commissioner Creelman also addressed the Board, and asked for an increase in his appropriation to enable the Civil Service Commission to examine the character of all applicants for city jobs.

"This is not the time," said Dr. Allen, "to add to the number of policemen. We need more protection and not more policemen, and the method of selecting and promoting policemen shows clearly that the addition of policemen does not add to protection.

"So the Bureau of Municipal Research asks respectfully that the proposed addition of 500 new patrolmen be held back till the Police Department is reorganized, as a result of the investigations of the Grand Jury and the Aldermanic committee into police graft.

"There is no evidence to show it is low salary which causes police corruption. For every place you propose to fill there are men already passed who want to be policemen at the present rate. Any change in this rate ought to cause the drawing up of an entirely new list, so as to insure the obtaining of a higher type of applicant by making an appeal to those men, who will not enter the department for $800 a year, but will at $1,000."

When the Mayor called for comments on the estimates of the Fire Department Dr. Abraham Korn, appeared as the representative of the United Real Estate Owners Association. He protested against the introduction of expensive motor-drawn fire apparatus into the department on the ground that for short runs the horse-drawn engine was superior and quicker than the automobile. He spoke of a fire in 117th Street, which he had recently witnessed, in which the horse apparatus had come ten blocks quicker that automobile engines come five blocks.

Dr. Korn protested against the purchase of the valuable sites for fire houses and said that a Hook and Ladder station had been acquired at the corner of Fiftieth Street and Lexington Avenue for $125,000, which could have been built in the immediate vicinity equally well on land costing $50,000. He also was sceptical about the necessity of increasing the salaries of firemen on account of the danger of their work, considering that there were more than 4,000 applicants for positions in the department. Finally, he protested against the payment of the cost of telephones in the private houses of the Fire Department physicians.

When the estimates of the Department of Education were taken up Dr. Berg came forward for the United Real Estate Owners Association to protest against the increase in the number of high schools on the ground that "even very rich men do not send all their sons to college, but only those they think will make the most of it." As for the appropriation of $10,000 for an efficiency expert for the Department of Education, he considered that "an awful admission on the part of the Board of Education and its Superintendent of its inefficiency."

Another matter to which he objected was the grant of money for teaching subnormal children in the public schools.

"They are rushing in where angels fear to tread. Even the most expert alienists," he said, "are unable to determine how such children should be taught, and as citizens are already taxed by the State for the care of the weak-minded, it is the State that should undertake this work."

A long argument occurred between President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, Egertton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, and Supt. Maxwell on the failure of the Board of Education to specify in all details the purpose for which it was asking an increase in its appropriations. The Bureau of Municipal Research had pointed out that all the large departments should be compelled to keep accounts to show what were the automatic increments in salary for which increases were asked, and that in particular the Board of Education should be requested to begin making a record to show how far the estimated increments had not been realized, through teachers who would have been eligible for raised pay dying or dropping out. In the course of the discussion Dr. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research declared that the Department of Education should be required to make a complete return of the uses to which the appropriation of $3,850,000 for equalization of pay was put last year.

James Creelman, President of the Civil Service Commission, then asked for more character investigators for the commission. He wanted seven, all told. Firemen, Mr. Creelman said, were exposed to no temptation except stealing during periods of excitement, but he pointed out that the reports were common that Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Sanitary Inspectors, and so on, had been guilty of grafting. More than half the applicants for the police force, he declared, were truck drivers who had been arrested for violation of the city ordinances. It was possible that other charges on which they might have been arrested were covered up.

Dr. Korn came forward again when the estimates of the Department of Health were brought up, in order to protest against granting a single dollar for child hygiene and child welfare.

"The object of the department," he protested, "is to prevent communicable disease, and here they are asking $600,000 for child welfare."

Mrs. Frances M. Scott, as the representative of the managers of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses, was sure she had the Mayor with her as she made a plea for the addition of twenty graduate nurses to the hospital staff. The Board of Estimate was inclined to think that six should be a sufficient increase. Mrs. Scott was sure that the Mayor would sympathize, she said, because he was quoted as saying that the Government should care for the sick.

"That time may not yet be come," said his Honor.

"No, but this is a step toward it," said Mrs. Scott.

A protest was made against the supply of spring water in bottles to city employes, when 4,000,000 people in the city had to be satisfied with Croton water.

The hearing was adjourned till 10:30 o'clock this morning.

EASY TO LEARN COOKING.

The Reporter Just Dropped in to Hear and Knows All About It.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a TIMES reporter ventured into a room full of women at the Food Show in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and sitting at the feet of Miss Wallace, the London cooking expert, learned to make delicious popovers, muffins, and buscuits. Here is how any other dweller in bachelor apartments, or any father of families for that matter, may turn out popovers:

First, have all your ingredients ready and measured out, also your cooking utensils laid out. Sift together a cup of sifted flour and one-third of a teaspoon of salt. Throw in two eggs and just enough milk to moisten the flour. Stir until all the lumps are gone, then add the balance of a cup of milk and mix in bowl; use a big wooden spoon. At least, that's how it looked.

The expert further says that stirring is not enough; the mess must get a good beating. After two minutes of athletic treatment pour into hissing hot individual tins which have been well greased with unsalted fat, drippings, oil, &c., applied with a small camel's hair brush. Don't get a cheap brush, because the bristles come out. Also, never grease the tins with a corner of yesterday's newspaper. Printer's ink is not a good flavoring extract.

Orthodox teachers of cookery consider the following rule for making "quick muffins" rank heresy, but Miss Wallace proved by concrete examples that it would work: One and one-quarter cups of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one egg, preferably fresh, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt, one packed level teaspoon of baking powder. Put the butter in a cup and induce it to melt, drop the egg in the butter, and add enough milk to flood the cup. Sift and dry ingredients into a bowl, add the liquid ingredients, beat for one minute until light, leave standing a few minutes, then bake in moderate oven.

Miss Wallace explained why she chose to lecture on such plebeian subjects as popovers, muffins, and biscuits, standard meats, soups, and vegetables, rather than on fancy desserts, sweetmeats, and chafing-dish creations.

"You can't keep a man's love on candy and chafing-dish preparations," she said, "at least not very long. They may be all right in the early stages, but sooner or later he'll want roast beef and biscuits."

"Chew your biscuits well," was her parting advice. "Some of us are too lazy to masticate our food properly. Entirely too much dependence is placed on the pan and the oven."

J. E. Backus Estate $286,216.

John E. Backus, a descendant of the old Long Island family of that name, who died at his home in Forest Hills, L. I., on March 23, left an estate valued at $286,216, according to affidavits filed yesterday with Philip Frank, Transfer Tax Appraiser of Queens. The extent of the estate would tend to indicate that farming as it was carried on by Mr. Backus for years in old Queens County paid well. He owned several large farms which he kept under a high state of cultivation. The testator left the entire estate to his three sons, Frederick Eugene Backus, Isaac Wyckoff Backus, and John E. Backus.

NEW STORE UPTOWN FOR LORD & TAYLOR

Firm to Have Fifth Avenue Home, Running from 38th to 39th Street.

TEN-STORY BUILDING PLAN

With Occupancy In 1914, When Old Store Will Be Abandoned—$500,000 a Year Rental.

Lord & Taylor, whose retail dry goods store at Broadway and Twentieth Street has been familiar to New Yorkers for more than a generation, have decided that the time has come to establish a new headquarters in the uptown Fifth Avenue shopping centre, and they have taken a large plot for a new store on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. A ten-story building of artistic design is to be erected there at once, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy early in 1914.

The firm will then leave the old quarters below Twenty-third Street, where it has been for forty years, and its removal will mark the passing away from that retail centre of one more of the long-established houses which, through the changing commercial conditions and uptown growth of the city, have gradually transferred the Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets and Fifth Avenue the shopping activity formerly monopolized by the Fourteenth and Twenty-third Street localities.

The property, which has been acquired on a long lease for the new Lord & Taylor store, is the well-known Burton plot. It includes the entire block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, except the seven-story Dreicer Building on the Thirty-ninth Street corner. The Fifth Avenue frontage is 148.1 feet, extending back in Thirty-eighth Street 260 feet, and with a Thirty-ninth Street frontage back of the Dreicer Building of 159 feet. The plot contains about 47,000 square feet. It is now covered by about eighteen old buildings, mostly remodeled residences used for trade, including the old St. Marc Hotel, now in Thirty-ninth Street, but formerly having a Fifth Avenue frontage.

It has been leased from Frank V. and John Howes Burton, composing the wholesale dry goods firm of Burton Brothers of 384 Broadway, for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges. The owners are to build the store for their tenants, and the lease, which will date from the completion of the building, will represent about $500,000 a year.

A move of this sort on the part of Lord & Taylor has long been expected. Rumors have been current of such a change for two years, and it was said yesterday at the offices of the firm that it had been quietly looking about for a desirable site for four years. The chief difficulty was to find one large enough and centrally located. The Burton property is the largest available Fifth Avenue property in the uptown zone, and negotiations for it have been pending for several weeks.

Joseph H. Emery, President of Lord & Taylor, said yesterday in speaking of the change:

"We have spent the better part of two years in solving the problem of selecting a site easy of access to the shopping public. We counted the shoppers on the various avenues and intersections, and ascertained so far as possible from what streets our customers reached us and in the site chosen we feel the problem has been most satisfactorily solved."

The brokers in this transaction, which from the realty standpoint is one of the largest that has been closed in some time, were Albert B. Ashforth, acting for Lord & Taylor; Tucker, Speyers & Co., representing the Burtons, and Pease & Elliman and Joseph P. Day. The architects of the new building will be Goldwin, Starrett & Van Vleck and Hazzard, Erskine & Blagden. The façade will be in the Italian Renaissance style, finished with granite and limestone. In order to prevent the congestion of Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets by automobiles and delivery wagons, an inclined plane at the rear of the store will lead to a large receiving and packing room in the basement.

No block on Fifth Avenue has a more interesting history in respect to land values than this Burton plot. Years ago it was all owned by the father of the present Burton Brothers. He sold off most of the parcels, retaining 434, adjoining the Dreicer building, as his home. Several years ago the two brothers began to buy back the property and succeeded in getting all but the Thirty-ninth Street corner. Their most notable purchase was the dwelling at 424 Fifth Avenue, on the northwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street. Forty years ago the elder Burton sold this for $47,000. It had a frontage of 26.9 feet and was 117 feet deep, with an extension in the rear. Miss Sarah Switzer, a milliner, bought it in 1872 for about $175,000, and in 1909 the Burton brothers bought it from her for $925,000, averaging $262 a square foot, establishing a record for Fifth Avenue property which has not been exceeded. The entire plot leased by them is assessed at over $3,000,000, and the Burtons said that they have refused offers of $5,000,000 for the property.

The new Lord & Taylor home will be in marked contrast to the small store where George Washington Taylor and Samuel Lord established the business in 1826, eighty-six years ago, at 47 Catharine Street, between Monroe and Madison Streets, on the lower east side. In 1838 the firm moved to 61 and 63 Catharine Street. In 1853 a branch store was opened at 255 to 261 Grand Street, and a little later the entire business was removed there, adding adjoining property in Chrystie and Forsyth Streets. In 1872 the firm moved to Broadway and Twentieth Street, on the southwest corner, but the Grand Street store was retained until 1902. Several additions to meet the increasing business have been added from time to time, and the firm occupies a large portion of Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, the eight-story building on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, and the building at 129 and 131 Fifth Avenue, near Twentieth Street.

The firm was incorporated in 1904 and its present officers are Joseph H. Emery, President; George H. Beers, Vice President; Ernest Stauffen, Jr., Secretary, and Brent M. Tanner, Treasurer. The United Dry Goods Companies, of which John Claflin is President, purchased the holdings of the late Edward P. Hatch on the latter's death in 1909. He had previously, in 1895, bought out the interests of Samuel Lord, Jr., son of the original founder.

In their new home Lord & Taylor will be but three blocks north of Altman's. Directly opposite, at Thirty-eighth Street, is the new building of Franklin Simon & Co., the Tiffany store is on the southeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street, the Gorham Co. store at Thirty-sixth Street, Best & Co. at Thirty-fifth Street, and Bonwit-Teller at Thirty-eighth Street, all comparatively late removals from the old shopping district.

MRS. PLANT GETS DECREE.

Asks for No Allmony from Millionaire Shoe Manufacturer.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Caroline G. Plant was granted a decree of divorce from her husband, Thomas G. Plant, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, in the Suffolk Court to-day, on statutory grounds.

Although an attachment of $1,500,000 was filed against the Plant estate, the attorneys representing the libellant asked for and received no allmony. This part of the divorce case, it is said, has been settled out of court. The husband did not contest.

The corespondent in the case was a young girl, who was introduced to a New York woman by Mr. Plant, who said he wished her educated, and whom he declared, according to witnesses, was his niece.

While she was being tutored the girl astounded her governess by taking trips lasting ten and twelve days.

During the trial, John C. McGerr, a guide from the New Brunswick woods, declared that Thomas G. Plant and the girl had been to his camp on one of these occasions.

Mrs. Florence J. Stoddard told of Plant's placing in her care in 1909 a girl whom she said told her she was Catherine Haberley, and who afterward told her that she had been a waitress when she met Plant. Mrs. Stoddard found a letter to the girl, which caused her to give up her position as governess.

Keeper of Grant's Tomb Dead.

John Mulvaney, 68 years old, keeper of Gen. Grant's Tomb in Riverside Park, is dead. Mulvaney had been an employe of the Park Department for more than thirty years. When he failed to appear at his post yesterday a messenger was dispatched to Fitzgerald's Hotel, 2,274 Eighth Avenue. Investigation revealed that Mulvaney had died during the night. Dr. Sommerville said his death had been due to heart failure.

THIEVES BIND GIRL, ROB SAFE OF $1,000

Two Men Enter the Prudential Company's Flatbush Office and Overpower the Cashier.

LOOKOUT HALTS A CUSTOMER

Tells Her a Girl Has Gone Crazy, and She Departs to Find a Policeman.

Having been overpowered by two men who represented themselves to be employes of the New York Telephone Company, Miss Alice Brenneis, 19 years old, cashier at the branch office of the Prudential Life Insurance Company at 248 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, was bound and gagged there yesterday afternoon. Her assailants then rifled the company's safe and escaped with $1,000. The young woman was found lying on the floor near the office door ten minutes later. She freed herself of the gag in her mouth and called for help.

There was no one in the office but Miss Brenneis at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. According to her story, she was bending over her books when two men entered the office. One of them was tall, she said, and he stood in front of the cashier's window. The other man was behind him. The tall man told the girl that he had come to change the telephone. Miss Brenneis told them that the door leading to the office was open and that they could come in. She noticed that they had a kit of tools, some telephone wire, and a telephone receiver.

The safe stood in the rear part of the office, directly behind her, and near it was the telephone. The men, instead of going toward the telephone, walked directly behind her, and one of them suddenly seized her by both arms and held them behind her back, Miss Brenneis said. At the same time the other man seized her by the neck and warned her not to make an outcry. He pressed a handkerchief over her mouth and nose, and she, fearing that he wanted to chloroform her, struggled. The men were in a hurry to finish their job. It was a time of day when the street was lined with traffic, as the office is in one of the busiest parts of Brooklyn. The man with the handkerchief thrust it down her throat, Miss Brennan said, almost choking her. He then bound her arms behind her and put her down on the floor. The men rifled the cash drawer and safe, and then ran out of the office.

Just before the thieves left the office the man whom they had used as lookout stopped Miss Agnes Morley, who had come to the office to pay a premium. He told her that a young woman in the office had suddenly gone crazy and that he was going for a policeman. Miss Morley changed her mind about entering the office, and she, too, went in search of a policeman.

Soon after the thieves escaped, Miss Brenneis succeeded in working the handkerchief out of her mouth. Her screams for assistance were heard by Adam Schwartz, who is employed in a dairy next door. He ran upstairs and released the young woman. He remembered that he saw three men come out of the building where the insurance company's offices are and hurry down Flatbush Avenue in the direction of the Subway. His description of the tall man who was one of the three men he saw corresponded with the description given by the cashier of one of the thieves.

The Bergen Street Police Station is only two blocks away from where the robbery occurred. Mayor Gaynor lives in the precinct at Eighth Avenue, being some four blocks away from the insurance company's office. There are more policemen in the Bergen Street Station than in any other station house in the borough.

RAILROAD UMPIRES MEET.

Report on Engineers' Demands in Ten Days, Says Van Hise.

After a month's adjournment the arbitration commission, which was appointed last Summer to consider the demands made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the fifty-two Eastern railroads, resumed its sessions yesterday morning in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 2 Wall Street. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, is a member of the commission.

The meeting continued throughout the day, and when it ended at 4:30 o'clock Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, the Chairman, declared that no settlement had been reached.

"To judge from the progress we made to-day," said Mr. Van Hise, "we shall probably not be ready to make our final report for ten days. We are now getting our material together for a preliminary report, which will be completed by the end of the week. We intend to submit the facts contained in this preliminary report to statisticians for verification and then prepare our final report."

Oscar S. Straus, Progressive candidate for Governor, who is a member of the commission, was asked whether its object was to prolong the session until after the election. To this he replied: "We are going to do all we can to finish our deliberations before the election." Mr. Straus said that, so far as he was permitted by his attendance at the sessions, he would continue his campaign speeches.

The members of the commission are Charles R. Van Hise, President of the University of Wisconsin, Chairman; Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Oscar S. Straus, P. H. Morrissy, President of the Railway Employes and Investment Association and formerly head of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Otto M. Eidlitz, an engineer and contractor of this city; Frederick N. Judson, attorney of St. Louis, former member of Gov. Hadley's Railway Securities Commission, and Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews.

The commission will meet again this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
Capital & Surplus $8,500,000

First policy issued Dec. 12th, 1894. Has sold to investors $290,000,000 of Guaranteed Mortgages. Has repaid to investors $161,000,000 and has now outstanding $129,000,000 of Guaranteed Mortgages.

59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

THE LADY AND SADA SAN
A SEQUEL TO THE LADY OF THE DECORATION

DON'T MISS IT
Everywhere, $1.00 net; postage 6 cents
By FRANCES LITTLE
Published by THE CENTURY CO.

Don't get bald use Resinol

RESINOL Soap and Resinol Ointment remove dandruff, maintain perfect hair-health and thus prevent loss of hair. Every druggist sells them.

The Earliest Cuylers IN *Holland and America* *and Some of Their Descendants.*
By MAUD CHURCHILL NICOLL.

This work will interest every family of note in New York and its vicinity.

For five hundred years the Cuylers played an important and honorable part in every generation. A study of a genealogical chart, giving the descendants of Hendrick Cuyler, the founder of the family, and his wife, Annetje Schepmoes, shows there is scarcely a Dutch family of consequence in New York who are not related to them by consanguinity or affinity.

Handsomely bound in full, green leather, ornamented with gold, beautifully illustrated with family portraits, reproductions of wills and other documents, family seals and coats-of-arms.

No library complete without a copy of this remarkable work.

PRICE, $5.00.
For sale by
A. J. Wohlhagen,
Historical Society,
170 Central Park West.

Mantel Clocks

A recent importation includes French Mantel Clocks in handsome Mahogany and Circassian Walnut cases.

We cordially invite inspection and comparison.

Small Library Clocks $12 up
Mantel Clocks $20 up

GEORGE W. WELSH'S SON
256 BROADWAY N.Y.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL PARK
ESTABLISHED 1845

Our Doors Are Wide Open

This is a cordial invitation to any one and every one interested in pure, clean bread. We want you to see how

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

is made. See the wonder bakeries, the million dollar daylight bakeries, where modern machines weigh, mix, shape and carry to the monster ovens hundreds of thousands of loaves every day.

You see it all—every process in the making of the perfect loaf.

You will see Tip-Top Bread being made; also the other Ward loaves: *Dainty Maid*—see it wrapped in waxed paper by machines; *Wheat Heart*—the whole wheat loaf; *Kron Prinz*—the sweet rye bread.

Come to either bakery. One is at East 143rd Street and Southern Boulevard, The Bronx; the other at Pacific Street near Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn.

WARNING: To protect our patrons against the imitators we now have the name WARD *baked in* on the side of every genuine *Tip-Top* loaf. Insist on getting what you ask for. Look for our label and for this word.

Things are not always what they seem. Learn to discriminate.

BEWARE THE IMP OF IMITATION

THE PEOPLE'S NEW DEPARTMENT STORE
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE. 22ND and 23RD STREETS

THE NEW STORE'S FIRST ANNIVERSARY SALE
BEGINNING TOMORROW Oct. 30th

SEE ALL EVENING PAPERS

The Greatest Bargain News of a Century

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J. L. KESNER CO. SIXTH AVE. 22 AND 23 STREETS

CHOOSE CONTESTANTS FOR NEW COURT HOUSE

Twenty-two Architects Will Participate in Final Competition for $20,000,000 Structure.

TEN SELECTED BY A JURY

Twelve Architects Submitted Designs Without Competition—Specifications Which Govern Plans.

L. Laflin Kellogg, secretary of the Court House Board, announced yesterday the names of the ten successful competitors in the architectural contest for the new civil Court House, which it is planned to erect near the Criminal Court Building, thus forming a civic centre. Mr. Kellogg said the total cost of the new Civil Courts Building would be $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 would be required for the site and $20,000,000 for the building itself.

Twelve architects were invited at first, to submit plans without competition. This aroused such a protest from the architects who had not been invited to submit designs, that a competition was arranged through which the ten names made public yesterday were selected. Thus twenty-two architects will submit plans from which the final designs will be accepted. The architects who are to participate in the final competition will start work on their designs, as soon as Walter Cook, the consulting architect of the Court House Board, can arrange the terms of the contest. It is hoped to select the final plans for the new structure by Jan. 1. The architects selected for the final competition will receive $1,000 each for the designs they submit. Here is a list of those who will compete:

Howells & Stokes, 100 William Street; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square; Charles C. Haight, A. M. Githens, Aymar Embury, 452 Fifth Avenue; Griffin & Wynkoop, 30 Church Street; K. M. Murchison, Howard Greenley, 298 Fifth Avenue; Wilder & White, 156 Fifth Avenue; Shire & Kaufman, 373 Fourth Avenue; Walker & Gillette, 128 East Thirty-seventh Street; George and Edward Blum, 205 Fifth Avenue, and Guy Lowell, 225 Fifth Avenue. The architects invited to submit plans without competition were: McKim, Mead & White, Carrère & Hastings, La Farge & Morris, Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield, James Riely Gordon, H. V. Magonigle, York & Sawyer, Charles Butler & Charles Morris, Associated, Trowbridge & Livingston, A. W. Brunner, Cass Gilbert, and George B. Post & Sons.

The ten successful competitors were selected from forty-seven architects who submitted designs by a jury consisting of Robert S. Peabody, Frank Miles Day, and John Lawrence Mauran. Their report said:

> The jury has held continuous sessions during the whole of three consecutive days. Each member of the jury has certified that no competitor has in any way communicated with him in regard to this competition. The jury has carefully studied the programme. It has visited the proposed site of the Court House and has considered its relation to present and future streets and buildings in so far as such relation has a bearing upon the designs submitted. The jury has carefully and repeatedly examined and compared the forty-seven designs submitted in this stage of the competition.
>
> The jury finds that many various types of solution are offered. In making its selection it has considered not only the applicability of these several types to the solution of your problem, but it has given due weight to the merits of the individual solutions as testimonies of their authors' skill in architectural design. This selection includes examples of many different types of plan, but the jury has not deemed it a part of its present duty to pass upon the relative merits of the types represented.

The requirements enumerated in the programme provide that the building shall accommodate the Supreme Court, now in its own building; the City Court, the County Clerk, the Commissioner of Jurors, now in the Stewart Building; the Judges' Library, now in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building; the Justices' chambers, one set for the City and one for Supreme Court Justices; janitor's quarters, and special rooms.

The plans for the Supreme Court provide for special terms, trial terms, and appellate terms, as well as additional courtrooms for up-State Justices when they are assigned to this county. The plans for Special Term, Part I., call for 3,600 square feet for the courtroom, 400 square feet for robing room, 1,800 feet for Clerk's office. The plans for Special Term, Part II., allot 2,500 square feet to the courtroom, 400 to the robing room, 600 to the witness room for habeas corpus cases, 300 to the Clerk's office, 800 to the Assignment Bureau record room, 600 to the examination room, 800 to the naturalization clerk's room.

The plans for Special Term, Part III., call for 2,500 square feet for the courtroom, 400 feet for the robing room, 1,800 for the offices of the general clerks and the public, 300 for the calendar clerk's office, and 100 square feet for the vault for records. The parts for equity cases call for ten courtrooms, each of 1,300 square feet; five robing rooms, of 350 square feet; five witness rooms, of 300 square feet each, and five counsel rooms of the same size.

Two criminal term courtrooms are provided for. Each courtroom is to contain 2,500 square feet, with allotments of 800 square feet for a Grand Jury room, 300 for a District Attorney's office, a like space for counsel and witness rooms, and 200 square feet each for pens in which to confine prisoners.

For civil cases twenty-four courtrooms of 2,500 square feet each will be provided, with robing rooms attached to each room, and eighteen jury rooms, of 350 square feet each; twelve counsel rooms, and twelve witness rooms, each to cover 300 square feet. The appellate term will be taken care of in a courtroom of 2,500 square feet, with an extra record room, clerk's private office, and stenographer's room. Ten extra courtrooms will be provided, with five robing rooms, and an equal number of jury rooms, counsel rooms, witness rooms, and examination rooms.

The City Court will have twelve courtrooms, resembling the Supreme Court rooms in equipment and of equal size, with the trial parts of that court. Approximately 51,000 square feet have been allotted to the County Clerk and 4,000 to the Commissioner of Jurors. The library will occupy 12,000 square feet. There will be two dining rooms, each of 1,000 square feet, with kitchen, pantry, and special elevator. The Justices' private rooms for both courts will cover 300 square feet each, and each Justice's secretary will be allowed a room of 200 square feet.

Connection with the Worth Street Subway station is to be provided. All floors containing courtrooms are to be twenty-seven feet high, and all other floors fourteen feet high. The number of floors for the building was not specified in the programme.

RECORDS AT LOSSING SALE.

$2,925 Paid for Rare City Print—Virginia Again Claims Items.

Many new record prices were obtained at the sale yesterday by the Anderson Company of the third part of the late Benson T. Lossing's library of Americana. The State of Virginia again presented claims to some of the items, and five of them were withdrawn from the sale.

The total for the day's two sessions was $13,432. The highest price of the 296 lots dispersed was $2,925, paid by George D. Smith for an extremely rare view of the New York City Hall, taken from Wall Street. It is by C. Tiebout, and was issued in this city about 1790. No copy has ever before been sold at auction. Only two other copies are known to be extant. One is owned by the New York Historical Society and the other is in the New York Stock Exchange restaurant. It is the highest sum ever given at auction for a New York print.

Robert Prindenberg paid $1,500 for another rare New York print, in the first State, painted by William Birch, engraved by Samuel Seymour and issued in 1803.

Eight autograph letters of Oliver Wolcott, signer of the Declaration of Independence, brought the extraordinary total of $1,092.50.

CALLS DR. SUMMERSGILL.

Cincinnati Asks Him to Direct Its Hospitals—Now at Post-Graduate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Mayor Hunt telegraphed to-day to Dr. H. T. Summersgill of New York City, offering him the position of Superintendent of City Hospitals. The Mayor says he has the assurances of the Democratic Councilmen that they will increase the salary of the position from $3,000 to $5,000 on the first of the year, at which time the Mayor wants Dr. Summersgill to assume charge.

Dr. Harry T. Summersgill was appointed Superintendent of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School last May to succeed Dr. Frederic Brush, who resigned to take charge of the Burke Foundation

Following his service in the local hospitals Dr. Summersgill worked in the Canal Zone for the Government. Under Col. W. C. Gorgas he assisted Col. Carter in the organization of hospitals and dispensaries. From 1904 to 1908 he was District Judge as well as District Physician of Buena Vista.

BROKERS OWE $400,000.

Leavitt & Grant's Cash Assets Put at Only $50,000.

No definite figures of the assets and liabilities of the failed Consolidated Exchange house of Leavitt & Grant of 55 Broadway were available yesterday, but Attorney Nathan of Moos, Prince & Nathan, counsel for W. H. Bonynge, Federal receiver of the brokers, said that he estimated the liabilities at $400,000 with cash assets at $50,000.

The estimate made by the Consolidated Exchange officials on Saturday when they announced the suspension of the firm as insolvent placed the impairment of capital at between $70,000 and $100,000.

In Memory of Mrs. Pearce Bailey.

A memorial meeting for the late Mrs. Pearce Bailey was held yesterday at the rooms of the Equal Franchise Society, 8 East Thirty-seventh Street, of which Mrs. Bailey was Vice President and Acting President the past Summer. Heads of the various suffrage societies spoke, including Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Miss Harriet May Mills, Mrs. Stanton Blatch, and Rabbi Stephen Wise for the Men's League and Charles Brace of the Children's Aid Association. Miss Rosalie Jonas wrote a poem for the occasion, which was read by Miss Amy Grant, and there were anthems sung by Miss Sonya Medvever.

WANTS HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS AS ONE

Dr. MacCracken Holds Medical Professors Should Have Work in Wards and Laboratory

AND CONTROL OF HOSPITALS

They Should Appoint Working Forces, He Thinks — Fears Colleges Will Move From Here.

Control of medical and laboratory work in the municipal hospitals of New York by the university medical schools is urged by Chancellor John H. MacCracken of New York University in his 1912 report, issued yesterday. Dr. MacCracken predicts for New York a fate similar to that which has overtaken London; the shifting of the centres of medical education and practice to smaller centres where more adequate provision is made for the medical school.

Commenting on the present situation in New York, Dr. MacCracken finds a decrease in the co-operation between the municipal hospital and the medical school, which he argues is a distinct menace to the future of both school and hospital. He says:

> The medical school leads to the hospital, and the hospital serves its own patients and its own community more efficiently by opening its facilities in the fullest way to a rightly conducted medical school. * * * In recent years the tendency has been to decrease the freedom of the medical school in the municipal hospitals. The Bellevue Medical School is no longer a tenant of the city on the hospital grounds. The creation of the office of pathologist, while in every way desirable from the standpoint of the hospital, has been effected without regard to the relation of the medical school to the hospital which has hitherto existed. It is unfortunate that the affiliation existing in the wards should not be continued into the newly developed laboratory, and that the medical schools should receive no official standing in all that relates to pathological material and autopsies.

Dr. MacCracken criticises the control of the visiting physicians and surgeons by the Board of Trustees, urging that the definition of their privileges and appointments be placed in the hands of the university Faculties. He says:

> It would seem that if the policy of maintaining co-ordination between the medical schools and the municipal hospitals is a sound one, scientifically, educationally, philanthropically, and even politically, we should take steps to increase the affiliation now existing, to render permanent the place of the medical school in the hospital, and to define authoritatively the rights and privileges which the medical schools may enjoy. I would urge that when the new charter for the City of New York is drawn, New York University unite with Columbia, Cornell, and Fordham, and see to it that the university medical schools are given an ex officio relation to the municipal hospitals under the charter.

Dr. MacCracken would place the appointment and control of the force of each municipal hospital in the hands of those who hold the chairs in the medical Faculty of the school connected with that hospital. In order to do this the university must be able to afford a salary ample enough to make teaching, research, and the conduct of the hospital ward the main issue and private practice secondary. With a broadening of the relations between the medical school and the hospital the university professor will not have to seek practical experience outside the university wards, nor will he have to sacrifice teaching and research to building up a private practice. But, "until the university can hold forth to its men greater opportunities for practice at university expense, we must expect that the career of a Professor of Medicine will be one where a large part of the time of preparation will lie outside the field of the teaching of medicine.

"If, however, the university cannot furnish a complete career for the teacher of medicine, it is of immediate importance that positions should be created in the medical world which, in opportunities for public service, in dignity and permanence of tenure, shall compare favorably with Judgeships or Bishoprics. Of such significance should be the clinical chairs of our medical colleges."

Dr. MacCracken urges the co-operation of New York University with the City Hospital, contending that for the purposes of medical education the municipal hospital is just as satisfactory as the State or university hospital.

The report makes clear that the chief function of the hospital, the care and cure of the sick, is not to be interfered with, or "in any way diminished or usurped by that other important social function, the training of physicians, the advancement of medical science, and the prevention of disease. The medical schools will only succeed in establishing an ex officio right to the control of wards in the city hospitals by showing that when the hospitals serve the double purpose, then the primary end of the hospital is not interfered with, but distinctly advanced. They must show that in those wards in which the medical school has had a free hand the patient has had care equal or superior to that of other wards."

FOUNTAIN PENS IN MIX-UP.

Hotel Is Out $4 Because They Looked Just Alike.

In the lost and found department of the biggest hotel two fountain pens turned up the other day. They were near enough alike to make the owner of one mistake it for another, and her error caused the hotel to pay out $4 in hard cash, if you put a check in that category.

A woman appeared at the desk and said she had lost a fountain pen. She described it, and the two pens were shown her. She immediately claimed one as her own. Yesterday another woman came to the desk and said she had lost a pen, and wanted to know if it had been found. She described the pen, and her description fitted exactly the pen that had been given out. It was near enough, also, for the remaining pen to be shown her. She said, emphatically, it was not hers. The clerk remembered the woman who had taken the pen that fitted the description, and telephoned up to know whether she had found she had made a mistake, and if she would mind sending back the pen.

"Oh! that pen," was the reply. "Why I tried to write with it and found it was absolutely useless. So I destroyed it."

The woman downstairs was very angry, and her comments on the woman upstairs were stirring. The upshot was that a check for the value she put upon her lost pen was handed over to her.

Times Medal Awaits Owner.

If the Louis Whiton, Jr., who used to attend Public School 87 back in 1903, would like to regain the silver medal which THE NEW YORK TIMES awarded to him for his essay on the city's history written at the time of the 250th anniversary of the founding of New York, he can get it by identifying himself. In a roundabout manner it has come into the possession of Eli Manchester of 29 Rosette Street, New Haven, Conn.

ESCAPES DISEASE IN DEATH.

Patient of Montefiore Home Throws Himself from Veranda.

Several inmates of the Montefiore Home, at 138th Street and Broadway, were seated about the veranda on the fourth floor yesterday, when Max Snodowsky, 45 years old, who had suffered for six years from a spinal disease, wheeled his chair to the edge of the veranda and started to drag his body over the railing. All those who saw him were helpless invalids and could make no effort to stop him beyond calling for the attendants.

Snodowsky lifted himself over the railing and let go. When the attendants came, in answer to the screams from the others, they saw the body of Snodowsky in the court below. Dr. Wachsman was summoned from inside the building and saw at a glance that the man was dead. The suicide was a surprise to the attendants and physicians, as the invalid, in spite of his condition, never had appeared despondent.

WALDO WON'T RESIGN.

Merely Laughs When Asked If He Is Going to Quit the Police Force.

Commissioner Waldo called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday morning. When he departed from the Mayor's office he was asked if it was true that he was going to resign Mr. Waldo laughed heartily and said that the same question had been put to him so often that he would not trouble to deny it again.

Commissioner Waldo has been invited to attend a series of conferences on police affairs which the Citizens' Committee will hold soon. A verbal invitation was extended to Mr. Waldo last Friday by Secretary Robert S. Binkerd of the committee, and an official invitation will be forwarded to him this week.

A Big 60 H. P. Alco For Sale

The man who owned it has gone to Europe and has ordered a 1913 Alco. It's got all its old time power and speed and has a body that is as comfortable as any ever made.

The color is a rich maroon. We offer this one for sale to make way for the new product. See it today.

Used Car Department
AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY
1886 Broadway - New York

Diamond Safety Tread

THERE'S just one tire that *won't slip, won't slide, won't skid*—that *grips and holds*, that gives perfect car control, that lets you drive in safety and drive with pleasure all the time—

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"New Lights for Old"

—a modern equipment as against an antiquated method—is the slogan of the Splitdorf Electrical Company to every owner of an automobile who is worrying along in the possession of an oil and gas lighting outfit on his machine.

Manufacturers of motor cars are a unit in declaring for electric lighting for motor cars—it is the smartest and most up-to-date detail of style.

The SPLITDORFLITE can be installed upon any make of car, of almost any model. With its proper installation, lighting troubles are ended for all time.

The SPLITDORFLITE is compact, economical, cleanly and positive in its operation. It supplies head, side, tail and other lights desired by the owner. While furnishing "juice" for these lights it will keep a battery charged against any call upon it for horn, motor ignition, etc.

Every motorist has, on occasion, lost patience with the old style lighting outfit—oil forgotten, a generator that would not generate, a tank needing refilling, a struggle with matches and wicks in wind and rain.

Add dirt and discomfort, to say nothing of the constant expense, and small wonder is it that the Splitdorf Electrical Company's Aladdin-like cry is bringing about a new era in the lighting of motor vehicles.

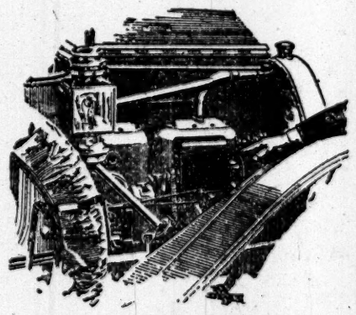
The SPLITDORFLITE specially lends itself to installment on machines not designed for a lighting outfit by reason of its size and shape. It is the smallest, most compact and only self-contained generator on the market.

There are no outside regulating or adjusting features or parts of the SPLITDORFLITE to be attended to or get out of order; its wiring arrangements are more simple than any other, while it is dust, oil and water proof.

The electrical energy or current of the SPLITDORFLITE is automatically controlled entirely within itself by its own current energy. It thus gives just the right amount of current to keep batteries fully charged and the lights of the machine up to full candle-power without any possibility of burning out lamps or injuring the battery by over-charging, engine speed notwithstanding.

The SPLITDORFLITE generator is practically foolproof. It is properly adjusted when installed and the best advice to follow in its upkeep is to "leave it alone."

A switch conveniently located controls all the lights of the car. There is a fuse box containing a separate fuse for each lighting circuit and an ammeter to enable the operator to note the working as well as the condition of the system.



SPLITDORFLITE, electric lighting generator, neatly mounted on jack shaft. It can be driven from pump, cam or propeller shafts as the design of engine permits on any make of car of almost any model.

Write, 'phone or, better still, call to-day at the service station of the Splitdorf Electrical Company and arrange for installation of a clean and modern lighting system on your car to replace the dirty and antiquated oil and gas method of the past. The Splitdorf Electrical Co. guarantees its work and YOUR SATISFACTION is a Company maxim.

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Our New Booklet, "New Lights for Old," tells all about SPLITDORFLITE. Send for it.

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LIMOUSINE, 1912 Selden, 45 h. p., equipped with cab windows, slip cover, bumper, electric lights, oil lamps, Warner speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, and mirrorscops; excellent condition; ready to run; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone 7502 Schuyler, STEVENS, 2,156 Broadway.

1912 Premier six-cylinder; foredoor; electric light system; fully equipped; like new; $1,800. Premier Company, 19 West 62d St.

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Packard, 1907, touring; overhauled, new top, tires; bargain; $500. 69 West 71st. 4682—Columbus.

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WANTED—1912 Limousine; Stoddard-Dayton preferred; lowest price, spot cash; "W. J." 263 W 125th St.

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Beautiful pair cinnamon bear robes, $30, cost $200; also chauffeur's fur coat, $30, cost $175. Dr. Garnet, private garage, 142 West 37th.

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1911	Buick	Touring M-33	500
1912	Studebaker	Touring	500
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1912 STEARNS-KNIGHT ROADSTER, 3-passenger.
1912 METALLURGIQUE, 40, Limousine, show car.
1912 NATIONAL, roadster, 2-passenger.
1912 CROXTON, new, Coupe Limousine.
1912 EVERITT ROADSTER, 6-48.
1912 CHALMERS, 36 horse, Torpedo, like new.
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1912 FLANDERS, Toy Tonneau and Coupe.
1912 NEW NORWALK, 6 cyl., 48, Gunboat.
BRAND NEW NATIONAL, 40, Toy Tonneau, sacrifice.
1911 LOCOMOBILE, Limousine, 30, perfect.
1911 SIMPLEX, 90, Toy Tonneau, perfect.
1911 OVERLAND, Enclosed Drive, elegant.
1911 STODDARD-DAYTON, 7-passenger, perfect.
NEW NAGANT TOWN CAR, Landaulet.
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1911 POPE-HARTFORD, Limousine, bargain.
1911 BUICK, 40, Limousine, practically new.
1911 STEVENS, Big "6" Limousine, perfect.
1910 FIAT, 15, Coupe Limousine, like new.
1910 FIAT, 45, 5-passenger Touring.
1910 RENAULT, 20-30, Limousine, practically new.
1910 LANCIA, 20, Toy Tonneau, perfect condition.
1910 PALMER & SINGER, 6-60, Toy Tonneau.
1910 RENAULT, 20-30, Landaulet, sacrifice.
ISOTTA BRIARCLIFFE, 70 horse, Racing type.
1910 CADILLAC, 30, 5-passenger Touring.
1910 PIERCE-ARROW, 6-48, 5-passenger.
1910 JACKSON, 40, 5-passenger Touring.
1910 LANCIA, 20, roadster, perfect, complete.
1910 STEARNS, 30-60, roadster, 2-passenger.
1909 RENAULT, 20-30, 7-passenger Touring.
1909 PEERLESS, 33, Limousine and Touring.
1909 PEERLESS, 6 cyl., 7-passenger.
1909 FIAT, 35, 7-passenger Touring.
BUICK Limousine, 30, new motor.
1908 PACKARD, 30, Landaulet-Touring bodies.
HOTCHKISS, 5-passenger, overhauled.
LANDAULET BODY, 7-pass., special type, $300.
LIMOUSINE BODY, French make, $350.

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A full line of good used Franklins from $250 up; also 1911 Rambler with limousine at bargain price.

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INDIANS' FOOTBALL SWAMPS CANADIANS

Jim Thorpe Shows Toronto University Rugby Players American Gridiron Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The Toronto University's Rugby team, known as the Old Boys and made up of some of the greatest Rugby players in Canada, proved no match for the speedy Carlisle Indian football team here this afternoon, the latter winning by the score of 49 to 1. In the first half the rules which govern the sport in the United States were used and the Indians ran away from the home team, piling up a total of forty-four points before intermission, at the same time holding Toronto scoreless. In the second half the Canadian rules were used and it was expected that the local players would show to better advantage, but they failed even at their favorite style. Toronto's only point came in the third period when Thorpe was forced to rouge. In the final quarter the Indians added another touchdown and increased their score to 49 points.

Jim Thorpe, the world's greatest all-around athlete and hero of the recent Olympic games, was the centre of attraction from the time he appeared on the field. Before the game he gave a short punting exhibition. When the game started the noted Redskin was more in the limelight than ever and it was due mostly to his individual ability that Carlisle was able to run up such a big score. Ideal weather conditions favored the athletes and a large crowd viewed the game.

The Indians opened strongly and within the first five minutes of play Thorpe went over for a touchdown. Two minutes later he duplicated this performance. The Carlisle interference proved too puzzling for Toronto and Thorpe got away for two more touchdowns in quick succession. Just before the period ended Mackenzie of Toronto intercepted a forward pass and got away for a forty-yard run, but was brought down before he was able to get over the line. When the period ended Toronto was playing much stronger and forcing the ball into the Indians' territory. Thorpe got another touchdown shortly after the second period began and before the end of the first half the Indians had added two more touchdowns, making the score 44 to 0.

Canadian rules were substituted in the second half and Toronto scored shortly after play was resumed. The Canadians forced the ball into Carlisle territory and Gall kicked to Thorpe, who was forced to rouge. A minute later Gall got away for a run of forty yards and again brought the ball close to the Carlisle goal line. Dixon of Toronto, who had been playing brilliantly, was injured at this stage, and he was succeeded by Lawson, Toronto's great plunging halfback. The Indians watched Lawson so closely that he was unable to do any brilliant work.

In the last quarter the play was kept in midfield most of the time and was very slow, owing to frequent delays. On a long pass to Lawson the latter missed the ball and one of the Indians grabbed it, racing over the line for the last touchdown. Thorpe showed up strongly in this period in running back punts. The lineup:

Indians.	Position.	'Varsity Old Boys.
Brooker	Full back	Dixon (Lawson)
Wheeler	Half	McKenzie
Thorpe	Half back	Gall
Arcassa	Quarter back	Cory (Hassard)
Wittermack	Line	Newton
Calac	Line	Rankin
Bush	Line	Kingsla
Pratt	Line	Reel
Berge	Line	Sifton
Gunyon	Line	Kennedy
Saye	Line	Pack

Referees—(American rules) Pendelton, (Boston;) Harvey, (Hamattan.) (Canadian rules) Griffiths, (Toronto;) Wright, (Toronto.)

CORNELL HAS A DAY OFF.

Coaches Talk Football to Players Indoors—Hard Work Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Somewhat encouraged over their exhibition against Bucknell last Saturday, the first time this season they have shown consistent football form, the Cornell coaches and players assembled in conference this afternoon. Outside practice was abandoned for the day, and the players listened to Coach Al Sharp's blackboard talk on new plays and heard a general criticism of the developments of the last game.

The most encouraging feature of the Cornell situation is that for the first time this year the coaches will have practically all of the men eligible to play available for use in the line-up, and the scrimmages this week promise to be productive of more beneficial results than those in a good many weeks.

Capt. Butler seems to be the only man of 'Varsity calibre who may not be allowed to do his full share of work this week. The coaches want Butler to be in fine condition for the big game, and may take no chances by playing him against Williams.

McCutcheon, who was hurt a week or so ago, is expected to be out about the middle of next week, but may not play for some time later. O'Connor and Eyrich, veterans who played last Saturday, are now getting into good physical condition and are expected to be fixtures from now on.

The list of convalescents who are to get into the thick of things this week includes R. B. Whyte, last year's right half back; Underhill, last year's full back; Champaign, right guard; Shuler, a promising half back, and Franklin, who broke his collarbone several weeks ago.

While no changes are expected in the team just now, the fight at full back attracts attention. It is probable that Underhill will work his way into the line-up for the big games because of his strength on the defense. Miller and Hill are at present battling for the position.

Navy's Back Field Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—The Naval academy contingent was encouraged this afternoon by the improved showing of the football team in it's game against Pittsburgh University on Saturday, and the presence on the field to-day of practically the whole squad. McReavey, the big backfield man, who broke a finger two weeks ago, returned to the game this afternoon. Ralston, a promising candidate for end or tackle, who bruised his knee badly several days ago, also returned. The squad was unable to get on the field before 5 o'clock, and there was only a short signal practice and some kicking and catching. The backfield is giving the coaches considerable anxiety, and so far there has not been a candidate for a place behind the line that promises more than mediocrity. Capt. Rodes was placed at quarter back this afternoon. Nicholls was disappointing in his position Saturday, as he fumbled badly and had little judgment as to punts, but the coaches may give him another chance, as he runs with the ball well, and may overcome his faults. Two backs who did encouraging work on Saturday were Ingram and Falling, each of whom weighs about 175 pounds.

Lehigh's Football Knowledge Light.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—With the big game of the home season before them, that with the Carlisle Indians on Saturday, Lehigh has her work cut out for her. The only department of the game in Saturday's contest with Ursinus that Lehigh showed knowledge of football was in forward passing. In all other departments the men seemed to forget everything, so to-day "back to first principles" ruled in the practice. The dummy was resurrected. The men employed a half-hour drill in tackling and in "putting the player out." All of the men were out on the field to-day in togs, but it will take a day or two to work the stiffness out of their muscles. McCaffery, by his good work at left end on Saturday, displaced Vela in that position. Houser took Ackerly's place and Scruggs supplanted Bailey as tackle. Keady and Drumbaugh are now the only men on Lehigh's hospital list.

Harvard Freshmen's Captain.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Edward E. Mahan of Natick was to-night elected Captain of the Harvard freshman football team. Wells Blanchard of Concord was elected Manager, and Samuel M. Felton, Jr., of Chicago, Assistant Manager.

Spaniards Win at Soccer.

Spanish and Hungarian soccer football players played in a match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon, the Spaniards, who represented the Spanish Athletic Club, winning after an exciting contest by the score of 2 goals to 1.

TIGERS AIM AT CRIMSON.

Secret Practice Starts Week's Work for Harvard Game Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Princeton started the week's football work in preparation for the Harvard game next Saturday behind closed gates again to-day, and the first-string men all appeared at Osborn Field showing no ill effects of the stiff game against Dartmouth. Andrews, who started Saturday's game at left end, was the only man who did not appear in moleskins, but he followed the team throughout the practice, and was merely enjoying a day off.

The work was lighter than for several days, but the men were on the field for more than two hours, and during half of this period they were facing the second eleven in light scrimmage work.

The linemen went back to the dummy to-day, as was predicted, and "Tom" Wilson gave them a long lesson with the straw figure that they had not hurled to the ground for many days. Coach Wilson went after the dummy himself, and offered a few tackling tricks that have been picked up in the early games. Great stress was laid on tackling the figure below the knees, and by the end of the drill there seemed to be some signs of improvement. Bleuthenthal, the bulwark of the Tiger line, showed the Tigers that he could leave the ground for a tackle, and offered a decided improvement on his form of Saturday.

The entire practice period was spent in a solution of the team's formations at slow speed. Many of the players walked through, but there was a busy drill in breaking through.

Dunlap and Streit, who offered some high-class play against Dartmouth, had the call this afternoon at the ends of the line, the latter taking left end. The new incumbents showed a good diagnosis of the plays, and were seldom blocked. Penfield continued at right tackle and had much individual coaching at his post. Ed Trenkman was on the field and participated in the drill with the dummy, practically the first hard work he has had since his injury.

Ralph Davis reached the jungle training camp to-day and devoted his time to the Tiger ends.

"Hobe" Baker, whose football fame in Tigertown is now established, and Earle Waller alternated at right half back, and the struggle for first choice for this post in the Harvard game should be one of the interesting features of the week's drills. There was no opportunity to get a line on the men to-day because of the lightness of the scrimmage.

HARVARD HAS HARD TASK.

Coaches Tell Players Their Work Is Cut Out to Defeat Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 28.—Before going out onto Soldiers Field to-day the half dozen Harvard coaches, who saw Princeton play Dartmouth, told the 'Varsity men that they would have their work cut out to beat the Tigers in the stadium next Saturday. Then all hands rushed out onto the field, and work for the game began with a swing. Meanwhile the scrub team remained in the locker building, while the second team coaches—Hann and ex-Capt. Foster—outlined the Tigers' plans of attack, which have been watched so closely all season by Jimmy Knox, the old freshman coach.

In the stadium the 'Varsity ends ran down under kicks, the best of which were sent down the field by Felton, whose work in the Brown game was the best he has done in his three seasons on the 'Varsity team. The coaches also had the ends, tackles, guards, centres, and backs at different corners of the field, and this session of individual coaching ended only when the scrubs came out onto the gridiron.

The second team then lined up against the 'Varsity and put on the Tigers plays. There was no real scrimmaging, and the scrubs repeated their play often, while the 'Varsity coaches instructed their players on the defense.

No so much work was done toward figuring out the Tigers shift as in figuring out how to meet the Princeton end runs, forward passes, and breaks by the quarter back. The scrimmage lasted half an hour, and then until dark the 'Varsity and the substitutes worked on attack for Saturday. Last week Harvard did a little work on the plays that will be used against Princeton. There will be a few new plays, and Harvard may be expected to contribute a different variety of forward passing than has been seen at Cambridge this year.

There was a new coach on the field this afternoon, this being F. D. Huntington, who played centre last Fall, but who was shifted to full back in the Yale game. He is one of the best defensive men Harvard ever has had behind the rush line, and he will coach the backs on the defense, besides helping Parmenter at centre.

The Harvard management expects a big crowd for the Princeton game. The demand for seats has increased since Princeton beat Dartmouth, and more than 30,000 are expected in the stadium Saturday. There will be 32,000 seats. Several rows of seats are being erected around the stadium, between the playing field and wall, while at the open end of the field carpenters are building more than 5,000 seats.

Penn Fears State College.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Pennsylvania's work on the football field in the last three games has been disappointing, and in view of the victory of Penn State over Cornell very little hope is entertained for a change on Saturday, when State College tackles the Quakers on Franklin Field. Not only is State expected to win, but a one-sided score is feared by the Red and Blue followers. The fact that Penn had such a good chance to win the Lafayette game but did not have the final punch that means touchdowns, with the same thing noticeable at Brown and also against Swarthmore, has caused some critics to ask whether Penn's weakness is altogether due to the weakness of the line. It appears to some that the backfield is overrated, and that something is lacking. Coach Smith will bring out this fact during the practice this week, and he will keep hammering at the line, hoping to weld it into a machine that will make the most of its limited possibilities. All the material for the season is out, and it is now a case of getting the linemen so perfect in their play that they will be able to make up for their lack of weight, speed, or whatever deficiencies they may possess.

CHANGES AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Many Improvements Planned for Next 500-Mile Auto Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—The Indianapolis Motor Speedway is to tear down the present press and judges' stands, refreshment and executive buildings, and all other stands grouped near the start and finish line and behind the pits. One large, modern pagoda building is to supplant the entire lot. This building will accommodate those in charge of the race in the following way:

On the lower or ground floor will be located the telegraph and electrical appliances. On the second floor will be the timing and scoring devices. The press will be taken care of on the third floor, and on the fourth floor the judges and officials will have high, roomy accommodations. The fifth floor is for the management and executives.

Other changes being incorporated by Manager Charles W. Sedwick are the installation of more efficient scoring service and a general improvement in the utilization of parkage and paddock space. Mr. Sedwick sails about Nov. 1 for Europe, where he will discuss the May race meet with the prominent European manufacturers. Entries are open Jan. 1, and in the meantime Mr. Sedwick expects to have the greatest field of entrants lined up that ever faced a starter during the history of automobile racing.

OLD YALE MEN SWARM ON FOOTBALL FIELD

Sanford, Heffelfinger, and Howard Jones Come Back to Help Instruct Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 28.—Around the Yale football hive the coaches swarmed this afternoon like bees on apple blossoms. There was the perennial creator of Yale's defense, Foster Sanford, in his first visit of the season to Yale Field. "Pudge" Heffelfinger has arrived from Minnesota to take his first glimpse of Yale gridiron conditions; Howard Jones, former head coach and architect of Yale's attack for several seasons; "Bo" Olcott, head coach at New York University; Dr. Billy Bull and De Witt Cochrane joined the resident squad, who, including Howe, Scully, McDevitt, and Vaughan, increased the coaching list to ten.

Heffelfinger was not expected until the last of the week, but he has traveled 1,500 miles to assist Yale frame an attack. He brought some wing shifts and word that Tom Shevlin will be here on Wednesday. Heffelfinger, Sanford, and Jones got into togs and each took a squad for demonstration purposes on points of technique.

Dr. Bull directed every department of the kicking game, drilling squads in catching, getting down the field under punts, distance, placement, drop kicks, and general handling of the ball for two hours.

Sanford was able to spare only a single day from business. Heffelfinger and Bull will probably remain until the middle of the week, but in response to Head Coach Howe's urgent requests a rush of other coaches is expected to-morrow.

Back to the rudiments was the cry to-day. There was neither scrimmaging nor signal rehearsal, the entire afternoon being devoted to squad drill, the linemen working around the tackling machine and in breaking-through practice. The two hours' work comprised the most searching review of minute points of play ordered this season. Every Varsity player not in the hospital was present, although Talbot and Philbin reported late.

At signal rehearsal to-night an attempt was made on the floor of the new baseball cage to reconstruct Yale's attack.

ST. LOUIS CREW WINS AGAIN.

Kroonland Sailors Beaten by Four Lengths in Lifeboat Race on Hudson.

The second race between picked crews of transatlantic steamships for the championship of the liner fleet was rowed yesterday on the Hudson River, the steward's crew of the steamship St. Louis of the American Line winning from the crew of the steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line. The margin of victory was about four boat lengths, and the time 7 minutes and 15 seconds.

In the first race of the series, which was contested on Oct. 1, the winning crew of yesterday scored a victory over the crew of the Red Star liner Lapland, making it their second victory.

The race was rowed over a course approximated one and one-half miles long along the Jersey shore. The starting point was opposite the West Forty-second Street Ferry and the finish line below Twenty-third Street. Both boats used by the contesting crews were taken from the St. Louis and were of the regulation life-saving type manned by ten men and a coxswain. The race aroused great interest among the crews of both boats and quite a sum of money changed hands on the outcome of the affair.

First Officer W. H. Lewis of the St. Louis acted as coxswain for the St. Louis boat and Fourth Officer P. Schupp acted in the same capacity for the Kroonland crew. The latter crew was made up of firemen and stewards, all of whom had been selected for the task by Chief Officer Paradise after five crews had been sent over the course on Sunday.

After the race both crews returned to the pier and the winning crew entertained the losers, while the officers made merry in their quarters and discussed a return match. The St. Louis crew are now ready to meet any crew in local waters.

The crews were as follows:

St. Louis—W. Wray and W. Ward, stroke; W. Palmer and H. Beattle. No. 2; W. Nichols and O. Englemann, No. 3; F. Parsons and W. Harrison, No. 4; C. Howell and F. Fowler, bow; First Officer W. H. Lewis, coxswain.

Kroonland—W. Widsshe and H. Guelinchx, stroke; A. Lundberg and O. Balzer, No. 2; F. Ley and B. Dreyer, No. 3; W. Ungerfrohren and W. Rossler, No. 4; W. Court and F. Monis, bow; Fourth Officer P. Schupp, coxswain.

Three Crews to Race on Harlem.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club, Nassau Boat Club, and Union Boat Club will hold a three-cornered senior four-oared race over the Speedway Course, on the Harlem River, next Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The course measures approximately one and one-quarter miles, and with favorable weather conditions, a close race is expected. The members of the losing crews will give their rowing shirts to the members of the winning crew immediately after the finish of the race as trophies of the event.

Marlboro Racing Won't Be Sanctioned

Although it has been announced that there will be ten days of racing at Marlboro, Md., in November, it is not believed that the Jockey Club will recognize the meeting. Some time ago the Jockey Club sent a warning to all fair associations that no extension over ten days as provided by the rules of the club for fair meetings would be granted. The Marlboro Association gave a meeting of this duration in the Spring, and it may be accepted as practically certain that no sanction will be given for a similar meeting again this year. No other fair association racing under the sanction of the Jockey Club asks the extra concession, and there is no reason given why it should be made for Marlboro.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Keen interest was shown yesterday at Columbia University in regard to the announcement issued in the morning that a riding club was to be formed, and, if sufficient men were enrolled, that a polo team would be organized and games with Yale and Pennsylvania held next Spring. Forty men signify their intention of entering the club, arrangements with Durland's Riding Academy will be closed whereby the students will have the riding ring and the use of polo ponies for one evening each week. Both Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have signified their desire to arrange contests with Columbia in correspondence with A. DeV. Tassin, who is organizing the club at Columbia.

The duties which the freshmen must assume in regard to their class crew were impressed upon the youngsters at Columbia University yesterday noon at a mass meeting held in Havemeyer Hall. Coach Jim Rice, Capt. Downing, and many of the former crewmen spoke to the first-year men and urged them to get out the best material possible and plenty of it, and then work for a victory. The number of candidates reported at Edgewater has dropped to about forty, and Coach Rice wants at least sixty for all of the Fall practice on the Hudson.

By scoring 9 points in the two events that were held over from Saturday the Columbia juniors won the interclass track championship yesterday. Russell L. Beatty, the intercollegiate shot-put record holder, won the discus throw, at 124 feet 6 inches. Beatty won the shot-put on Saturday and scored a total of 10 points for the juniors. J. Greenleaf was second in the discus throw, with 107 feet 1 inch. Sterling Graham, '15, won the broad jump for sophomores, with a jump of 19 feet 10½ inches. D. Tenney, '14, did 19 feet 8½ inches, and F. Lee, a Chinese student, was third, with a jump of 19 feet 5 inches. The juniors won, with a total of 47 11-12 points, and the sophomores second, with 37. The seniors were third, with 18¾, and the freshmen fourth, with 13 8-5 points.

Twenty 'Varsity substitutes reported to Harry Fisher yesterday afternoon for the first basketball practice of the season at Columbia. Coach Fisher spent most of his time going over the plan of campaign and drilling the men in shooting. The first game will be played in less than a month, and, accordingly, this early start on the court was necessary. Three veterans of last year's championship team were among those that reported. Benson, forward; Meenan, forward, and Lee, guard, were the regulars back with Capt. Jacques, who was unable to play last season because of illness. Veeder, the old Princeton star, who had been in the Columbia Law School for two seasons, reported and got a place in the first squad. The players who reported were Jacques, Meenan, Benson, Lee, Lahey, Burghardt, Salsbury, Friedman, Hall, Goodman, Herbert, Holden, Leslie, Luhr, Naursland, Swallow, K. Valentine, and H. Valentine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

JOHN J. McGRAW, ACTOR.

Giants' Manager Gives Some Inside Baseball Away in His Monologue.

"I do not blame Fred Snodgrass in the least for his failure to catch that fly ball in the last game of the world's series at Boston. Snodgrass is a valuable and conscientious player, and he will be a members of the Giants next season. His failure to make the catch is something that would happen but once in a thousand cases, and I want to say that he is deserving of your sympathy for this failure. It hurts him more keenly than its hurts any one else."

This statement by Manager John J. McGraw of the New York Giants in the course of his monologue at the Colonial Theatre yesterday afternoon was the headliner in a series of "hits" which the little Napoleon handed out during his brief sojourn behind the footlights. The matinée performance marked McGraw's New York début as a Thespian and he went through his act without betraying any signs of nervousness. The applause which greeted him when he came upon the stage was so prolonged that McGraw for a minute seemed to be getting unnerved, but he quickly regained his composure, and when he began his monologue there was not the slightest pause or sign of nervousness.

In connection with the Snodgrass affair McGraw declared that he felt worse for Mathewson than for anybody else, as "Matty" had pitched three excellent games without winning any of them. "There never was and never will be another pitcher like 'Matty,'" was McGraw's closing remark about the Giants' pitching star, and he had another chance to think over his next lines while the crowd showed that it felt likewise."

After making many pointed and witty remarks on the recent series with Boston, McGraw related several amusing incidents during his career as a ball player. The stories were all well told, and none failed to get a laugh from the crowd. The little Napoleon seemed as much at home as an entertainer as if he were directing his Giants from his familiar place on the third base coaching line. He held the attention of the crowd throughout, "got over" his stories well, and received another ovation at the finish.

Only one reference is made to inside baseball, the subject of the monologue. That is at the finish, when McGraw describes the much-discussed term as nothing more than "three or four players working together to fool the opposition." He related a case where the supposed inside baseball worked against his own team when he pitched at Baltimore. It was in the days when the grass grew long in the outfield and everything went, as the New York manager expressed it. An extra ball was "planted" in the outfield for emergency use in a game with Boston, and after a hard hit to the outfield Willie Keeler threw in the planted ball, while Brodie, the centre fielder, raced after the ball that was in play. The trick which failed to work resulted in the game being forfeited to Boston.

FOGEL SHOWS DEFIANCE.

Philadelphia Club's President Denies Charges Made Against Him.

A general denial of the charges brought by the President of the National League against Horace Fogel, President of the Philadelphia Club, in this city on Oct. 17, are contained in a letter received from Fogel yesterday by President Thomas J. Lynch.

Fogel's letter expressed defiance of the right of the National League to try his case for alleged statements reflecting upon National League baseball, according to Mr. Lynch, who said the text of Fogel's reply would not be made public until Nov. 26, when the league will meet here to give the Philadelphia official a hearing.

One of the charges brought against Fogel is that in an article published under his signature he stated that the National League race for 1912 was "crooked," and that President Lynch and certain umpires were working in the interest of the New York Club; and that further it was "fixed" for the New York Club to win the pennant. In his letter of reply yesterday Fogel denies he ever made such statements.

"How does Mr. Fogel explain the fact that such statements appeared under his signature?" Mr. Lynch was asked.

"He doesn't attempt to explain that at all," was the reply. "He merely makes a general denial of that and the other charges and then declares the National League has no jurisdiction in the matter of trying him for his alleged statements."

BALL PLAYERS IN COURT.

Several Well-Known Local Men Fined for Playing on Sabbath.

Magistrate Krotel, sitting in the Harlem Court, had before him yesterday morning a score of well-known baseball players, who had been summoned to appear in court to answer to a charge of having violated the Sabbath law.

The well-known ball players were Louis Drucke, a Giant pitcher; "Sy" Seymour, former outfielder for the Giants; Jack Devore, the New York's left fielder; Hal Chase, New York Americans' first baseman; "Nic" Altrock, and Germany Schaefer of the Washington team. There were eight others of lesser prominence in the baseball world.

Policemen Moses and Grossman, attached to Inspector Sweeney's staff, were sent out yesterday to arrest all violators of the Sabbath law. Patrolman Moses went to Olympic Park, where "Larry" Doyle's All Giants and the Lincoln Giants were playing a game of ball. There he served summonses on Drucke, Chase, Seymour, and Devore.

Policeman Grossman went to Lenox Oval, 145th Street and Lenox Avenue, and served summonses on Schaefer, Altrock, and eight others.

In court the ball players said they did not know that they were violating the law and were fined $5 each, which they all paid.

South Orange Field Club Captain.

Clifford C. Thropp of East Orange, N. J., has been elected Captain of the South Orange Field Club baseball team, champions of the Metropolitan Amateur Baseball League, for next season. He succeeds Boyd J. Howarth in the leadership of the team which, the past season, won the championship title for the fourth consecutive season. Thropp has been a member of the last three winning teams and has covered third base and short stop alternately. Thropp played formerly with the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity. He has received a number of offers to play professional ball, but does not care to give up his amateur standing.

Oakland Wins Pacific Pennant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—By taking the last two games of the season from Los Angeles yesterday, Oakland's baseball team won the Pacific Coast League pennant from Vernon by the fraction of a game. Oakland's standing for the season was .591 per cent., and that of Vernon, .587 per cent.

National League Bulletins.

Thomas J. Lynch, President of the National League, announced yesterday that the following contracts and releases have been approved:

Contracts—With Chicago, John J. Evers, 1913 to 1917; Harry B. Chapman, (probationary,) George Yantz, (probationary.) With Cincinnati, R. D. Almeida.

Releases—By Chicago to Louisville A. A., Mordecai Brown. By Pittsburgh to Columbus A. A., Leonard L. Cole and Dan Tipple.

Joe Tinker Fined for Speeding.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Joe Tinker, shortstop of the Chicago National League team, was arrested and fined $5 for speeding to-day while passing through Evanston, a suburb.

TIPPERARY PRIZES CAUSE AN INQUIRY

Athletes Testify That Games Trophies Were Cheap—Club Under Ban.

More than a score of the best of the metropolitan athletes answered the call of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union last night in order to help thresh out the general objection all along the line to the prizes given at the games of the Tipperary Men's Association at Celtic Park Sept. 29.

Such champions as Matt McGrath Harry Smith, Mel Sheppard, Hannes Kolehmainen, and others gave their views on what the trophies were like, and all agreed they were poor indeed.

After listening to much testimony as to what trophies had been promised, all of which was against the association holding the games, Jacob Stumpf, Chairman of the committee, stated that as long as he was a member of it the committee would grant no sanction to the Tipperary Association.

One remarkable question, and decidedly not within the scope of the committee as far as last night's session was concerned, was put to Hannes Kolehmainen, when the Chairman demanded to know if the Olympic champion was working. Kolehmainen's interpreter answered despite the agreed point that it was none of the committee's business in view of the fact that he was simply at the session to answer questions about the Tipperary prizes.

W. L. Powers, who said he had witnesses to prove that Vic Casey of the New York Athletic Club demanded money in lieu of the poor prize which was offered to him for second in the "300" race, failed to have his statement substantiated last night, but promised to bring witnesses at a future session.

Casey, who has inaugurated a fight for the athletes for better prizes, made a "home run" when he got "to the bat," and in a clear statement of his case practically convicted the accused association of giving prizes very far below the value of those usually given at sports hereabouts.

He said that the organization should have presented the prizes when won. He presented affidavits from two other men—Maurice Hughes and Al. B. Stearns—verifying his statements as made at the committee. One of these was that some of the so-called gold medals given turned bronze over night.

In his denial that he had asked for money, Casey stated that he had simply demanded the hand-sewed satchel which Powers had stated would be the prize. He further said that Powers had a big organization behind him, while he had 3,000 athletes who didn't want to accept any more such prizes.

The trophies awarded, which were presented to the winners two weeks after being won, were clocks to first and second, and a stickpin to third. It was attested that they had cost the association $14 for the set, but this was offset by the statement of George Critchley of the New York Athletic Club, who won a second, who said that he could duplicate his prize at retail for $2.45.

Matt McGrath stated that he was so accustomed to getting cheap prizes that he didn't care what they were like, and as a matter of fact he only received two or three good prizes during the progress of a year's competition.

Sheppard refused to commit himself as to the value of the prize which he won. Harry Smith, the most recently made champion, said that Powers had promised very good prizes, with the second one to be of at least $20 in value. He expressed himself as very much perturbed, for through his having signified his intention of running at the Tipperary games he had deprived himself of a trip to Canada.

Hannes Kolehmainin displayed a stick pin which similar winners had declared was worth about 25 cents as his prize for being third in the five-mile handicap in which he was but one-fifth of a second behind the American record of 25:09 1-5.

There was a seeming apprehension on the part of the witnesses to state that they desired good prizes, although it was the wish of the committee that they desired to aid the athletes to that end.

For failure to attend the session A. McDougall of the Irish-American A. C., H. J. Klages of the New York A. C., W. Eaton, unattached, and A. J. Reich of the I. A. A. C. were suspended until further notice.

It was pointed out that the games drew nearly 200 entries which would net fees of $100. There were nine events, and at the estimated value of the prizes, taking a line through the second trophy, which was priced at $2.45, the association's outlay in the prize department was about $65.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Games.

West Side Y. M. C. A. athletes displayed their abilities last night, the regular bi-monthly games being held for the benefit of the ladies, who turned out in numbers. The feature event of the card was the 880-yard novice race, won by J. Franklin in the fast time of 2:09 4-5. Horace Hocking was second, in the "quarter," just being beaten in 56 1-5 seconds. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. State; B. Greenwood, second; H. Schraft, third. Time—0:03.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. True, (nine yards;) H. Hocking, (scratch,) second; B. Greenwood, (eight yards,) third. Time—0:58 1-5.

880-Yard Novice Run.—Won by J. Franklin; S. Street, second; J. Brower, third. Time—2:09 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Ives, (80 yards;) S. Dolan, (scratch,) second; J. Breen, (40 yards,) third. Time—4:34 2-5.

One-half Mile Walk, Scratch.—Won by J. Schwartz; B. Cobb, second; J. Henry, third. Time—3:56.

Big Schoolboy Run at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28—Princeton has invited 270 secondary schools to participate in an interscholastic cross-country run over the three-mile Princeton course on Nov. 9, an athletic event which promises to be the biggest of its kind ever held. Each school that accepts the invitation will be represented by seven men, and the school boys will be entertained by the upper classmen of the university. They will attend the New York University football game in the afternoon as the guests of the athletic association.

Five Teams Entered.

Five organizations sent in entries to the Metropolitan Association as intending team competitors at the junior cross-country championships next Saturday at Van Cortlandt Park. The teams named are Pennant A. C., Morningside A. C., Yonkers Y. M. C. A., Irish-American A. C., and New York A. C. Columbia University A. A. has made application for membership in the union and will be represented in the senior championships.

Freshmen Win Princeton Games.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The freshmen to-day won the annual Fall track and field games on University Field, with a total of 37 points. The sophomores won second place, with a total of 32 points; the seniors were third, with 15, and the juniors, fourth with only 6 points. There were no startling performances.

Aviation Events at Oakwood Heights.

The Aeronautical Society will hold an aviation tournament at its new aviation field, Oakland Heights, Staten Island, on Election Day, Nov. 5. Among the prominent aviators who will take part are George W. Beatty, Harry Bingham Brown, Cecil Poell George Dyott, Capt. Thomas Baldwin, and Ruth Law. To this list other names probably will be added later.

LIVELY BOUTS AT GARDEN.

O'Keefe, Shugrue, and Goodman Winners of Ten-Round Events.

Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia outpointed Eddie Morgan of England, Joe Shugrue of Jersey City defeated Louis de Ponthieu of France and Jack Goodman of the west side gained the honors over Bill Fleming of Oldtown, Me., at Madison Square Garden last night. All three contests went the scheduled ten rounds and they furnished plenty of action all the way. The show was the last to be held at the Garden until Dec. 3 when Mike Gibbons and Eddie McGoorty will clash.

O'Keefe's victory was made possible by a strong rally of the Philadelphian after the second round when it seemed that he would be knocked out. He was clearly outpointing the Briton in this chapter when Morgan let a right fly against the Quaker's jaw, badly jarring the latter and forcing him to hold on. O'Keefe sagged at the knees, his arms went up around his head and Morgan pounded away in vain in an effort to follow up his advantage.

O'Keefe finally went into a clinch, and by holding he kept the Briton from doing any more effective work during the round. After the minute's rest he was himself again. Morgan got over another good right hand punch in the third round that had O'Keefe worried for a few seconds, but it was nothing like the punch which he landed in the preceding chapter.

From the second round to the finish O'Keefe gradually piled up a lead against the Englishman. He boxed carefully so as to avoid any damaging punches from the little Briton, but he was shooting his left continually past Morgan's guard. The latter bled from the nose from the second round to the finish, but at no time was he in distress. In the third round Morgan raised a lump over O'Keefe's right eye and by the time the tenth round was finished the bruise had been enlarged to such an extent that the optic was half closed. Both were working hard at the final bell.

The ten-round semi-final, which brought together Joe Smugrue and Louis de Ponthieu was one of the fastest bouts staged at a local club in many weeks. Both boys have been consistent recent winners, and each was out to add another victory to his record. Shugrue's aggressiveness was too much for the Frenchman, and he literally swept the latter off his feet, forcing things from start to finish. Shugrue showed up far better than in any of his other bouts in this city, and, though the Frenchman fought back hard, Shugrue had a clear margin in his favor when the final bell rang.

The fifth round was the best of the bout, and for a time it seemed that de Ponthieu must go down under the fierce onslaught of punches which Shugrue drove in from every angle. But he managed to weather the storm successfully and stay on his feet to the finish. The sixth round also belonged to Shugrue by a big margin, but in the other chapters his lead was not so pronounced. There was no unnecessary stalling or clinching by either, and both boys received an ovation from the big crowd as they left the ring. The ringside weight was the same for both boys, 129¼ pounds.

In the opening ten-round bout Jack Goodman gained the honors over Bill Fleming after the latter had made a strong start. Fleming had the advantage in height and had a longer reach, but he was wild with his punches, and Goodman's better generalship and boxing ability finally carried him to victory. Fleming weighed 143¾ pounds and Goodman 145 pounds.

Gunboat Smith May Box Winner.

The Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club is arranging a match between "Gunboat" Smith and the winner of the Joe Jeanette-"Battling" Jim Johnson contest, which is to be decided at the new boxing organization to-morrow night. The club will hold its entertainment this week on Wednesday evening instead of Thursday. The ten-round bouts between Dia Thomas, the best middleweight in England, and Willie Lewis and Patsey White and "Young" Reilly will furnish plenty of action.

Flinn and McCarty Matched.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 28.—Jim Flinn and Luther McCarty were matched to-day to fight twenty rounds at the Vernon Arena on Dec. 10 in the first of Promoter McCarey's "white hope" elimination contests in the heavyweight division. It was announced the winner would be offered a match with Al Palzer.

Bayley and Hyland Draw.

CALGARY, Alberta, Oct. 28.—Joe Bayley, lightweight champion of Canada, and Dick Hyland of San Francisco, fought a fifteen-round draw to-day. Referee Tommy Burns's decision was popular. Bayley had a decided advantage in the open fighting, but was puzzled by Hyland's incessant in-fighting.

Billiards and Pool.

Alfred De Oro, who defends his world's championship pool honors against a challenge by Frank Sherman next week at Doyle's Academy, will demonstrate the possibilities of the new "open break" in exhibition games at Doyle's this week. The "open break" will be featured for the first time in challenge match play when De Oro and Sherman get together. Thursday night De Oro will play William Tilt, the New York A. C., expert. H. Shoemaker will be his opponent on Friday night, and George Burns of the Giants, will oppose the Cuban on Saturday night. The new rules covering championship play provide for the racking of fourteen balls when there is only one shot left on the table. The player can manipulate the cue ball so that when the new frame is set up he can hole the detached ball and get a scattering break on the same shot.

Sherman will arrive from Washington next Monday and will play practice matches with Tilt and Shoemaker next Monday and Tuesday nights. The title match begins on Wednesday night, Nov. 6, and runs three nights. The title, new championship emblem and a purse of $500 is at stake.

In the first game of the amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament, which opened last night at Maurice Daly's Academy L. Blake defeated M. Muldaur 200 to 107. Blake rather surprised the spectators, as he was not considered a strong opponent for Muldaur, who won fame in the amateur ranks. The game required twenty-eight innings for the decision, with the winner making high runs of 33, 33, and 42, which averaged 7 4-28, while his opponent's best continuous tally was 20, and his average 3 28-28.

The two games decided last night marked the end of the second round of elimination in the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, and this evening the first contest in the semi-final round will be decided. The first game last night was between C. L. Johnson and M. Isaacs, both playing at the scratch mark, twenty points. Johnson won by the score of 20 to 15 in thirty-three innings. The winner made a high run of four, and Isaacs' high run was two. In the second contest L. Meyer conceded a four-point handicap to Charles Barnett, and lost by the score of 16 to 8 in thirty-six innings. Meyer was playing at the scratch mark of twenty points, while his opponent had only to make sixteen. Barnett made a high run of three, and Meyer two.

In the continuation of the amateur handicap three-cushion carrom tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn last night, Thomas Bickert defeated Edward Milkman by the score of 36 to 21 in sixty innings. The winner was playing at thirty-six points, and his opponent at thirty. Bickert's high run was five points,

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PANICS AND THE PEOPLE.

It is pitiful to see President TAFT lay waste his powers in patching up and pressing the Republican tariff argument based upon the contention that the panic of 1893 was due to the Wilson Tariff bill of the following year. Mr. TAFT regards it as "puerile" to say that the hard times that began in 1893 were not due to a tariff bill that did not go into effect for more than a year afterward. The Wilson bill was in sight, he says in his statement put forth yesterday, on the morning after the election of Mr. CLEVELAND in 1892, and capital and industry began their start for the cyclone cellar at once. And they remained in that place of refuge for three years after the enactment of the Wilson tariff, until they were delivered by the beneficent Dingley act.

If tariff bills have this potency to bring on panics, why did not capital and industry betake themselves to the cyclone cellar when the Payne-Aldrich bill was passed? The Republicans have boasted that that measure reduced the Dingley duties by more than 6 per cent., on the average. If capital and industry are so timid, that, certainly, should have scared them. The Republicans have insisted, too, that the average ad valorem rates upon dutiable articles of the Payne-Aldrich tariff are lower than those of the Wilson tariff of 1894. If tariff reduction brings on panic, then, assuredly, more appalling trade disasters should have followed the reductions of 1909 than those which ensued upon the more moderate downward revision of the Democrats in 1894.

It was the apprehension of the Wilson bill to be enacted eighteen months later, we suppose, that brought disaster upon the speculative Cordage Trust in February, 1893. No doubt, it was the Wilson bill that closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. It was the fear of the Wilson bill, and not the inflation and dilution of our currency by silver coinage under the act of 1890, that caused the large exports of gold in 1893, no doubt. But how does the President account for the dreadful panic of 1873, the worst in our history? There was no tariff revision then. The party of protection was securely intrenched in power. The tariff duties were high, outrageously high, American industries enjoyed to the full the stimulus and encouragement of protective duties. Yet woolen mills, cotton mills, factories of all kinds shut down tight, banks failed, and railroads went into receivers' hands. Surely, it was not the Wilson bill that wrought all that havoc. It was not any tariff bill, for there was none.

The President and the Republican campaigners congratulate the country that prosperity has returned. It has returned under a Republican tariff, that of 1909. It is simply inexplicable. How can a country's industries be prosperous under a tariff imposing rates actually lower than the destructive and panic-causing Wilson act? There is something wrong with the President's reasoning. It is so wrong, so hopelessly sophistical and unconvincing, that nobody but a very gullible person could be for one moment deceived by it. It is humiliating to see the President of the United States putting forth arguments that people laugh at. He ought to put a higher estimate on their intelligence, and on his own.

The fundamental assumption of the President's argument is that a vote for WILSON is a vote for another panic, that if the Democratic Party returns to power it will reduce the tariff and so inevitably drive capital and industry back to the cyclone cellar. Now the people are going to elect Mr. WILSON President of the United States. They are going to elect a Democratic House, and probably a Democratic Senate. The people know very well that the tariff will be reduced. According to the tenor of the President's argument, they must be unconscionable fools thus to vote themselves into a panic, to vote for closed factories, bankruptcies, receiverships, suspension of payments, and blue ruin generally. There is no escape from this choice of alternatives—either the people are about to commit economic suicide, or the President is using hopelessly silly stuff as the material of his argument. A candid judgment favors the acceptance of the latter alternative.

It is too late, years too late, for this preaching. The people followed it in the eighties, they reject it now. Our industries are no longer infants. We have had it from the highest authorities that some of our greatest industries need no tariff protection, but that they can be carried on very profitably, supplying the home market and penetrating into foreign markets, without tariff favors. The standpatters have had their day, and it has been a long one. The consumer now demands consideration, and he is going to have it. Moreover, the chief men of the Nation's industries do not share the President's alarms. They talk with buoyant confidence of a long period of prosperity, they see, as every candid observer sees, that the tariff is not going to be revised in a spirit of destructive radicalism. The most that the Democrats can hope to accomplish is moderate revision. There are too many protectionists in their own ranks to permit of anything approaching that free-trade tariff with which the Republican organs and orators are trying to frighten the people.

MUSIC FOR THE MULTITUDE.

The intelligent hearing of the good music performed in Madison Square Garden Sunday night by an audience of more than 6,000 persons, who had paid 10 and 15 cents for their seats, is a cause for congratulation. The appeal of the best music, to be sure, is emotional rather than intellectual, but, nevertheless, people who are moved by good music, who have the patience to listen to it, are unquestionably capable of social development. We have been in the habit, in this country, of despairing about the musical development of our people.

There is no doubt that fashionable opera does little to educate the public taste. Opera is still fashionable because it is expensive, and, while we would not belittle the many efforts that have been made since the era of LEOPOLD DAMROSCH to serve art first in producing opera, it cannot be said that musical education through opera has advanced in this country like education in other branches. The true test is in pure music such as was performed by MODEST ALTSCHULER'S orchestra Sunday night.

To be sure, his immense audience, comparable in size only with the crowds P. S. GILMORE used to get together to hear the Anvil Chorus and the "William Tell" overture, was made up almost exclusively of foreign-born citizens, but they constitute the most important factor in the population of this city, and the knowledge that they are susceptible to the aesthetic influence of WAGNER, SAINT-SAENS, LISZT, and TSCHAIKOWSKY tends to offset any misgiving drawn from the fact that the assemblage was avowedly "Socialistic" and was addressed in an intermission by a Socialist candidate for office. People who comprehend and enjoy the works of great composers are in the way to comprehend and enjoy great literature and the fine arts. Such people will never be dangerous to the community.

BOYCOTTS AND INJUNCTIONS.

Over twenty thousand men, mostly carrying the American flag, "demonstrated" on Saturday in defense of the right to boycott and to resist injunctions. Most of the newspapers printed long reports of the parade, but none of them gave any account of the merits of the case against which the protest was made. According to the representations of Mr. GOMPERS, the injunction was against the right to strike, and against the right to explain the reasons for striking. If that were indeed the case unionists would have a right to sympathy and support of public opinion. But the court denied the assertion now repeated as though it were undoubted fact. The Judge expressly admitted the right to strike and the right to explain the strike. But neither the strike nor the explanation of the strike was the plaintiff's grievance.

The case against the unions was their combination to injure the trade of persons and firms. The right of capital to do business is as clear as the right of labor to strike. The injunctions were in defense of the right of employers to employ non-union labor or to use the products of non-union labor. The contrary is inconceivable in a Government of equality before the law. Surely it must be perceived without argument that the right to work or to hire workmen in peace is at least as valuable and sacred as the right to strike. Surely it needs no demonstration that the success of labor in its contention would establish corresponding rights on the part of capital, unless labor alone is to have the rights asserted. If capital should assert and exercise rights corresponding to those asserted by the 20,000 workmen, employers could combine to prevent the employment of unionists, and to destroy the business of any one employing unionists. Either the unionists must concede the right they claim, or they must admit their claim to be that they alone have the right to defy laws for the protection of the interests of labor and capital alike.

This demonstration occurs simultaneously with the publication of a poll of the National Association of Manufacturers on the relative importance to industry of the pending issues of the campaign. More than 41 per cent. of these representative employers regard labor issues as more threatening than the revision of the tariff. Even more specific is the condemnation of thirty-nine Presidents of railways of legislation embodying the contentions of Mr. GOMPERS on Saturday, and advanced at the last session of Congress by the same methods of pressure and logrolling that have distinguished legislation for privilege for capital. The last number of The Federationist catalogues twenty bills thus advanced in the interest of labor, and, therefore, not in the interest of both capital and labor. One of these measures is a bill to prevent the issuance of injunctions in labor cases, and to prevent punishment of contempts of court by defying injunctions. This legislation was passed by the House with only 31 nays, although it was not shown that the writ of injunction had been used to the oppression of labor, and although the prevention of the issuance of injunctions would authorize all the evils which have been cured by their issuance. In the Debs case, 100,000 men employed on twenty-four railways centring in Chicago struck, although they did not allege any grievance against their employers. The grievance was against the Pullman Company, and the railways were to be blockaded until the Pullman Company surrendered. The injunction stopped that boycott by an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and the unionists are asking that the "right" to repeat that boycott shall be enacted in any and every case. That was the essence of the demonstration on Saturday. It is well that the general public should understand the issue.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE FOOD ISSUE.

Would the appointment of an unknown, colorless candidate to succeed Dr. WILEY as Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry be that "much more radical action" promised by President TAFT on Sept. 15, 1911? Mr. TAFT then found that his Attorney General had been tricked into ratifying the recommendation by GEORGE P. MCCABE, W. M. HAYS, and C. C. CLARK, Committee on Personnel, that Dr. WILEY'S resignation be demanded—a recommendation based upon "only part of the evidence," the rest and the exonerating part of the evidence having been purposely withheld by Solicitor MCCABE.

A chemist and scholar, however estimable, who has never had acquaintance with the gang of food poisoners and drug adulterators that maintain an all-the-year-round lobby at the doors of the Department of Agriculture, would hardly do. MCCABE, the false accuser of the man who has been the buffer between this gang and the entire food-consuming public of the United States, is still in power, triumphant. Secretary WILSON is there. The Secretary was found guilty by the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture of straining and violating the law in such a way as to benefit this gang and to strengthen the position of MCCABE. He gave MCCABE power to "abate" the cases prepared in the Bureau of Chemistry, which, according to the law, should have gone to the District Attorney for trial. Thousands of such cases were abated. He treated the findings of the Referee Board of consulting scientific experts, the committee said,

> as conclusive in all cases over the opinions and findings of the Bureau of Chemistry, the tribunal which by express terms of statute is vested with authority to determine the questions of adulteration and misbranding within the meaning of the act.

Secretary WILSON thus kept out of the courts questions under the statute which, President TAFT said, "are of capital importance to the public," and on which court decisions, the committee reported, are "comprehended under the plain provision of the law." Moreover, Secretary WILSON actually paid out of the public funds the expenses of department employés, known to be in sympathy with a private food manufacturing concern, whom he sent to aid its attempt to overthrow the food laws of Indiana.

Here is a scandal that has shocked the Nation. Dr. WILEY after his exoneration resigned because he found his actions paralyzed by the men who plotted his destruction, men who are still in place and in power. The scandal has attained grosser proportions by the default of President TAFT. The sufferance in his Administration of men like WILSON and MCCABE, who have made it their business, as Secretary WILSON openly avowed, to "protect the interests of the manufacturers" who add to food products benzoic acid and its salts, sulphurous acid and its salts, sulphate of copper, saccharin, and alum; who manufacture wines out of pomace, chemicals, and colors; who make whisky out of alcohol, colors, and flavors; who float oysters in polluted waters; who sell moldy, fermented, decomposed, and misbranded grains; who sophisticate drugs—this is one of those blunders that, in their effect, are worse than crimes. When the full character of the conspiracy against Dr. WILEY became known to him President TAFT should have put Solicitor MCCABE and Secretary WILSON headforemost out of his Administration. He should have unshackled Dr. WILEY. The things he should have done then cry aloud to be done to-day.

BECKER'S "STORY."

It is a sign of the sometimes excessive attachment of the American people to freedom of speech that Lieut. BECKER is allowed, through the bars of the counsel room of the prison, where he is awaiting sentence, to deliver a long defense of his conduct with the assertion that, had he been permitted to go to the witness stand he would have escaped the verdict that condemns him to death.

It would not be difficult to pick this story to pieces, to trace in it evidence of relations with the criminal world of which the prosecution would surely have made effectual use. If the story had actually been told on the witness stand, and its author had been subjected to searching cross-examination, and witnesses having pertinent knowledge had been called to contest his statements, there is no reason to suppose that the result of the trial would have been different. Whatever effect BECKER'S plea might have on public opinion, or upon the minds of the jurors, would have been met and dissipated in court under the provisions of the criminal law for getting at the truth and doing real justice.

It is, however, needless to speculate on the probable consequences of what did not happen. The story was not told in court. It was not told because BECKER'S counsel, able, experienced, faithful to his interests, knowing his whole case, weighing carefully the effect upon the jurors, would not allow their client to go on the stand. There can be but one meaning in that. They knew that the danger of conviction would be increased. They knew that more of the truth would come out and that it would be worse for BECKER. In reaching this conclusion, and in enforcing it, they stamped in advance as utterly worthless any story that he might invent and send out from behind prison bars. They knew his case in any event was desperate. They better than any one else knew that it was impossible for him to help it on the stand; that, on the contrary, he would add to his risk should he expose himself there.

It is not unnatural that the convicted murderer should wish to get his story before the public, or, since it does not involve the terrible risk they would not let him face in court, that his counsel should permit and even aid in the device. But it will do no good. The public will see that it is absolutely condemned by the deliberate exclusion of it from the court. Moreover, the case is no longer before the public. It is in the hands of the courts. The trial court has dealt with it fairly and under a solemn sense of responsibility. The appellate courts will deal with it in the same spirit. What the hapless convict was not allowed to say before the jury and now says will have no influence on the course of justice.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good Intention Went Far Astray.

A brilliant light on the way feminine minds work—sometimes—is provided by The Hutchinson (Kan.) Gazette. One day last week, following a fashion that has become rather prevalent of late in the journalistic hinterland, that paper was turned over to the suffrage women of the town with full authority to put in and leave out of it what they chose. The result of their exercise of the veto power was that the first two columns of the first page were blank except for a brief explanation that this space had been reserved for telegraphic news, but, the editors for a day went on to say:

> Voicing, as we believe, the sentiment of the women of Reno County, the women of the great State of Kansas and the women of the United States, we have omitted telegraph news that is undesirable. We believe this news is undesirable to be taken into the homes; undesirable to be read in the business office or in any other place where newspapers are in demand. The stories of the night related to such subjects as:
>
> JACK JOHNSON'S disgraceful conduct in Chicago.
>
> The war in Mexico, which we deplore.
>
> The revolution in Cuba, which we deplore.
>
> The Balkan war, which we deplore.

Having decided that in their opinion "deplorable" news should not be printed, the women to whom The Gazette had been turned over did quite right in not printing it, but one can hope with confidence that not all the women, or even all the suffrage women, either in the United States or in Kansas, are unwise enough to think that newspapers could or should be conducted on that principle. To do it would be to abolish an important, if not the most important, deterrent of crime, to render established abuses safe from anything like general criticism, and to deprive society of its most efficient safeguard, which is enlightened and well-informed public sentiment.

The propriety of printing "deplorable" news depends upon just one thing—motive. Literature recognized to be the very best, including the sacred books of every race as well as the histories and novels of them all, is largely devoted to accounts of events and personages that everybody recognizes as "deplorable." The writers of those books never had the mad illusion that evil could be destroyed by ignoring it, and no newspaper that fell into that illusion would have or deserve to have a single reader at the end of a year.

A Luxury Become Necessity.

If Dr. EDWARD LEE THORNDIKE, the Columbia psychologist, aspires to be unpopular with a very great majority of his fellow-countrymen, he has only to preach vigorously enough to be effective with the members of the employing class his doctrine that vacations are needless—that the only rest anybody should take is obtained in bed o' nights.

That there may be some element of truth in these assertions it would be dangerous to deny. Until years comparatively recent, the number of people who ever thought of taking vacations, or to whom anybody ever thought of giving them, was small, and it was made up almost wholly of those who either wouldn't have claimed to be hard workers or whose claim, if presented, would have been scornfully rejected by most of those about whose hard work there was no question. Yet things went along then fairly well, and, if the victims of overwork added largely to the death rates, the fact was strangely well concealed from public knowledge.

Admitting, however, that vacations, in the beginning, were more or less of a luxury, they have come, like many another luxury, to be regarded as, and therefore to be, a necessity. Dr. THORNDIKE forgets or ignores that there are various kinds of necessities. Some are essential to the bare maintenance of life, while upon others depends the maintenance of happiness, of which some degree must attend to make life worth while. The man whose work happens to be the doing of what he best likes to do no more wants than needs other rest than sleep, and he begrudges the time even for that. Such good fortune is rare, however. Few indeed are the workers whose work is so agreeable that they do not yearn for occasional relief from it, and, though they usually talk about the relief as "rest," what they really want is change, and if, as often happens, vacation activities are more wearying to both body and mind than the work they supersede, they still are recalled with satisfaction and their renewal is awaited with impatience.

The vacation habit is presumably a good one, in spite of its recognized faults, because more people are taking vacations every year, and taking longer ones, and in civilized nations, now, only the "common laborer" works steadily through the year—unless for a part of the year he is "out of work," which is a very different thing from taking a vacation and is enjoyed by nobody.

Beginning at the Wrong End.

Baltimore is the latest city to take up the anti-noise campaign and those who are conducting it seem to have begun where, if they had been wiser, they would have been content to end—with an attempt to silence the church bells.

It is a fact, of course, that the church bell is what a social physiologist might call a vestigial organ, of practical use in the days when clocks were few and watches fewer, but now serving no purpose except that of keeping up an old custom. The modern city, however, is so full of noises equally useless and vastly more unpleasant to sensitive ears than are church bells—which, in truth, are really offensive only to the fanatically irreligious, and injurious, if to anybody, only to a few sufferers from rare forms of neurasthenia. When rung early in the morning they trouble certain night-workers, but the number of these who cannot sleep through a sound at once accustomed and melodious must be very small. The great majority of us are either indifferent to the ringing of church bells or like to hear them, and as those to whom they are pleasant are many, and as most of the many will more or less resent any interference with the centuries-old summons to worship, it seems as if the judicious foes of noise would at least have postponed their attack upon church bells until after they had silenced dozens and dozens of worse disturbers of the public quiet.

To go too far and too fast—or to try to do so—seems to be a characteristic of reformers, however, and perhaps it is a necessity of reform. Therefore the excessiveness of their demands should not be too harshly criticised. Theoretically, they would accomplish more if they attempted less, but the soundness of this theory is usually maintained by those who are attempting no reforms at all, and it is consequently open to some suspicion.

THE PURE FOOD SHOW.

Discontented Visitor Complains of Catch-Penny Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I went to the much-advertised Pure Food Show. I paid a half dollar each for my wife and myself. On entering I was invited to pay 10 cents for a programme. Immediately I was beset by a collection of Coney Island barkers who, with raucous tones, offered for sale at highest prices Montana "diamonds," tops, nickel banks, cigar lighters, cleaning compounds, "burglar proof" locks, waist ties, cheap microscopes, political photos, dies for stamping lines, patent needles, "wonderful" freezers, &c., ad nauseam—all, of course, being "pure food."

The Government exhibit on patent medicine was one of the best, and least visited. Another Government exhibit was in charge of an attendant ignorant of the simplest principles concerning his subject. Truly a wonderful opportunity to spend 50 cents for the privilege of seeing demonstrations much inferior to those on view any day in a department store, and to pay the highest market price for goods which would not be delivered, but must be carried by the purchaser. The exhibits which might have made the show worth the price of admission were chiefly conspicuous by their absence.

As regards the exhibitors, one booth manager said that the free night he sold nearly $50 worth, while the next night he sold less than $5 worth. Is the Pure Food (?) Show an educational exhibition for helping the health of the people or a catch-penny commercial enterprise to prolong the Coney Island season and exploit a few favored "exhibitors"?

ONE WHO PAID.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

NEW YORK'S LETHARGY.

Permits Other Cities to Rob Her of Commercial Supremacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that New York is blind to the development movement that is sweeping over this country? Community building is being carried forward with enthusiasm everywhere but here. Villages are reaching out to obtain new enterprises, and the larger cities are raising great funds for promotion purposes.

Manufacturers are having placed before them the advantages offered by scores of cities. One community offers a cash bonus, another a free factory site, still another offers free power or no taxes for a long series of years. The result is that New York must suffer because of its inactivity.

Only a little time ago a large manufacturing plant was located in Buffalo by the enterprising and energetic boosters of that city. That factory should have come here and would have come here had a real effort been made to bring it here. Being in Buffalo, it adds to the material prosperity of that city. I refer to it merely as an illustration of what New York is losing. Other enterprises are being lost to New York every week, notwithstanding that there are here great tracts of land splendidly located for factory sites.

We have the most magnificent water frontage in the world. Our natural advantages are unrivaled, but we are not making the best use of them.

The business men of New York should realize that great as the city is it still needs their loyal and active support. The newspapers should take the lead in arousing the business men to activity.

EDWARD HATCH, Jr.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

The Delayed Court House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Early last June the newspapers reported that the business of taking over from private owners the land required for the new Court House was to be rapidly disposed of; the Condemnation Commissioners were not to be dilatory, as their predecessors had always been; they were going to sit "every day until the matter is cleared up," and it was "expected that the Commissioners will have the proceedings in such shape within sixty days as to file their report of the amount the city will have to pay for the property which has been selected."

Instead of sixty days something like five months have now passed, and inquiry at the office of the Commissioners brings only an indefinite answer. Who are the Commissioners and why this delay?

A. J. R.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

Successful Farmers' Bank.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gov. McGovern of Wisconsin commends the Raiffeisen plan of co-operative bank in answering your telegraphic request for information as to the banking aids to farmers.

It will interest your readers to know that the Arden single tax colony in Delaware, which has only some eighty houses, established a Raiffeisen bank about two years ago. It began with a "capital" of $1,600 or so, and has been very successful.

I regard this as of great sociologic importance, because the chief obstacle to the settlement of our suburban lands is the impossibility of getting building loans outside of corporate limits. If the place is over twenty-five miles from New York City even our building societies will not loan anything.

BOLTON HALL.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

BULL MOOSE CHANCES.

Analysis of the Probable Vote for Roosevelt in State and Nation.

How are you going to vote and why? Innumerable straw votes have been taken, and the prophets and astrologers and soothsayers have all been busy for months with the mysteries of this most remarkable campaign; yet here it is within seven days of the election and thousands of voters have not determined finally what they will do on the 5th of November. If the old party alignment had not been broken the race between Mr. Taft and Gov. Wilson would be exceedingly close, with the chances in favor of Taft. With the Bull Moose in the field, nobody can tell exactly what will happen except that the Bull Moose will be defeated and that every Bull Moose vote taken from Taft will be a vote for Wilson. It was said yesterday by a professional observer of political currents that there had been in the last two weeks a very steady and considerable drift to Roosevelt; but it was evident from the way he worked it out that he had mistaken the expressions of sympathy received by Roosevelt as offers of political support. The Democrats who will vote for the Bull Moose candidate are "as scarce as hens' teeth," and there are evidences that the old-line Republicans are pulling themselves together for the last engagement at Armageddon.

A woman from Jamestown, N. Y., somewhat after the manner of the great Roman matron, declared yesterday: "I have four voters in my family; my son has come home from college to be with us on Election Day, and they will all vote for Mr. Taft." It is expected that thousands of Republicans of the old-fashioned sort will vote for Wilson, not because they want to, but because they believe that the election of almost any candidate would be better for the country than the triumph of "Teddy." Things happen very quickly in this country, however, and there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

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"The vote of New York State is about 1,500,000," said an old politician Sunday night after the religious exercises of the day had ended, "and in order to carry this State Mr. Roosevelt would have to get not less than 600,000 votes. He can't do this without drawing largely from both of the old parties. He will probably receive 150,000 votes in New York and Kings Counties, and possibly 300,000 in the whole State. His vote, whatever it may be, will be drawn largely from the Republican Party. I have found few, if any, Democrats who will vote for him, and with a practically united Democracy, the only effect of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy in this State will be to throw the election to Wilson, of whose election I do not see that there can be any doubt. As to the suggestion that there is any considerable number of voters who have not yet made up their minds how they will vote, I do not think there is very much in it; certainly, I have found none among my acquaintances and those with whom I have talked who have expressed any doubt as to the course they will take. It is not at all unlikely that many Republicans will vote for Wilson because they hate Roosevelt more than they love Wilson and do not care to risk voting for Taft, whom they really prefer, lest they strengthen Roosevelt; but, generally speaking, the voters have made up their minds as to what they will do next Tuesday."

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This view, however, is in direct conflict with the opinions of other equally observant men who are still in doubt as to what they will do. One estimate is that there are at least 100,000 voters in New York who have not yet determined upon their course. An up-State Republican from Batavia said yesterday that he was still somewhat in doubt as to what he would do, but had been almost persuaded that the proper thing for him was to give the benefit of the doubt to the regular ticket, and he could not see why all Republicans should not do the same thing—by such a course they would at least preserve their regularity and would have no cause to reproach themselves after the election is over. A Republican who has been around and about a great deal within the last few weeks and who will vote for Taft, come what will, is confident that Taft will show surprising strength on Election Day, and feels it in his bones that many Republicans, realizing the utter hopelessness of Roosevelt's candidacy, will vote the regular Republican ticket, and possibly for no better reason than that it is "regular."

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"Mr. Dooley" has said very wisely that "ye can't take annythin' so sthrong as American pollyticks through a straw vote;" but they are interesting in a way. Several of the latest of these exercises are worth noting here, possibly, to show how wild is the guessing. One of the significant things about all of them is that they put Wilson well in the lead. The straw vote taken by The Chicago Record-Herald seems to have been conducted more seriously than the rest. The sixth of a series was published on Sunday. According to this latest count, 35 States, with 397 electoral votes, are for Wilson; 2 States, with 20 electoral votes, are for Roosevelt; 3 States, with 11 electoral votes, are for Taft, and 8 States, with 103 electoral votes, are doubtful. Among the doubtful States are Illinois, the real heart of the Bull Moose movement; Pennsylvania, over which William Flinn has been set as special guardian; Michigan, where Osborn, one of the "seven little Governors," hibernates, and Delaware, where the Du Ponts make powder and high explosives for various uses. By its special returns The Chicago Examiner gives Wilson 446 electoral votes, Roosevelt 63 votes, and Taft 22. By the straw vote of one of the Chicago papers Wilson will have a majority in the Electoral College of 361 votes and by the other a majority of 366.

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There is much talk among the bystanders about the campaign funds of the several candidates and irreverent comment upon the general source of all the supplies. Nearly eight times as many individuals have contributed to the Democratic campaign chest as have contributed to the Bull Moose treasury, and a slightly less proportion of popular subscriptions have been made to the Republican fund. The "popular subscriptions" to none of the parties would have paid the campaign expenses for more than a month. Another noteworthy thing about the contributions is that in all cases they have come largely from those who were able to give, and with what other motive than that of performing what they have regarded as a public service it would be impertinent, if not insolent, to suggest. After the fight is over a careful analysis of names and sums might be made with illuminating effect. All the parties are running behind their expenses and some way must be found, and doubtless will be found, to meet the deficits, whatever they may be, and that there are good angels watching over the three camps there is every reason to believe. Why political campaigns should cost so much is one of the questions the Efficiency Society might very well discuss, and in connection with it the question of why it would not increase genuine popular interest in political matters if the burden should be divided among the voters, share and share alike, by requiring every voter applying for registration to pay a fee of $1 upon the granting of his certificate, the amount of the fees so collected to be divided among the political parties according to the number of votes received by their respective candidates at the last preceding election. If such method should be adopted it could not then be charged by any man that the fortunes of any candidate had been promoted by the financial assistance given to him by the "big interests" for their own benefit.

J. C. H.

CUSTOMS DUES IN BANKS

If Deposited Would Aid Reserves, Says Mr. Hallock.

The act of a deranged person sometimes alters political events. One lunatic by assassinating McKinley brought about the succession of a Vice President to the Presidency, and another has tried with a pistol to interfere with the election of Roosevelt for a third term. At a turn in political affairs when good sense is most needed unreason asserts itself.

In some respects the business situation is more portentous than it was before the panic of 1907.

A well-known Congressman told me last August just before adjournment, speaking under his breath, that there would be a panic before the Presidential election. With that event not a month off the National banks report as a whole the smallest percentage of reserve ever reported at this time of the year; New York banks have been importing gold to maintain their reserves, and the London money market has thus been threatened with disturbance by this demand from the United States when the outbreak of war in Turkey is beginning to disturb every European centre, has frightened the French people into hoarding gold, and caused the Bank of France to restrict gold payments.

There are two indispensable measures of relief which the country has been deprived of for more than half a century. To avert panics, this relief must be afforded at least to New York, the only city where any great panic of far-reaching effect has ever started or can start in the United States. The two measures are practically one and very simple.

Since 1846 no Collector of Customs at the Port of New York has deposited his receipts in banks, and for all these years no customs revenues have been disbursed by checks drawn on New York banks. The Sub-Treasury Act of Aug. 5, 1846, declared it a felony to deposit public money in banks. The act of Feb. 25, 1863, establishing National banks, authorized their use as "depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs." Forty-four years later the act of March 4, 1907, struck out the words "except receipts from customs." Thereupon Secretary Cortelyou directed Collectors of Customs to deposit their entire collections in banks at all ports where there were National banks except New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.

Though for the past eighteen months bank checks have been received for customs dues under the act of March 2, 1911, the checks are not deposited in banks at New York, or at any of the other nine cities discriminated against. Collector Loeb deposits the checks he receives with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, who collects them through the New York Clearing House, of which the Assistant Treasurer is a member. If the Government has a balance of a million dollars or any other sum to receive, the Clearing House pays it in actual currency or coin to the Assistant Treasurer, who locks it up in the Sub-Treasury. Such a system of draining money perhaps daily from the reserves of New York banks should be stopped at once. All the checks which the Collector receives should be deposited in New York banks and the deposits checked out in public disbursements.

President Taft has an opportunity to end a very bad practice and cause the Collector of Customs at New York to deposit his receipts in banks for the first time in sixty-six years. This measure, if carried out, will go far toward making a panic impossible not only before the coming election but also while William H. Taft is President.

Unfortunately, Secretary MacVeagh publicly announced on Oct. 1 that probably no surplus funds would be deposited in National banks this Autumn. This meant, besides, that until further notice Collector Loeb was not to deposit a single check in any New York bank, nor was a single dollar of public money to be disbursed by check drawn on a New York bank. For this nonsensical state of things the public is somewhat to blame.

JAMES C. HALLOCK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1912.

JAPAN NOT BELLICOSE.

Her Ambitions Here Are Commercial, Not Military.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the principles of Capt. Mahan's plea for an efficient naval force in THE TIMES I heartily agree, but when he says, "the influence of Count Itayaki upon the thought of the Nation has caused him to be styled the Rousseau of Japan, and it is evident that his views above quoted (from the Encyclopaedia Britannica) must commend themselves to his people," I beg to call his attention to this:

There is no denying that Count Itayaki is an eminent scholar on social problems in Japan, but he possesses not the slightest influence to dictate Japan's foreign policies and, moreover, he has been out of politics so long that it is unjustifiable to quote him as if representing the Japanese in their racial ambitions.

To imagine that the Japanese entertain such a barbaric view as to consider the American Continents their legitimate colonies is no less fantastic and fabulous than the Arabian Nights. Japan aims at the capture of the vast Oriental market, and her sole ambition in the United States is also nothing but trade expansion.

While the American Nation owes it to the generations to come to maintain an adequate navy in proportion to her needs and obligations would it not better become Capt. Mahan and many other patriotic Americans and Japanese to work out how to minimize the burden of wars without risking their respective Nation's welfare and integrity?

J. KISHI.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

A Crippled Father.

A man hopelessly crippled, not yet thirty years old, who cannot take a step, is in one of the city hospitals. At home he has left a wife and three little children for whose comfort he worked steadily until the beginning of his illness four years ago. His wife is determined to take his place in supporting the children, and with help she is giving them excellent care. She earns $6 a week—about half their expenses—by working a part of each day. The Charity Organization Society asks for $260 with which to continue the payment of $5 a week to enable the mother to keep her children with her.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: A. W., $1; C. T. G., $1; H. S., $5; TIMES Reader, $1; M. B. M., $1; X., $1; C. H. B., $5; Mrs. Emelia Hess, $2; Carrington Arnold, $10; Anonymous, $10; Miss F. S., $2; J. Blumberg, $5; M. S. A., $25; A. E. L., $2; G. K., $5; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; A Friend, $5; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, $25; M. S., $1; J. C. C., $10; Miss Helen L. Roesler, $5.

WITHIN THE WOOD.

Oh, have you seen the mountebanks
Within the little wood?
They caper so, in strange, dumb show
That none has understood;
Come, hasten then, and peer with me
Within the little wood.

And one there is, a harlequin,
Whose jests are sadder far
Than weeping eyes, grown overwise
Where grief and sorrow are—
Than any ailing cry of pain
His jests are sadder far.

And 'round about the giant oak
Beneath the early moon,
In flutt'ring white, the dancers light,
Seem asking some strange boon—
So wistfully they bend and bow
Beneath the early moon.

Dear child, they are not mountebanks
Within the little wood,
But souls of those who bring their woe
On Hallowe'en to brood,
Where long ago they lived and died—
Within the little wood.

CHARLOTTE BECKER.

'LADY OF THE SLIPPER' A VERY LIVELY SHOW

It Wins Warm Welcome for Montgomery and Stone and Elsie Janis.

GOOD PANTOMIME TRICKS

The Cinderella Story Told with Victor Herbert Score and Modern Musical Comedy Trimmings.

THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER, a musical fantasy in three acts, by Anne Caldwell and Lawrence McCarthy, lyrics by James O'Dea, music by Victor Herbert, Globe Theatre.

The Crown Prince Maximilian.....
Douglas Stevenson
Prince Ulrich.....Eugene Revere
Capt. Ladislaw.....James G. Reaney
Baron von Nix.....Charles Mason
Atzel.....Vernon Castle
Mouser.....David Abrahams
Albrecht.....Samuel Burbank
Louis.....Harold Russell
Joseph.....Edgar L. Hay
Matthias.....Ed. Randall
Punks.....David C. Montgomery
Spooks.....Fred A. Stone
Cinderella.....Elsie Janis
Dollbabia.....Lillian Lee
Freakette.....Queenie Vassar
Romneya.....Alene Crater
The Fairy Godmother.....Vivian Rushmore
Valerie.....Peggy Wood
Sophia.....Florence Williams
Irma.....Edna Bates
Clara.....Helen Falconer
Ludovica.....Gladys Zell
Maida.....Lillian Rice
Gretchen.....Angie Welmers
Premier Danseuse.....Lydia Lopoukowa

Once upon a time—but then, that's an old story. So what's the use? And anyhow, the authors of "The Lady of the Slipper" didn't find it necessary to use more than a fragment of the old fairy tale for the purposes they had in hand in the making of a typical modern musical play. Which, as everybody knows—or ought to know—isn't always as musical as the title implies.

In this case, however, Victor Herbert having had charge of that important detail, there is more occasion for enthusiasm than sometimes happens, even if, as some people are sure to say, he has done better in the past.

That is one of the penalties of success. And Mr. Herbert knows it, no doubt. However, he has provided a pleasant and useful score, the kind that enables Miss Elsie Janis to come into the limelight and sing, or dance, or give imitations, as the case may be, and which also provides plenty of opportunities for Fred Stone to tie himself into all sorts of dancing knots and twists, and, with the assistance of his agile partner, Dave Montgomery, gives an effect of singing that is always very funny.

Incidentally, there are stirring marches to bring on the comely chorus, and enough of melody or discord to properly emphasize the successive passages, sentimental or comic, of an entertainment which is nearer English pantomime than anything we have had for years. Indeed, one whole scene is given over to harlequinade with Montgomery and Stone as the clowns and Helen Falconer as the very pleasing Columbine. But this is not until the Cinderella story is very near its end, with the Prince gone abroad to seek the owner of the little slipper, who, as may be imagined, is ultimately to prove no other than Elsie Janis herself.

It is no news now that this clever little woman has a wonderful appeal, but the fact may be emphasized that the present piece gives her excellent opportunities to do all the things she does so very charmingly. As the Cinderella of the rags and tatters she might be with advantage a little simpler, a little less self-conscious, and thereby she would convey the impression that she is adding an ability in acting to her other accomplishments. But that is merely the sort of a wish a reviewer must express. The "dear public" will probably be satisfied as matters stand.

As for Fred Stone, he continues to be a marvel of agility, a fact which he proved last night in a dozen different ways. He is, also, a performer who seems entirely carried away with his own enthusiasm, so that he scorns what ordinarily might be considered dangerous. Since those far-off days of "Greenroom Fun," when "Johnny Webster" of the Salisbury Troubadours, used to fall from the flies to the stage, no one has taken quite the same risks. Last night Mr. Stone caught hold of the ascending curtain, was carried aloft, then descended head downward, reversing himself only just in time to avoid a hard knock in the place where they kill the rabbits.

Which may suggest that this is an account of a circus rather than a play.

To be quite frank, it's a little of everything, mostly excellent of its kind, and is sure to please the crowd. Money has been lavishly spent, and to good effect, on costumes, which are worn to advantage by as nice a looking chorus as Broadway gets. And there is a succession of specialties to fill in the time most pleasingly between the beginning and end of the Cinderella story. That, it must be understood, introduced Mr. Stone as his old Scarecrow self and Mr. Montgomery as an animated pumpkin head, the transformation being effected by Miss Vivian Rushmore, who is lovely as a fairy as adult imagination ever conjured up.

There is likely to be a "run" on the sleigh-bell shops in consequence of a desire on the part of other people who believe in fairies to summon similar visitants. Incidentally, of course, Cinderella Janis's tatters disappear to be replaced by a "creation" in white and silver, and then, the mice and the pumpkin—another one, not Montgomery—are changed into a coach and four. Here, by the use of a treadmill, the snow-white ponies, seem to be actually on the gallop, and the effect is really stunning.

Previously, the Cinderella family cat, in the person of Dave Abrahams, who is the most feline human thing alive, has helped the fun a lot, which, it may be added, is not especially keen in itself. In fact Anne Caldwell and Lawrence McCarthy have written about as humorless a book as could be imagined, and the dull lines are in no sense improved by the efforts of either Charles Mason, Miss Queenie Vassar, or Miss Lillian Lee, though the two last named make about as grotesque a pair of wicked step-sisters as any one would care to see. By way of contrast it is rather pleasant to have occasional glimpses of the various tradesmen's wives as presented by such little beauties as Gladys Zell, Helen Falconer, Edna Bates, and Florence Williams and their various sisters, cousins, aunts, &c., of the non-speaking but always important chorus.

The very graceful and animated Lydia Lopoukowa, with a group of girlies, all in white ballet skirts and rosebuds, adds to the joy of the occasion in a dance of "Youth" which justifies its name.

Of the stunning finales there are two or three to cause enthusiasm, one of which introduces a series of national drum corps. In another a girl perched on a ball is carried aloft on a playing fountain.

One of Mr. Stone's most amusing numbers involves a sliding dance around a punch bowl, and in another he and his partner travesty the old-time style of dancing. Miss Janis with Douglas Stevenson has a pleasant song, "Princes Far Away," a dainty kiddy number, "All Hallowe'en," and a capital duet, "Meouw, Meouw," in which Mr. Abrahams fills the pause.

"The Lady of the Slipper" is, in fact, a mighty good show of its particular kind. And the kind promises to attract a great many people for some time to come.

The Pure Product of Nature's Springs. You will feel better and do better for using
Hunyadi Janos Water
NATURAL LAXATIVE
A Glass on Arising for CONSTIPATION

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Arthur Mason will give a reception at her home, 119 East Fifty-seventh Street, on the afternoon of Nov. 22, to introduce her granddaughter, Miss Helen Jay Du Bois.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Russell of Pittsfield, Mass., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Sunday. Mrs. Russell is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Henry Fox of 43 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones Hewlett have closed Wyemere, their place at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., and will be at Marbury Hall, 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, for the Winter.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmetieff of Washington, D. C., are at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit. Mrs. Paul Morton, who arrived yesterday from Europe, will be at this hotel for the Winter. Other arrivels include Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Mrs. Seth Barton French, and Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Hitt.

The wedding of Miss Arlene B. Hardinge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hardinge of 410 Riverside Drive, and Richard Bayard Taylor Kiliani, will take place at 8:30 o'clock this evening in the Church of the Transfiguration. A reception will follow at the Holland House.

James R. Roosevelt, who spent the Summer shooting and deer stalking on his estate in the north of Scotland, returned yesterday on the Carmania, and will be at the St. Regis until he opens his house at Hyde Park, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond motored to the hotel from Tivoli, N. Y., for a brief visit. Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell will be at the hotel for the Winter.

Miss Annie Leary, Mrs. Allan Ryan, Mrs. Robert Collier, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, and Miss Rosalie O'Brien are among those who will take an active part in the bazaar which opens this afternoon in aid of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament in the new church building at Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron of Southampton, L. I., are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit; also Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Far Hills, N. J.

Mrs. Adair of London, who is on her way to her place in California, is at the Plaza for an indefinite visit. Mrs. Clarence Postley of Paris is at the hotel for the Winter.

Mrs. Martin A. Knapp of Washington, D. C., is at the Hotel Manhattan.

MISS RODMAN'S WEDDING.

Her Marriage to Dr. Arthur S. Vosburgh to be Held on Nov. 2.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Rodman, daughter of Mrs. Thomas H. Rodman, to Dr. Arthur Seymour Vosburgh of this city will be celebrated on Saturday, Nov. 2, at the home of the bride's mother, 69 East Fifty-fourth Street. Miss Rodman will have no attendants, and only relatives and a few intimate friends have been asked to witness the ceremony. There will be no reception.

After an absence of a few weeks Dr. Vosburgh and his bride will reside at 137 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Their engagement was announced last July. Dr. Vosburgh is the son of Dr. Benjamin F. Vosburgh of Berlin, Md., and is a member of the University, Apawamis, and Columbia University Clubs.

MISS JULIA LAPPE A BRIDE.

Married to Nathan Weinberg at the St. Regis—The Attendants.

The marriage of Miss Julia Lippe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lippe of 3 West 128th Street, to Nathan Weinberg was solemnized last evening at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Henry Fischer of Atlantic City officiating.

Mrs. Lionel Friedenan was the bride's only attendant and Alexander Weinberg was best man for his brother. The ushers were Leo Herz, Nathan Ball, Wilfred Schwab, Joseph Bernhard, Maurice Lippe, and Arthur Mayer.

The ceremony was performed in the Louis XVI. room under a bower of white chrysanthemums. Afterward there was a reception and a dinner was served. Later the couple left for the South on their honeymoon, and will reside in this city on their return.

WRITER SUES SHUBERTS.

Mrs. Furness Expected 33 1-3 Per Cent. for Rewriting a Play.

Declaring that she should receive royalties of 33 1-3 per cent. for having rewritten "The Lottery Man," Edith Ellis Furness, an author and playwright, brought to trial yesterday through her attorney, Dennis F. O'Brien, a suit to recover $10,000 damages from Sam S. and Lee Shubert, theatrical producers. Rida Johnson Young, the author of the play, also was made a defendant.

Mrs. Furness asserts that in August, 1909, she agreed to correct, rewrite, and revise manuscripts of plays which had been submitted to the Shuberts. She signed a contract for six months and her salary was $100 a week. When "The Lottery Man" was submitted it was necessary to have it revised and rewritten. She did the work, but she asserts that the defendants failed to pay her a share of the royalties, as agreed. She asked 33 1-3 per cent. of the royalties and for damages to her reputation on three other causes of action she asks $10,000 each. The Shuberts in their defense deny that they entered into an agreement with her.

"The Point of View" Goes to Daly's.

William A. Brady has selected Daly's Theatre for the further presentation of Jules Eckert Goodman's play, "The Point of View," which was produced at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last Friday afternoon. The first performance at Daly's will take place next Monday, Nov. 4. Because of the divergent critical opining about the play Mr. Brady is arranging to permit the future audiences to express their views, and will establish ballot boxes in the lobby of the theatre where the written impressions of the audience may be deposited.

J. K. Hackett in Motion Pictures.

A dispatch was received from St. Louis last night that Daniel Frohman had signed a contract with James K. Hackett for Mr. Hackett to appear in motion pictures. Mr. Hackett's appearance will be in some of his plays, such as "The Prisoner of Zenda," in which he played several years ago. Mr. Frohman, as the head of the Famous Players Film Company, has already presented Sarah Bernhardt in the "photoplay" of "Queen Elizabeth," and James O'Neill in "Monte Cristo."

Miss Bache to Wed Fred L. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Bache, to Fred Lloyd Richards, son of C. Fred Richards of 13 East Thirty-first Street. Miss Bache was a débutante last Winter. Mr. Richards is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and belongs to the St. Nicholas Society. Although no date has been set for the wedding, it will probably take place about the first of the year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

John Cort has arranged with Cohan & Harris for the presentation of Frederick Chapin's farce, "C. O. D.," at the Gaiety Theatre on Tuesday night, Nov. 12. The cast will include Charles Murray, Sam Edwards, Charles Brown, John T. Baker, Percy Plunkett, Charles Walton, Antonio M. Moreno, Vernon M. McDonald, Ffollict Paget, Clare Krail, Adelyn Wesley, Eva Condon, Grace Morrissey, and Maude Hanaford. On Nov. 11 Mr. Cort will produce the new Pixley and Luders operetta, "The Gypsy," at the Cort Theatre.

"The Indiscretion of Truth," a comedy by J. Hartley Manners, that was tried out by Robert Edeson in Boston last Spring, will open at Trenton, N. J., on Nov. 4, under the direction of the Wallach Company, Inc. The cast will include Frank Kemble Cooper, Walter Hampden, Henry Mortimer, Charles Sinclair, Richard Purdon, Dan Collyer, Alexander Frank, Anne Meredith, Muriel Starr, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Nina Herbert, and Violet Kemble Cooper.

Oscar Hammerstein announced yesterday that Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, who was seen in this country several years ago, would come to America to fulfill an engagement at the Victoria Theatre. He will bring a company of twenty Chinese performers.

David Belasco received word yesterday that a copyright performance of "Years of Discretion" was being given in London. The play is by Edward Locke, and will have its first performance in this country on Nov. 4, at Syracuse, N. Y. It will come to the Republic Theatre on Jan. 6.

Gov. Dix and a party of three attended the performance of "Fanny's First Play" at the Comedy Theatre last night.

TITTA RUFFO HERE FOR AMERICAN DEBUT

$2,000 Baritone Says the Art of Song Is Declining in Italy—Likes Shakespearean Roles.

SCOTTI IS ON CRUEL DIET

Arrives Pale, with Weight Reduced 18 Pounds—Lucrezia Bori, Young Prima Donna, to Sing at Metropolitan.

The steamship George Washington brought in several important additions to the operatic forces in America yesterday. Its passenger list included the names of Titta Ruffo, the $2,000 baritone, and Lucrezia Bori, the Spanish soprano. Besides Ruffo there were three other baritones on board—Antonio Scotti, Pasquale Amato, and William Hinshaw.

Titta Ruffo is engaged for the Philadelphia-Chicago Opera Company, with which he will sing for forty days. He will appear but once in New York in the title rôle of "Hamlet." He will make his first North American appearance next Monday night at Philadelphia in "Rigoletto."

"I admire 'Hamlet' very much," he said yesterday. "Mostly because it is founded on the great play of Shakespeare. All of the operas founded on Shakespeare's plays I am interested in. I have sung 'Otello' many times, and I am to sing Verdi's 'Falstaff' and 'Macbeth' as well very soon."

Some one asked the baritone why he had not appeared in America before.

"The art of song is declining in Italy," he explained. "There are only five or six great baritones now. Some of them are singing in America. Naturally some of us have to sing in Europe. The demands on my time have been so great that I have not been able to come to North America, although I have often sung in South America."

"Who was your teacher?"

"That is a hard question. I have had many. But I think I learned more from singing for the gramaphone than in any other way. After I had sung for the gramaphone the first time I found defects in my voice; the second time I corrected these to some extent; the third time I found my voice quite perfect."

Mr. Ruffo said that when he appeared in a character he always thought of its dramatic possibilities before he thought about the singing.

"I am not Hugo's jester in 'Rigoletto,' rather than Verdi's," he explained. "I act the character first and sing it afterward, but I do sing it," he added smiling.

Mr. Ruffo said that he found that most baritones in singing mezzo voce simply whispered. "I sing a real mezzo voce," he said, "and yet it is a real tone, too."

His répertoire is large, and includes, besides "Rigoletto" and "Hamlet," "La Forza del Destino," "Don Carlos," "Ernani," "Don Giovanni," "The Barber of Seville," "Trovatore," "Aida," "Otello," "La Traviata," "Zaza," "Pagliacci," and "Bohème."

Mr. Ruffo is of good height, very dark and Italian in appearance, and apparently young. He has sung in Buenos Aires, Paris, Vienna, and Rome. From New York he goes directly to Madrid to sing at the opera there with Cecilia Gagliardi, also a member of the Chicago-Philadelphia company.

Lucrezia Bori is one of the youngest and one of the prettiest prima donnas who have come here in some time. She is said to belong to the Spanish branch of the wicked Borgia family. She is the daughter of a Spanish military officer who served in Cuba, the Philippines, and Morocco.

Miss Bori has just come from South America, where at the Colon Theatre in Buenos Aires she has been heard in nine rôles, the two Manons, Puccini's and Massenet's; "Don Pasquale," and "Königskinder," among others. She made her début four years ago as Micaela in "Carmen," and she first atracted the attention of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House when she was engaged two years ago to sing Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" with the company in Paris. She has sung two seasons at the Scala in Milan, and "created" "Königskinder" there. She will sing many parts here, but probably will make her début in "Manon Lescaut," which has not been heard here for many seasons.

Antonio Scotti looked somewhat pale, and explained that he was on a diet and could only eat spaghetti twice a week. He has lost eighteen pounds since he began this cruel diet two months ago.

"I am going to marry Miss Charlotte Ives," he said, "as soon as I can get her to leave the stage, but the date is not yet set. Miss Ives is in the West completing a contract under the Frohman management, but will return next week."

Pasquale Amato said that he never wanted to sing in Buenos Aires again.

"I sang there thirty-four performances," he said, "and 'Falstaff' for the first time, but it is not the public that I like. The Colon Theatre is a fine house, but the acoustics are bad. There is plenty of money in it, but the appreciation of art is lacking, and I cannot do my best under such conditions. I shall never go back."

William Hinshaw has been spending the Summer traveling with Mrs. Hinshaw and appearing in opera in Germany and Austria.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of Those Sailing to-day on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE (Bremen)—Mrs. C. D. Atwood, Lord Alfred Milner, P. C., G. C. B.; Paul W. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Merrick, Pandia A. Ralli, F. Schilling, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Weaver, Edwin W. Weil, Alfred Horstmann, Secretary to the German Embassy; Burton Fox, and Charles Eves.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. H. H. Chapman, Emil Richter, Miss Johanna Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. A. Wood, and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Richter.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. Pasquale Amato, Mrs. W. K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow W. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Baker, Miss Ethel V. Berry, J. D. Carroll, C. P. Colman, Mrs. W. H. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Crombie, Mrs. W. S. Curtis, Mrs. C. B. Foote, Mrs. J. W. Forsyth, Baron and Baroness von Fuosin, Baron Karl von Friesin, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. S. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wade Hinshaw, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs Z. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Lee, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Littlefield, Mrs. Lucille S. Martin, Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Palmer, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. de Sabla, Jr., Antonio Scotti, Miss Mary Taber, Mrs. C. B. Weeks, Mrs. H. T. Woolworth, and Mr. and Mrs. George Washington.

CINCINNATI (Hamburg)—Mrs. Harry C. Adler, James Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Baker, Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Miss C. L. Burns, Mrs. L. Chase, Miss J. E. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Cox, Mrs. A. V. Culter, Miss H. J. M. Cushman, Judge O. H. Dean, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Exton, D. Goldsmith, D. A. Johnston, Miss E. B. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Morgenstein, G. W. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Stewart, Mrs. W. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Thalheimer, Miss I. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Carrol Wilson, Mrs. T. C. Wales, and Mrs. L. B. Wilson.

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Damages Against Ansonia Hotel.

Miss Agnes Flaherty received a verdict for $1,400 damages in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday for fracturing two toes on her left foot by tripping on a broken board and falling down a flight of stairs at the Hotel Ansonia, Seventy-third Street and Broadway, Manhattan, on Oct. 17, 1911. Miss Flaherty, who lives in Long Island City, was delivering a hat from a milliner to a patron in the hotel. The verdict was against the Onward Construction Company, which is also holding company for the Ansonia Hotel.

MABEL BARRISON DYING.

Actress Has Been Ill for Two Years with Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 28.—Mabel Barrison, the actress, who has been ill for months with consumption, sank tonight into a comatose condition from which she is not expected to emerge. She was known to her many friends in Toronto by her girlhood name of Eva Farrance. While she was a girl in her teens Miss Farrance worked in the Methodist Book Room, where she was employed at press work. She had a gift for elocution, and soon made a local reputation by taking part in concerts, where she both recited and sang. Her work had that piquancy which was afterward to make her so successful in her short career on the stage.

Two years ago she had to leave the stage because of ill-health. She stayed for some time at Saranac Lake, N. Y., and appeared to be recovering She returned to Toronto to the home of her aunt, Mrs. Girvan, in Pearson Avenue. When Miss Barrison's illness took a decided turn for the worse, Joseph Howard, her husband, closed his company in Nebraska and came here.

Miss Barrison's last appearance in New York was in "Lulu's Husbands."

PRINCETON NIGHT AT SAVOY.

Presbyterian Union Members Open Their Social Season.

The Presbyterian Union's season of "Literary Nights" opened last evening with a reception at the Hotel Savoy. It was a Princeton night and about two hundred were in attendance.

The guests included the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Director of Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, and Mrs. Hibben; the Rev. Dr. Mark Allison Matthews, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; the Rev. Dr. Lincoln Smith, Associate Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and Mrs. Smith; James Yereance, Vice Moderator of the General Assembly, and Mrs. Yereance.

'BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE' ACTED

Cosmo Hamilton's Play Interests Audience at 39th Street Theatre.

THE BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE, a play in four acts, by Cosmo Hamilton. Thirty-ninth Street Theatre.

The Rev. Harry Pemberton.....A. Holmes-Gore
Helen Pemberton.....Lena Halliday
Effie.....Doris Lytton
Cookie.....Pollie Emery
Mrs. Lemmins.....Louie Emery
Fred Collins.....A. Hamilton-Gibbs
Mary Ann.....Madge Murray
The Hon. Archibald Graham.....Basil Hallam

Another English company in another English play appeared in New York last evening, when Cosmo Hamilton's "The Blindness of Virtue" was presented at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. Mr. Hamilton discusses the question as to whether parents should inform their children of the more important matters in life, or whether they should allow the children to discover these matters themselves. It will be remembered that Frank Wedekind wrote a play on this subject called "Frühlings Erwachen," which was produced in many of the larger cities of the world, and was seen in New York in its original German form.

Mr. Wedekind carries his discussion further than does Mr. Hamilton, and the result is tragedy. In Mr. Hamilton's play one only gets a glimpse of what might have happened, and the play ends with a call to breakfast, quite light-heartedly.

There was a great deal of applause last night, and the audience seemed to be interested in the performance. After the third act the author was called out, and made a brief speech of thanks.

Basil Hallam as Archie gave an exceedingly charming and virile performance of a young boy. The part is difficult, as it is in many keys, but Mr. Hallam transposed himself from one to the other with delightful virtuosity.

Theatre for Isadora Duncan.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Paris Singer is not confining his philanthropic activities to the founding of an institute of medica research in Paris. He has just purchased a site in Rue de Berri, off Champs Elysées, for Isadora Duncan's Greek theatre, of which the cornerstone will soon be laid. The theatre will be opened in 1914.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THE THEATRES

"The Brute," direct from its run at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, began a week's engagement at the West End Theatre last night.

The attraction at the Grand Opera House this week, beginning last night, is Werba & Luescher's production of "The Rose Maid," with the original Globe Theatre cast.

The stock company at Keith's Harlem Opera House is appearing this week in "The Deep Purple."

The headliners at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday were "Rube" Marquard and Blossom Seeley in a sketch, and others on the programme were Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Cliff Gordon, "Gaby," Willard Simms and company, Cartmell and Harris, Martinetti and Sylvester, Conrad and Widden, the Monarch Four, the Alvamer Duo, and Mlle. Silverado.

Florence Roberts appeared in a new sketch called, "The Woman Intervenes," by J. Hartley Manners, at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday. Others appearing on the programme were Florence Tempest and company, Paul Morton and Naomi Gloss, "The Gypsy Idol," "Honor among Thieves," Hawthorne and Burt, Alma Youlin, George Schrenck and Mabel Percival, Bert Terrell, and the Four Tenney Sisters.

Lilliam Shaw headed the bill at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre with new songs and costumes, and among the other numbers on the programme were "Puss in Boots," Eva Taylor and company, Fred Duprez, Reiff Brothers, Those Four Entertainers, Woods and Woods Trio, and Woodward's Posing Dogs.

The Colonial Theatre had for its headline attraction John J. McGraw in a monologue, and others on the bill were Ray Cox, Arthur Hopkins's "Dance Dream," Maude Lambert and Ernest Ball, the Boganny Troupe, Frank North and company, Ducallion, the Alpha Troupe, and the Six Granathos Sisters.

At the Alhambra Theatre Mrs. Langtry headed the bill in her sketch, "Helping the Cause," and included among the rest of the entertainers were Sam Chip and Mary Marble, Graham Moffat's Players in "The Concealed Bed," Kate Watson, Bonita and Lew Hearn, Haydn, Dunbar and Haydn, Cunningham and Marion, Buckley's animals, and the Grazers.

The bill at the Bronx Theatre was headed by Taylor Granville and company, and others who appeared were Ida Brooks Hunt and Cheridah Simpson, Winsor McCay, James Diamond and Sibyl Brennan, the Avon Comedy Four, Emerson and Baldwin, McCormick and Wallace, the Tornados, and Sansone and Delilia.

"The Midnight Maidens" company began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday afternoon, in two one-act burlesques, called "The Honeymoon" and "Cupid." There is a large company of principals and several specialties are offered between the acts.

"Dante's Daughters" is the attraction at Miner's in the Bronx; "The Bowery Burlesquers," at the Murray Hill; "The World of Pleasure," at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall; "The Girls from Reno," at Miner's Eighth Avenue, and Mollie Williams and her company at the Olympic.

Henry Miller and his company in "The Rainbow" began a week's engagement at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The second week of "Bunty Pulls the Strings" began at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The bill at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, yesterday, consisted of George Behan and company in "The Sign of the Rose," Millie Hylton, Joe Welch, the Providence Players, the Australian Woodchoppers, Conlin, Steele and Carr, Merlin, the Langdons, and the Zanettos.

At the Bushwick Theatre, Brooklyn, the programme included Blanche Walsh and company, Ed F. Reynard, John P. Wade and company, Matthews and Ashayne, La Veen, Cross and company, Dolly Connolly and Percy Wenrich, McMahon, Diamond and Clemence, Bernivicci Brothers, and Juno Salmo.

LEFT $50,000 TO EMPLOYES.

Leon Mandel Bequeathed This Sum for Pensioning His Old Workers.

Leon Mandel of Chicago, who died Nov. 4, 1911, left an estate in New York valued at $200,000, according to the appraisal filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, and he designated that $50,000 of this should be set aside for the benefit of the employes of Mandel Brothers, of which he was head. Mr. Mandel was a dry goods merchant.

The will which accompanied the report directed that $50,000 should be invested and the interest should be used for pensioning old employes. This fund is to continue for twenty years, and at the end of that time, if Mandel Brothers is not in existence, the principal is to be given over to charities.

The other beneficiaries are his five daughters, who live in Chicago. A contingent bequest of $50,000 is made to the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago.

EDGAR TINEL, COMPOSER, DIES

Director of Belgium Royal Conservatory of Music.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Oct. 28.—Edgar Tinel, the Belgian music composer and Director of the Royal Conservatory of Music, died to-day at the age of 58.

Edgar Tinel was one of the few musical prodigies whose later development was in accord with the promise of his youth. Born in Sinay, Belgium, in 1854, at an early age he showed a decided bent toward music, which was fostered by his father, the organist of the Roman Catholic Church of the town. At the age of eight the boy made his first appearance as a pianist, touring Belgium and Holland with great success, and between his concerts staying at the home of his parents from where he walked every day, eight miles, to a neighboring school of music.

At the age of nine years he won a scholarship in the Royal Conservatory of Music, of which at the time of his death he was Director, and there studied under such noted masters as Mailly, Brassin, and Dupont. Ten years later he won the first prize for piano playing at the conservatory, and then took up the study of counterpoint and harmony. In 1877 the Prixe de Rome fell to his orchestral composition "Klocke Roeland," and with the income that this yielded the composer retired from the concert stage and studied in private.

Last year Edgar Tinel's oratorio "Franciscus," which is woven around the life of St. Francis of Assisi, was given at Carnegie Hall, and received high praise from New York music lovers. Other works which, although they have never been produced in this country, have made their composer famous in Europe, are "Tableaux Symphoniques" for the tragedy "Poleucte," and the "Mass of the Holy Virgin of Lourdes." In 1896 he was made State Inspector of the music schools of Belgium and, while Director of the Royal Conservatory, he produced many operas in Brussels.

CAPT. FRANK BRINKLEY DEAD.

Japanese Correspondent of London Times, Author and Instructor.

TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 28.—Capt. Frank Brinkley, Japanese correspondent of The London Times for many years and foreign adviser to the Japan Steamship Company, died to-day at the age of 71.

Capt. Brinkley became interested in Oriental character and customs, especially in the Japanese, while connected with the British Legation Guards, stationed at Tokio, in 1867, and his studies on this subject resulted in his publication of "Japan, 1901," and "Japan and China," which are considered authoritative works. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Imperial Government, becoming Instructor at the Marine Artillery College, Tokio, and later Professor of Mathematics in the Japanese Imperial Engineering College.

Like many foreigners who helped in the organization of Japan's educational system, Capt. Brinkley was highly honored by the Emperor for his services, having recently been decorated with the third Order of Sacred Treasure.

F. Vernon, French Engraver, Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Frederic Vernon, one of the leading French engravers, died today at the age of 54.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN H. WHITE, a contractor who for many years furnisheds newspaper offices with fast wagons for the delivery of papers to suburban districts, died Sunday night at his home, 6 West 130th Street, aged 72 years. Through wise investments of his earnings he is said to have amassed almost half a million. He was a close friend of John T. Meehan, the Park Row restaurateur, who died on the same day. Mr. White is survived by a wife, a son, Dr. John J. White, surgeon of the Fire Department, and two daughters.

J. HENRY EMMONS, aged 57 years, one of the best-known life insurance agents in New Jersey, died at his home in North Plainfield Sunday. For the last two years he had been blind. He was a member of Burnside Council No. 625, Royal Arcanum, and Republican Lodge, No. 690, F. and A. M., both of Brooklyn. For many years he was a representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

JOSEPH BOSLER, a widely known capitalist, died at his home in Carlisle, Penn., yesterday. He was 77 years old and was a native of Carlisle. He was a large land owner in the Cumberland Valley and in West Virginia.

C. W. RHOADES, member of an old family of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday in Flushing from cancer of the brain. He was employed in Flushing as superintendent for a contracting company. Mr. Rhoades was 28 years old.

EUGENE RING, Sr., formerly paying teller in the Bowery Bank, died yesterday at his home, 20 Quimby Avenue, White Plains. Mr. Ring was born in Kingston, N. Y., 85 years ago. He is survived by his wife, a daughter, and three sons.

Mrs. SARAH VANDERWHEELEN, mother of S. Vanderwheelen, President and general manager of the Berlin-Neuroder Art Printing Company of 225 Fifth Avenue, died on Sunday in her seventy-third year. The home of Mrs. Vanderwheelen was at 147 West Fifty-fifth Street. She is survived by a daughter and two sons.

FRANK N. STEVENS, an automobile supply dealer in New York, died on Sunday at his home, 88 Passaic Avenue, Rutherford, N. J., from spinal meningitis, developing from an operation on his nose. He was 50 years old. Mr. Stevens is survived by a widow and three children.

AARON KIEVIT, a former member of the City Council of Passaic, N. J., was found dead at his home, 88 Jefferson Street, Passaic, yesterday from escaping gas. His family assert that his death was accidental—that he kicked the gas jet while reading a newspaper. He suffered from heart disease. Mr. Kievet was connected with the Anderson Lumber Company for twenty-seven years. A widow and four children survive him.

EUSTACE ROUSSAIN, Duluth's first white child, is dead in Duluth, aged 78 years. He had lived at Fond du Lac, near Duluth, all his life. He had taught Indians to read and write, and he had long been known as a sportsman's guide.

ARTHUR H. BARTHOLOMEW, first Mayor of Ansonia, Conn., and closely identified with the industrial life of Ansonia since its beginning, died at his home there Sunday night. He was elected Mayor in 1889.

ISAAC S. ROBERTS, 63 years old, died yesterday at his home in Montclair, N. J., from pneumonia. He was secretary of the S. S. Middleton Coal Co. Mr. Roberts was prominent in the Masonic order. He was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of New Jersey in 1886. He was founder and President of the Past Commanders' Association of New Jersey, a member of the Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine of New York, and of the Masonic Veterans of New York, and the Veiled Prophets.

HANS BACHEM, well known in the wholesale and retail jewelry trade, died suddenly yesterday of neurasthenia in the home of his mother, Mrs. Sophia Bachem, widow of the late Charles Bachem, 788 Riverside Drive. He was born in Germany in 1882. Three sisters and a brother survive him.

RICHARD FITHIAN, 55 years old, for the last twenty years in the employ of the Blythebourne Water Company, died Sunday last at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn. He left a wife and two children.

Mrs. AUGUSTA A. WYAND, a member of the Episcopalian Chprch of St. Peter in Brooklyn and the widow of the artist, E. Wyand, died on last Saturday at her home, 486 State Street, Brooklyn. She is survived by a daughter.

GEORGE CUTMORE, 43 years old, well known as a singer on the concert stage, died in the New York Hospital Sunday, following an operation. At an early age he was a soloist in the American Church at Nice. He is survived by a widow, who, under the name of Miss Constance Partridge, often appeared with him in concerts.

GEORGE F. KNAPP, a civil war veteran of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, died last Friday in his home, 109 Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 72 years. He is survived by a wife.

GEORGE H. BENNETT, 80 years old, a retired Inspector in the New York City Department of Water Supply, died last Saturday of heart disease in his home, 254 Berry Street, Williamsburg. A son and two daughters survive him.

Col. JOHN HANCOCK, retired, U. S. A., a veteran of the civil war and the brother of Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, died on Sunday in his home at Washington, D. C. Since his retirement from the army Col. Hancock had been promin

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong, but Less Active —High Carry-Over Rates Charged in London.

Notwithstanding the circulation abroad of disturbing rumors regarding the possibility of serious complications arising from the Balkan situation following the spectacularly successful onslaught of the allied Balkan States upon European Turkey, the foreign markets were merely heavy rather than unsettled, and here the Stock Exchange displayed noteworthy firmness with substantial advances in a considerable number of issues. The action of the Bourses of Europe made it plain that the rumors which would involve some of the great powers in the conflict now going on were not believed. Had they been, our market could hardly have escaped entirely from further selling abroad. Such declines as did occur in London and Paris were readily attributable to the fact that the London Stock Exchange entered upon the fortnightly settlement yesterday and that the Paris Bourse by to-morrow will be occupied with its settlement. Both of these events and more particularly the adjustment of accounts in London have more than usual interest to this market because of the recent heavy selling of American stocks from abroad. It has always been uncertain how large a share of the selling orders which have recently reached this side from England and the Continent represented actual foreign liquidation and how much of them indirectly represented selling for American account. It has also been uncertain how much of the stock sold would presently be shipped to New York. The conditions indicated by the opening of the London settlement yesterday would seem to suggest that a very considerable amount of American stocks will be carried over until the next settlement at least, for contango rates on American stocks were quoted yesterday as high as 6½ per cent., or a full 1½ per cent. at the highest above the Bank rate, to which the open market discount rate also advanced yesterday. Inasmuch as the best banking opinion has been to the effect that the late selling from abroad had reduced the floating supply of American stocks in the foreign markets to a very small figure, the conclusion is clearly indicated that not all the stocks recently sold have been taken up in the London market. Had they been, the carry over rates would hardly have been as stiff as those fixed at the beginning of the London settlement yesterday. Unless later developments should bring with them a different explanation of the conditions surrounding the market in Americans in the present London settlement it would seem necessary to take into account the possibility of this market's being called upon a little later, possibly after the next fortnightly settlement in London, to provide for the carrying in the New York market of a very considerable additional amount of our own stocks. It may be that a good deal of stock is being left in the London market rather than shipped to this side in the belief that conditions may speedily right themselves in the European political situation sufficiently to prompt the rebuying by Europe of much of the American stock recently sold. If that should occur, this market would be relieved of the necessity of standing prepared to take over the very considerable floating supply of American stocks which, to judge by yesterday's carry-over rates, is still being financed in London.

There were no decisions from the Supreme Court yesterday in the cases in which the financial district is closely interested. An indication that uncertainty over these decisions had been an active restraining factor in the market is contained in the fact that after it became known that none of these decisions was to be handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday the stocks most directly concerned, including Reading and Union Pacific, rose enough to show net gains for the day of a full point. The average net improvement for the market as a whole amounted to about one-quarter of that. The quarterly statement of the Steel Corporation is due to-day. The expectations of Wall Street seemed to have pretty well settled down to a figure somewhere in the neighborhood of $30,000,000 as the net earnings for the three months. Wall Street's reception of the statement to be issued this afternoon will depend more or less upon how far the actual figures differ one way or the other from yesterday's estimate.

It is typical of the Wall Street attitude toward politics this year that it is hardly necessary to include in a discussion of the factors which affected the movement of prices on a day only one week ahead of the National elections, any reference to the possible outcome of the Presidential contest. Wall Street is, at least, wise enough to realize the absurdity of the Democracy and panic argument upon which the Republicans are laying stress in these final days of the campaign. The fact is that the financial district long ago made up its mind what the outcome of this year's election was going to be and it has been content to give little heed to the arguments of the politicians, convinced that the campaign will be followed by no other result than that which the financial district has all along expected. If the approach of the election had any influence upon the market yesterday it hardly went beyond helping to restrict the dealings to a considerably smaller total than the average of recent days. The fact that on the limited business of the session prices advanced was perhaps indicative of the real temper of the market after the heavy declines which it had undergone since the close of September.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 5¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for sixty days and ninety days, 5¾@6 per cent. for four months and 5½@5¾ per cent. for five and six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $221,445,947; balances, $13,096,856; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $588,286.

The local banks have lost $2,123,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4¾@4¾ per cent. for short bills and 4 15-16@5 per cent. for three months bills; Paris, 3½ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 3¼ per cent. in London and 2¼ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 5f 23½c, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 52 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8645; demand, $4.85¾.
Paris—Cable, 5.18¾; check, 5.19¾.
Berlin—Cable, 94 13-16; check, 94¾ less 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅝ less 1-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.26; check, 40.22.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 less 1-16; check, 5.20⅜ less 1-16.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers, 60 days, $4.8135; 90 days, $4.7935.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.81¼; 90 days, $4.79¼.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¼ less 1-16; 90 days, 5.25.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 93 15-16 less 1-32; 90 days, 93½ plus 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 30c discount; St. Paul, 10c discount; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 84⅛c premium.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Business in the Northwest.

The third week in October brought an increase of $500,000 in the gross earnings of the Great Northern, although the comparison was made with one of the best weeks in 1911. With another gain in the last week the company's total revenues for this month will set a new high record as the best single month in the road's history. Merchandise tonnage is very heavy as a result of the money put into circulation by the sale of what have proved to be record crops in many districts.

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No Vacancies at 23 Wall Street.

A morning paper which published a story yesterday saying that J. P. Morgan & Co. had established an employment bureau as a part of its office system caused a great deal of annoyance to a large number of persons, who took the report seriously. All day long the doormen turned away men and women who wanted to enter their names for positions with the bankers.

***

Grand Trunk and Great Western.

The belief that the Grand Trunk is negotiating for a controlling interest in the Chicago Great Western is growing, particularly abroad, where a large share of the road's securities are held. The prospect of a sale was reflected in a new high price for Great Western common last Saturday. The company's securities are selling so far below par that it would be possible for both the common and preferred to make new high records almost daily without attracting much notice. The Great Western was built to be sold, and for a long time was a disturbing factor in the railroad situation in the Middle West. Strangely enough, none of the larger roads which were annoyed by the Great Western's rate cutting ever bought the road to insure its good behavior, and as they would not turn over to it any business which they could send by another route the independent line fell upon evil days. The Grand Trunk could effect a connection with the Great Western either out of Chicago or by building a short line out of St. Paul. No one who is at all familiar with the company's affairs will admit that there is any likelihood of the property being sold, and a man who would probably be the first to learn of any serious negotiations in that direction said yesterday that there is no better foundation for the story than a friendly visit recently paid by the president of the Grand Trunk to the president of the Great Western.

***

The Cotton Belt for Sale.

Another railroad which has been in the market for some time was reported practically sold yesterday. As the story went, the Louisville & Nashville saw a possibility of making good use of the St. Louis Southwestern and casually asked its price. The owners of the Cotton Belt suggested a reasonable figure and the Louisville interests left with a promise to go home and think it over. The more they thought about it the better the proposition appeared, so that they have now practically decided upon the purchase according to the story. When this report was submitted to a friend of Henry Walters, who has acted for him in an advisory capacity in financial matters, he said that it was not true. It was said about a year ago that the St. Louis Southwestern had been sold to the Illinois Central, although none of the officials of either property gave out any details. Subsequently it developed that the sale had only been considered.

***

Cotton Exchange Increasing Income.

The Cotton Exchange by an almost unanimous vote yesterday decided to increase the initiation fee from $500 to $1,000, bringing it up to the fee which new members pay the Stock Exchange. Annual dues, too, it is expected, will be increased next June when the time arrives for naming the sum for the ensuing year. On the Cotton Exchange annual dues are not an established sum, but are fixed from year to year. For a number of years past the annual payment has been $75, and there is some talk among the cotton men of increasing this to $100. This again, is the same rate as prevails on the Stock Exchange. The number of new members annually admitted to the Cotton Exchange averages between 30 and 35, so that the increased income from the extra $500 to be demanded for initiation on all applications for membership received after Oct. 30, will increase the Exchange's income approximately $15,000 a year. The increased income is needed in connection with the Exchange's ambitious plans for a modern building on the site of the present Exchange, a building which is designed to supply accommodations for all of the cotton firms on the Exchange, and thus keep their rental charges all in the family.

***

Paying High for Pig Tin.

With the advance of pig tin prices to above the fifty-cent per pound mark, the metal is fractionally above its previous high record, and more than 8 cents per pound higher than its price at this time last year. Demand and supply in this is nicely balanced, and the metal is easily cornered, and since the United States has become a big exporting nation in tin plate, there have been several times when American manufacturers have been forced to pay the speculators in the London market handsome profits. It was not until 1898 that the United States began to export tin plate, and in that year the total exports were only 20,827 pounds, against imports of 171,662,345 pounds. In the fiscal year ended June 30 we imported only 6,613,253 pounds and exported 181,899,366 pounds.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

On the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, with the tone irregular. Copper was a shade lower. Tin was firm, but quiet; five tons of December sold at 50.50 and five tons at 50.55. Lead was unchanged; 50,000 pounds December delivery sold at 5.00. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Stand. Copper—				
Spot	16.87½	....	....	....
October	16.87½	....	....	....
November	16.90	17.15	16.87½	17.25
December	16.90	17.15	16.87½	17.25
Lead	5.00	....	5.00	....
Spelter	7.40	7.50	7.45	7.55
Tin	50.62½	50.87½	50.00	50.50

On the Metal Exchange in London yesterday the following table of prices obtained for spot and future delliveries of copper and pig tin. These prices make comparison with Friday's closing figures:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	75	12	6	75	12	6
Copper, futures	76	2	6	76	2	6
Pig tin, spot	231	5	0	230	0	0
Pig tin, futures	230	10	0	229	0	0

The market finished quiet. Spanish pig lead was up 2s 6d, at £19 7s 6d. Spelter, £27 10s, unchanged. Cleveland warrants were up 3d, at 60s 4½d.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
4½s..May, 1957, inter.	105⅝	106⅛	105½	105⅝
4½s..Nov., 1957, inter.	105⅝	105⅞	105½	105⅝
4½s..May, 1917, inter.	101	102	101	102
4½s..Nov., 1917, inter.	101	102	101	102
4½s..Mar., 30-60, inter.	100¼	100½	100¼	100½
4½s..Mar., 1962, inter.	99⅞	100	99⅞	100⅛
4½s..Sept., 1960, inter.	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100⅛
4s ..May, 1939, inter.	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s ..Nov., 1953, inter.	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s ..May, 1957, inter.	97⅞	98¼	98	98⅜
4s ..Nov., 1956, reg.	95⅞	96⅜	96	97
4s ..Nov., 1965, reg.	95⅞	96⅜	96	97
4s ..Nov., 1936, reg.	95⅞	97¼	96	97¼
4s ..1918-1919, inter.	95⅞	96	96	96¼
3½s..Nov., 54-55, inter.	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s..May, 1954, corp.	84½	85½	84½	85½
3½s..1930-1954, reg.	84½	85½	84½	85½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Are Narrow in Day of Moderate Activity in the Curb Market.

Trading was in moderate volume on the Curb yesterday, and prices on the whole moved narrowly. There was a movement of 1¾ points between the high and the low prices of United Cigar Stores, which closed at 108½, ¼ below the opening, after sales of 9,000 shares. The United States Motor issues were weak, the common selling off from 1¼ to ¾, and the preferred from 3½ to 2½. Many of the mining issues closed even with the opening levels, though there were a few fractional gains. Among the several issues which appeared in the bond department, the only one which changed from the opening level was Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 cent notes, which sold $15,000 at 96 11-16 and 96¾, the latter being the closing figures.

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Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900.	*Allied Sec. Co.	86	87	86	87
3,000.	Brit.-Am. Tob...	23	23⅞	23	23⅞
700.	Em.-Brant.	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞
300.	Em.-Brant. pf.	100	101	100	101
100.	Houston Oil....	21	21	21	21
200.	Man. Shirt Co..	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
100.	M. Shirt Co. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
250.	Man. Transit....	1 13-16	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16
2,500.	*Mays Oil.....	32	33	32	32
240.	Penn. Textile....	25½	25¼	25½	25½
810.	Pueb. Sm. & R..	1¾	1¾	1 11-16	1 11-16
2.	St. Oil of N. J..	399	399	399	399
9,000.	U.C.S. Co. of A.	108¾	109	107¾	108½
1,500.	U. S. Motors....	1¼	1¼	¾	¾
900.	U. S. Motors pf.	3½	3½	2½	2½

MINING.

1,500.	*Big Four.....	45	45	45	45
1,400.	Braden Copper..	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
900.	Brit. Col. Cop....	4¼	4½	4¼	4½
500.	Buffalo Mines..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,500.	Butte-N. Y.....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
3,500.	*C. O. D. Con...	8	8	7	8
2,000.	Dia. B. Butte...	6	6	6	6
150.	El Paso Con...	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100.	Giroux Mining...	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,000.	Goldfield Mid'g	8	8	8	8
200.	Kerr Lake.....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,100.	Keystone	2	2	2	2
300.	La Rose Con...	2½	2½	2½	2½
600.	McK.-Darragh..	1⅛	1⅛	1 13-16	1 13-16
1,000.	*M. M. K. Lea'g.	46	48	46	48
700.	Nevada Hills....	1⅝	1⅝	1 9-16	1 9-16
1,000.	Nip. M. Co....	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
500.	N. Butte D.vel't	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
200.	Ohio Copper..	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
835.	Tonopah Ext....	2 11-16	2 11-16	2½	2½
1,500.	Tono'h Merger..	1⅛	1⅛	1 3-32	1 3-32
700.	Tri-Bullion	11-16	¾	11-16	¾
2,000.	Tularosa	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
360.	West End Con..	1⅝	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16
2,500.	*W. S. Mines....	25	27	24	25

BONDS.

$15,000.	B. R. T. 5% notes	96 11-16	96¾	96 11-16	96¾
19,000.	Gen. E. N. 5s.	103	103	103	103
4,000.	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	100	100	100	100
10,000.	W. Pac. 5s...	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots.

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Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Oct. 28. Bid.	Oct. 28. Asked.	Oct. 25. Bid.	Oct. 25. Asked.
Am. Water Works pf..	97½	98	97½	98
Am. Writing Paper....	3½	4	3½	4
Bay State Gas.....	⅞	1	⅞	1
Borden's Con. Milk...	119½	121	119½	121
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	109	110½	108	110½
Chicago Utilities.....	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Con. Rubber Tire.....	10	13	10	15
Con. Rub. Tire pf....	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	4	7	4	7
Havana Tobacco pf..	8	10	8	10
Houston Oil pf.....	67	70	67	70
Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	11⅜	12¼	11⅜	12¼
Inter. Salt	3	6	3	6
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co...	235	245	235	245
McAndrew & Forbes...	195	205	195	205
Marconi of Am., new.	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7
N. Y. Transp.....	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator.....	74	76	74	76
Otis Elevator pf.....	102	104	102	104
Pettibone-Mulliken	33	34	33	34
Pettibone-Mulliken pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rican-Am. Tob..	260	275	260	275
R. J. Reynolds.....	270	280	270	280
Standard Oil, old....	1,050	1,080	1,050	1,080
Un. C. S. Co. of Am.pf.	119½	121	119½	121
U. S. L. & H., new....	13	14	12	14
U. S. Lt. & H. pf., new	82	84	82	84

MINING STOCKS.

Alaska Gold M., w. i...	8½	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
*Beaver Consolidated ..	42	43	41	43
Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
Consol. Ariz. Smelting.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Davis-Daly Copper....	2	2¼	2	2¼
Diamond Field Daisy..	6	7	6	7
First National	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Florence	75	80	75	78
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Greene-Cananea	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
*Greenwater	4	5	4	6
Mason Valley	12¾	13	12¾	13
Mines of America.....	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
Pacific Smelters	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Silver King Consol....	¾	1	¾	1
South Live Oak.....	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
South Utah M. & Sm...	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Stewart	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1¼
Tonopah Mining	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾
Tuolumne Copper	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
United Copper	1½	2½	1½	2½
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines.....	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

BONDS.

Adams Express 4s.....	84	86	84	86
Bethlehem Steel 5s.....	87¾	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
Braden Copper 6s.....	148	150	148	150
Braden Copper 7s.....	148	150	148	150
Chicago Elevated 5s....	97⅞	98½	97⅞	98½
Mason Valley 6s.....	129	133	129	133
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960...	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Anglo-American Oil....	18	18½	18	18½
Atlantic Refining.....	592	600	585	595
Berne-Scrymser	185	205	185	200
Buckeye Pipe Line....	182	186	184	186
Chesebrough Mfg.....	675	710	675	700
Colonial Oil.....	140	165	140	160
Continental Oil.....	890	920	890	900
Crescent Pipe Line....	66	69	64	67
Cumberland Pipe Line.	75	80	75	80
Eureka Pipe Line.....	387	394	387	390
Galena-Signal Oil.....	237	243	236	240
Galena-Signal Oil pf..	132	138	132	135
Indiana Pipe Lines....	144	149	144	148
National Transit.....	45	46	45	45½
New York Transit.....	355	363	360	365
Northern Pipe Line....	130	135	132	135
Ohio Oil	119	119	117	118
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	317	320	316	318
Solar Refining.....	620	650	625	650
Soithern Pipe Line....	290	295	285	286
South Penn. Oil.....	725	750	725	750
S. W. Penn. P. Lines..	173	178	170	175
Standard Oil (Cal.)....	137	160	154	156
St. Oil (Cal.) war....	55	59	52	56
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	330	335	334	336
Standard Oil (Kan.)....	400	415	405	415
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	400	415	400	415
Standard Oil (Neb.)....	300	315	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)....	396	399	395	400
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	573	583	565	570
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	295	305	295	300
Standard Oil subsidiaries, "en bloc"....	655	675	660	685
Standard Oil, old, "all on"	1,051	1,074	1,050	1,085
Swan & Finch.....	205	220	200	215
Union Tank Line.....	75	78	76	78
Vacuum Oil.....	176	180	177	180
Washington Oil.....	22	28	25	28
Waters-Pierce Oil....	1,500	1,700	1,400	1,600

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Oct. 28. Bid.	Oct. 28. Asked.	Oct. 26. Bid.	Oct. 26. Asked.
British-Am. ex rights..	23⅞	24	22¾	23
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young.....	175	185	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes.	195	205	195	205
Porto Rico-Am. Tob...	260	280	260	280
R. J. Reynolds ex rts..	265	275	265	275
United Cigar Stores....	108⅜	108⅝	105¼	105⅝
United Cigar Stores pf.	120	121	119½	121
Tobacco Prod. Co.....	130	150	130	145
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf..	106⅜	107	106¼	106½

Mining Stock Quotations.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.....	.01	Justice	.03
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.....	.03
Belcher	.30	Mexican	2.35
Best & Belcher.....	.04	Occidental Con.....	.70
Bullion	.04	Ophir	.42
Caledonia	1.00	Overman	.45
Challenge Con.....	.05	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.02	Savage	.16
Confidence	.45	Sag Belcher.....	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.29	Sierra Nevada.....	.41
Con. Imperial.....	.02	Union Con.....	.58
Crown Point.....	.89	Utah Con.....	.10
Gould & Curry.....	.02	Yellow Jacket.....	.48
Hale & Norcross....	.14		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction....	.11
Belmont	9.25	Diamondfield	.65
Jim Butler.....	.66	Goldf. Con. M...	2.60
McNamara	.22	Goldfield Merger..	.34
Midway	.48	Great Bend	.02
Montana	2.10	Jumbo Ext.....	.30
North Star.....	.39	Lone Star	.03
Rescue Eula.....	.19	Nevada	1.62½
Tonopah Ext.....	2.50	Red Hills	.02
Tonopah Merger..	1.07½	Sandstorm-Kend..	.02
West End	1.65	Silver Pick.....	.07
GOLDFIELD.		Vernal	.11
Adams	.01	MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.19	Manhattan Con....	.15
C. O. D.....	.07		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot.	5⅜	5¾	Jackpot ...	4¼	5½
Elkton	65¼	65½	McKinney...	74¾	75
El Paso....	545	560	Old Gold....	3½	4½
Findlay	4½	7	Portland	100	104
Gold Dollar.	15½	19	Vindicator...	87¾	89
Work	15½	19¾	Raven B. H.	7¾	8

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15.	Atl.Coast L. of Conn.	271	271	271
10.	Baltimore Elec. pr..	43¼	43¼	43¼
250.	Cigar Machine Corp. of America	1¼	1¼	1¼
10.	Fidelity & Deposit...	150½	150½	150½
550.	Houston Oil com. tr. ctfs	21½	20¾	20¾
15.	Houston Oil pf. tr. ctfs	68	68	68
25.	Ky. Secur. Corp. pf..	70	70	70
10.	Norf. Ry. & Light...	27½	27½	27½
5.	Northern Central....	125	125	125
10.	Penn. Water & P....	70¼	70¼	70¼
350.	Seaboard Air Line...	20	19¾	20
90.	Seaboard Air Line pf.	49	49	49
750.	United Railways	26¼	26¼	26¼

BONDS.

$10,000.	Anacostia & Poto...	100	100	100
5,000.	Balt. City 4s, 1916...	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000.	Consol. Power 4½s...	88¼	88¼	88¼
9,000.	Cotton Duck 5s....	73½	73¼	73½
1,000.	Fairmont Coal 5s....	96	96	96
6,000.	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	84½	84	84
2,000.	Maryland Elec. 5s...	98½	98½	98½
5,000.	Norfolk & Ports.....	90¼	90	90¼
36,000.	United Rys. inc....	65⅞	65⅝	65⅞
9,000.	United Rys. notes....	104⅜	104½	104⅜
6,000.	United Rys. fdg. 5s..	88	88	88
1,000.	Wilmington & W. 5s.	110	110	110
2,000.	Wash. & Van. 4½s..	95	95	95

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25.	Adventure	6½	6½	6½
160.	Allouez	41	39	40½
600.	Amalgamated Copper	85¼	84½	85¼
30.	American Zinc	31	30⅜	30⅞
1,055.	Arizona Commercial.	3⅝	3½	3½
124.	Butte & Bal.....	4	4	4
684.	Butte & Superior....	45⅜	44¾	45⅛
1,068.	Calumet & A.....	77¼	75½	77⅛
3.	Calumet & Hecla....	550	550	550
90.	Centennial	19	19	19
100.	Chino	47¼	46½	46½
400.	Copper Range	54½	54	54½
606.	East Butte	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝
70.	Franklin	10¼	9	10¼
210.	Giroux	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,822.	Granby	61	59½	60⅞
30.	Greene-Cananea	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50.	Hancock	23	23	23
190.	Helvetia	$1.00	95c.	$1.00
300.	Indiana	14¾	14½	14½
20.	Island Creek pf.....	86½	86½	86½
275.	Isle Royale	33	32	32⅝
40.	Keweenaw	2	2	2
275.	Lake	29	28¼	28¼
75.	Mass Con.	6½	6	6½
1,355.	Mayflower	13	12½	12½
271.	Miami	27	27	27
200.	Mohawk	61	60	61

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Oct. 28, 1912.

Total sales Oct. 28, 1912..... 324,890
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 108,108,557
Same period last year..... 102,143,350

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
7½	8½	50	Allis-Chalmers pf. Trrcts. 2d ass't paid	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
85½	85⅝	18,000	Amalgamated Copper	84¾	85⅝	84⅝	85⅞	+ ½
57⅝	58	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	58	58	58	58	+ ¼
70¼	70½	700	Am. Bet Sugar	70⅜	70⅝	70⅛	70¼	...
42⅝	42⅞	3,610	Am. Can	42¼	43	42	42½	...
122	122½	300	Am. Can pf	122	122⅜	122	122½	— ½
59¼	59⅜	700	Am. Car & Foundry	59½	59⅝	59⅜	59⅜	...
36	37¼	2,000	Am. Cities	34⅞	36½	34⅞	36½	+2
79⅝	81½	100	Am. Cities pf	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅞	+ ⅝
57¾	58	1,100	Am. Cotton Oil	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅞	— ⅛
182	190	100	Am. Express	185	185	185	185	...
29	30	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	30	30	30	30	...
15⅞	16	400	Am. Linseed	15½	16	15½	16	+ ½
42¾	43	100	Am. Locomotive	43	43	43	43	+ ¼
105	108	200	Am. Locomotive pf	107½	107¼	107	107	— ½
15	15⅝	1,190	Am. Malt	14½	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+1⅛
62½	63	600	Am. Malt pf	62½	63½	62½	63½	+2⅝
83½	83⅝	4,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	83⅝	83¾	83	83½	+ ¼
107⅞	108½	130	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ½
195	196	100	Am. Snuff	195	195	195	195	+1⅞
42⅜	42½	200	Am. Steel Foundries	42⅞	42⅞	42⅜	42⅜	— ½
124	126	800	Am. Sugar Refining	124⅝	124¼	124	124¼	...
142¾	143	400	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	142⅝	143	142⅞	143	...
279⅜	280	1,400	Am. Tobacco	278	279⅞	278	279¾	+1¼
35⅜	36½	100	Am. Writing Paper pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
43½	43⅝	4,800	Anaconda Copper Co	43	43½	42⅝	43¼	— ⅛
108½	108½	2,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	108¼	108⅞	108	108⅝	+ ⅝
101⅞	102	305	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	101⅞	102	101⅞	101⅞	...
139	139½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	139	139	139	139	— ½
57½	58	100	Baldwin Locomotive	58	58	58	58	+1
105⅜	105⅞	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	105½	105⅝	105½	105¾	— ⅝
...	...	106	Bank of Commerce	207	207	207	207	...
46¼	47	160	Bethlehem Steel	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46¾	— ¼
75¼	76	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	76	76	76	76	...
89⅜	90	700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	89¾	90	89¾	90	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	300	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
32¼	33½	100	Butterick Co	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	—1¼
67⅝	67¾	13,100	California Petroleum	66½	67⅞	66¼	67¾	+1⅛
91⅜	92¼	100	California Pet. pf	92	92	92	92	+ ⅛
262¼	262⅝	5,100	Canadian Pacific	261¼	262⅞	260⅞	262⅜	— ⅛
99⅝	100½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
32¼	32½	500	Central Leather Co	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	2,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	81½	81½	81	81½	...
19⅞	20	4,400	Chicago Gt. Western	20	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	+ ¼
37	37½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36¾	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ¾
110¼	110⅞	3,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	110	110⅝	109⅞	110⅝	+1¼
140½	142¼	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	142¼	142¼	142¼	142¼	...
139¼	140	100	Chi. & Northwestern	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	139⅝	+ ⅝
180	190	5	Chi. & Northwest. pf	190	190	190	190	...
46¾	47	4,800	Chino Copper	47	47⅛	46½	46⅞	— ⅛
37¼	38	1,100	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
144	144½	1,100	Consolidated Gas	143½	144½	143½	144½	+1¼
187⅝	19	3,000	Corn Products Ref	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19	— ⅛
85½	86½	400	Corn Products Ref. pf	86½	86½	85¾	85¾	—1⅛
37¾	39	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
27	27¼	1,200	Distillers' Securities	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	...
34	34⅛	4,000	Erie	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
51¾	52	600	Erie 1st pf	51⅞	52	51¾	52	+1
46	47	200	Federal M. & S. pf	47¼	47¼	47	47	+1
180	182	200	General Electric	180½	180½	180½	180½	— ⅛
34¼	35½	100	General Motors	34¼	34¾	34⅛	34½	...
76¼	80	200	General Motors pf	76⅞	76⅞	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
2⅝	2¾	100	Goldfield Consol	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...
71½	72	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72⅜	72⅝	71¾	72	—⅜
107	107¼	300	Goodrich Co. pf	107	107	107	107	...
137¾	138	4,200	Great Northern pf	137⅝	138	137½	138	+1
47⅝	48½	200	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	47	47½	47	47½	+1
56	57	300	Guggenheim Explor	55⅞	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	+1⅛
98¾	99½	160	Homestake Mining	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	—1
19½	19¾	200	Inspiration Con. Cop	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	6,600	Inter-Met. v. tr. cfs	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ¼
65⅜	65½	7,400	Inter.-Met. pf	65	65½	64⅜	65½	+1
121⅜	122¼	1,150	Int. Harvester	121¾	122	121¾	122	+ ½
16¼	16⅝	300	Int. Paper	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	...
58	59	275	Int. Paper pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
74½	77	150	Kan. C., Pt. S. & M. pf	75⅛	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	—1⅞
28¾	29	600	Kansas City South	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
62	62¾	100	Kan. City South. pf	62¼	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
174¾	174⅞	7,300	Lehigh Valley	173⅝	175	173¼	174¾	+ ⅝
222½	224	900	Liggett & Myers	222⅛	224½	222¼	224	+1⅞
44⅛	44⅜	2,700	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	42⅞	44½	42⅞	44½	+1⅛
158⅜	158½	400	Louisville & Nash	158	158½	158	158½	...
132	133	100	Manhattan Elevated	132½	132½	132½	132½	...
5	5¼	400	Mercantile Marine	5	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	100	Mercantile Marine pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
87⅛	87⅞	9,200	Mexican Petroleum	84½	87⅞	84½	87⅞	+2¾
26⅞	27⅛	1,400	Miami Copper	27	27	26⅞	27	...
25	26	250	Minn. & St. Louis	25	25	25	25	— ½
139¾	140½	435	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	140⅞	140⅞	140¼	140½	+ ½
28	28½	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28	27⅞	28	...
42⅞	43¼	3,900	Missouri Pacific	43¼	43¼	42⅞	43	— ¼
122½	123½	30	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	123½	123½	123½	123½	...
21½	22	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
91	93¾	200	Nat. Enam. & S. pf	93	93	93	93	...
65	66	200	Nat. Lead Co	64½	65	46 ½	65	— ⅛
21⅝	21¾	2,100	Nev. Consol. Copper	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
115⅝	116	2,620	New York Central	115	116	114⅞	115⅝	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅞	2,150	Norfolk & Western	115¾	115¾	115¼	115⅝	— ⅛
84½	86	400	North American	84	84	84	84	...
124½	124½	3,567	Northern Pacific	124½	124½	124	124¼	+ ⅛
51⅞	51¼	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	51½	51⅝	51	51	...
123¾	124	1,350	Pennsylvania R. R	123⅞	124	123⅞	124	+ ⅛
119	119½	700	People's Gas, Chi	118½	119	118½	119	+ ⅛
100	102	100	Philadelphia Co	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100½	— ⅛
210	212⅜	1,200	P. Lorillard Co	211½	212½	210¾	212½	+3½
24¾	24¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal	24¼	24½	24	24	— ⅛
93¾	94	500	Pittsburgh Coal pf	94	94	93½	94	...
38½	39	200	Pressed Steel Car	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ⅛
101¾	102½	300	Pressed Steel Car pf	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½	...
168	170	20	Pullman Company	168	168	168	168	...
5¼	5¼	100	Quicksilver	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅝	9	100	Quicksilver pf	7	7	7	7	—1
21¼	21⅜	5,500	Ray Consol. Copper	21	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
173¾	173⅞	61,600	Reading	172⅜	174¼	172⅝	173⅞	+ ⅛
95	97	300	Reading 2d pf	96½	97½	96½	97½	+1
32¼	32⅜	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	32¼	32⅝	32½	32⅜	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	92½	92¾	92¼	92¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	600	Rock Island Co	25½	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
51⅞	52¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf	51	52½	51	52	—⅜
102¼	103	420	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	102½	102⅞	102⅜	102⅞	+1
22	25	950	St. L. & S. F.	23½	25	23½	25	+1
36⅜	36¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	36	36¾	36	36¾	+1
19⅞	20	200	Seaboard Air Line	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
49	49½	1,800	Seaboard Air Line pf	48⅞	49½	48⅞	49½	+ ⅛
210½	211	100	Sears, Roebuck & Co	210½	210½	210½	210½	+2½
110	110¼	1,800	Southern Pacific	109½	110¼	109½	110¼	+ ⅝
29⅝	29½	2,300	Southern R'way ext	28¾	29⅜	28¾	29⅜	+ ⅛
81⅝	82⅜	552	South. R'way pf. ext	81	81¼	81	81¼	+ ¼
43	43½	200	Studebaker Co	43½	43¼	43	43	+ ¼
42	42¼	1,300	Tennessee Copper	42	42⅜	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
122	123	900	Texas Co	122	123	122	123	+1
24¾	25½	100	Texas & Pacific	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅝
96	98	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1
38	38½	1,800	Third Avenue	38⅛	38⅜	37¾	38¼	...
108	109	200	Underw'd Typewriter	108	108	108	108	...
13	13¼	200	Union Bag & Paper	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
170¼	170⅝	23,950	Union Pacific	169⅝	170⅝	169	170¼	+ ⅝
88¼	89½	100	Union Pacific pf	89	89	89	89	...
105½	107½	200	United Dry Goods pf	106	106	106	106	—1
37½	37¾	300	United Frys. Inv.	38	38	38	38	...
66	66½	200	United Frys Inv. pf	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
51⅜	51⅞	15	U. S. Rubber	52	52	52	52	...
107	108	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107	107	107	107	...
76¼	76⅝	47,350	U. S. Steel	76	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
114	114½	520	U. S. Steel pf	113½	113⅝	113½	113½	...
63⅜	63½	5,400	Utah Copper	63⅜	63½	62⅞	63½	+ ⅛
46½	47	400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47	47	46½	46½	—1
50½	51	100	Va. R'way & Power	50	50	50	50	+ ⅝
13½	14½	100	Wabash pf	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
55⅜	56½	300	Western Maryland	55⅛	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞	— ⅛
79	80⅜	500	Western Union Tel	80	80	80	80	...
82¾	83	400	Westinghouse E. & M	82½	83	82½	83	+ ¼
9¼	9½	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
112¼	113	100	Woolworth (F.W.) Co	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ½

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Oct. 28, 1912..... $1,732,600
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 586,981,100
Same period last year..... 706,957,400

U S 2s, coupon	2,000	101	Cent Pac gtd 4s	2,000	94¾	deb Ctfs B	26,000	18
small bonds	100	101	gtd 3½s	6,000	90⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1952	1,000	99
8s, coupon	1,000	103	Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000	90⅝	Ill Steel 4½s	2,000	90¼
Panama 3s, coup	5,000	101⅞	1,000	90¾	Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts	1,000	90½	
Argentine Gov 5s	2,000	95¾	conv 4½s	20,000	93⅝	4,000	100⅝	
Chinese Ry 5s,	rcts, full paid	2,000	91	1,000	93¾	5,000	100½	
Jap Gov 4½s, str	ln, 2d Series	5,000	90	48,000	93	Insp Con Cop 6s,	sub rcts, 2d pd	25,000
Va 6s, def, Brown	Bros & Co ctfs	10,000	97½	R & A Div 1st	con 4s	1,000	93	Inter-Met 4½s
N Y City 4s, 1959	10,000	98	Chi. & Alton 3½s	2,000	65¼	1,000	81⅝	
2,000	98⅛	C, B & Q gen 4s	27,000	95	30,000	81¼		
52,000	98	joint 4s	46,000	95⅜	Int Rap Tran 5s	2,000	103½	
N Y City 4½s	7,000	100⅜	5,000	95⅝	Kana & M 2d 5s	4,000	95¾	
Ala Midland 5s	1,000	108	24,000	95¾	Kan City So 5s	2,000	98	
Am Smelt Sec 6s	1,000	104½	48,000	95½	Kan City Term 4s	1,000	96½	
Am T & T col 4s	8,000	89½	61,600	95⅝	Kentucky Cent 4s	4,000	92¼	
Am Tobacco 4s	1,000	95¾	Ill Div 3½s	2,000	84¾	Kings Co Elec L	& P conv 6s	6,000
Armour & Co 4½s	9,000	91⅝	Ill Div 4s	1,000	98½	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	6,000	95½
A, T & S F gen 4s	4,000	97½	Chi Gt Westn 4s	1,000	79½	5s, 1923	1,000	97½
500	97¾	1,000	79	Lacl Gas L of St	L ref & ext 5s	2,000	78½	3,000
4,000	97½	Chi, Mil & St P	gen 3½s, Ser B	5,000	85	Lake S & Mich So	4s, 1928	1,000
25,000	97⅞	gen 4s, Ser A	3,000	97¼	4s, 1934	10,000	90⅝	
10,000	97⅜	conv 4½s, sub	rcts, full paid	36,000	103⅞	12,000	106	
adjustment 4s	4,000	88¼	Chi & N W gen 4s	1,000	97	C, R I & P gen 4s	1,000	94¼
stamped	1,500	88	Chi, Rock Isl & P	Ry ref 4s	7,000	87¼	C, R I & P R R 4s	5,000
conv 4s, 1935	12,000	107½	2,000	68⅝	15,000	68½	C & W Ind con 4s	5,000
40,000	107⅝	C, St P, M & O 6s	1,000	120⅝	Col & So 1st 4s	3,000	94½	
conv 4s, 1960	20,000	104⅜	Corn Prod Ref s f	5s, 1934	5,000	95	Del & Hudson 1st	& ref 4s
5,000	104⅞	6,000	98⅝	Det Edison 5s	10,000	101	Dist Secur Corp 5s	6,000
5,000	105	5,000	72	Du P de N Pow 4½s	1,000	89⅞	Erie 1st con 4s	1,000
25,000	105⅛	Pa col tr 4s	4,000	89	conv 4s, Ser A	5,000	85⅝	
5,000	104⅞	Series B	13,000	77½	Gen Motors 6s	26,000	99¼	
5,000	105	Green Bay & Wn	5,000	91½				
30,000	105⅛							
5,000	105¼							
conv 5s	2,000	107⅛						
2,000	107¼							
Atl Coast Line 4s	1,000	94¾						
4,000	94⅞							
B & O pr ln 3½s	7,500	82⅞						
gold 4s	1,000	97⅛						
S W Div 3½s	1,000	89½						
Beth Steel 5s	2,000	89⅝						
6,000	96½							
B R T ref conv 4s	1,000	90⅝						
Cal Gas & Elec 5s	1,000	94¾						
1,000	94½							
Canada So 2d 5s	1,000	90⅞						
5,000	100							
Cent Leather 5s	900	95½						
Central N E 4s	3,000	91⅝						
5,000	91¾							

N Y Cent gen 3½s	1,000	86¼	So Bell T & T 1st 5s	3,000	99	conv 4s	1,000	101⅞
deb, s, 1934	5,000	92¼	So Pac col 4s	500	88	4,000	102	
Lake S col 3½s	10,000	78⅝	1,000	88⅝	1st & ref 4s	1,000	95½	
18,000	78⅝	500	88¼	U S Rubber 6s	4,000	103⅜		
N Y Dock Co 4s	1,000	80	conv 4s	1,000	94⅛	U S Steel Corp	sinking fund 5s	3,000
N Y G, El L, H &	P pur money 4s	1,000	87¾	10,000	94	5,000	101¾	
col trust 5s	2,000	103	4,000	94½	registered	500	102	
N Y Railwys temp	ref 4s	1,000	76½	1st ref 4s	2,000	93½	Verdigris Val 5s	1,000
5,000	76¾	5,000	93⅝	Southn Ry 1st 5s	3,000	106	Wabash 1st 5s	1,000
adj 5s	50,000	55	gen 4s	9,000	78½	Wabash R R ref	& ext 4s	2,000
32,000	54⅞	St L Div 4s	1,000	87½	Western Elec 5s	2,000	106⅜	
35,000	54⅜	Std Milling 1st 5s	3,000	90¼	2,000	101		
25,000	54¼	Texas Co conv 6s	1,000	100⅛	West Shore 4s	3,000	98¼	
15,000	54⅜	13,000	100	Westn Un fund &	real estate 4½s	4,000	96	
35,000	54⅜	13,000	100¼	Westingh El & M	1st conv s f 5s	6,000	94¼	
N Y Teleph 4½s	3,000	98¼	7,000	100⅛	12,000	94½		
N Y, West & B 4½s	10,000	99¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	1,000	107½	Wis Cent gen 4s	2,000	92
4,000	99	Third Av ref 4s	17,000	81¾				
2,000	99¼	1,000	81					
N & W divisnl 4s	1,000	92	adj 5s	5,000	73⅛			
conv 4s	50,000	115	Un Pacific 1st 4s	8,000	100			
Northn Pacific 4s	1,000	98						
1,000	98⅛							
1,000	98¾							
Ore R & N con 4s	1,000	93						
Ore Short Line 1st	con 5s	1,000	108½					
guar ref 4s	6,000	92⅛						
Pac of M 1st 4s	1,000	93¼						
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	7,000	99⅜						
1,000	99¼							
15,000	99⅜							
Penn conv 3½s, 1915	1,000	96⅝						
5,000	96⅜							
3,000	96⅝							
P Lorillard Co 7s,	temp bonds	3,000	120½					
8,000	120⅜							
P Lorillard Co 5s	7,000	96¼						
5,000	96⅛							
Portland Rwy 5s	1,000	100⅞						
Pub Serv Corp s f 5s	2,000	92⅜						
3,000	92¼							
2,000	92¾							
7,000	92⅝							
Reading gen 4s	1,000	98¼						
1,000	98⅜							
3,000	96⅛							
Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s	1,000	83						
St L, Ir Mt & So	unify & ref 4s	6,000	81¼					
St L & San Fran	R R ref 4s	1,000	77¼					
1,000	77¼							
St L S W con 4s	19,000	80¼						
St L S W 1st 4s	3,000	82¼						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930..101	011½		Pan 2s, r, 1938 101	101⅛	
2s, c, 1930..101	101½		Pan 3s, r, 1961 ....101¾	102¼	
3s, r, 1918..102¾	103		Pan 3s, c, 1961 ....101¾	102¼	
3s, c, 1918..102½	103				
4s, r, 1925..113¾	1141¼				
4s, c, 1925..113¾	1144¼				
Pan 2s, r, 1936 101	101½				

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	180	190	Essex 170	178	
Alb & Susq.	280	...	N. C& St L.	180	220
Alleg & W.	133½	141½	Nat Bis 131	132½	
Allis-Chalm.	...	¼	Nat Lead pf.	109½	110¼
Do 2d pd.	2⅜	2¾	Nat Rys, of Mex 1st pf	60	65
Do pf....	2	10	Do 2d pf..	26⅜	27¼
Am Ag Ch pf	99½	100½	N O M & C pf....	17½	25
Am Beet S pf	96½	101	N Y Air Brake	76⅜	78
Am Brake Shoe & F.	96	97¾	N Y, C & St L.....	57½	59½
Do pf....	145	150	Do 1st pf.	104	120
Am Car & Fdy pf....	119	120	Do 2d pf..	86	90
Am Coal...	70	95	N Y Dock..	19	...
Am Cotton Oil pf....	98	99	Do pf....	30	40
Am Coal Pr.	94	98	N W. L & W.....	120	126
Do pf.....	111	115	N Y, N H & H	137	138
Am H & L.	6	6⅝	N Y, O & W.....	35	37
Am Ice Sec.	19½	20¾	N W State Rys	83	84
Am Linn pf	88½	89½	No O Trac & Light ..	64	67
Am Smelt pf B	85¼	86¼	Nor South..	47	47½
Am Snuff pf, N.....	104	105	Nor & W pf.	88	93
Am Sug Ref pf	121¼	123	N W Tel....	118	...
Am T & C.	66	72	Ont Mining.	2	2½
Am Tob pf, N	104½	105	Pabst Brewing pf ...	107¼	110
Am Woolen	27½	29	Pac Coast..	85	100
Do pf.....

BUSINESS BOOMING, SAYS JAMES J. HILL

No Shadows Ahead in the Northwest, Railroad Builder Declares.

GREAT NORTHERN'S BIG YEAR

Loading Enough Cars Daily to Make a Train Forty Miles Long — He Isn't Planning Bank Reforms.

James J. Hill, who has been out of a railroad job since his seventy-fourth birthday, came to New York yesterday to sit for a few days at the old desk which he used as Chairman of the Great Northern. Mr. Hill said that he was still nothing more than a high private in the rear ranks. He denied any intentions of carrying out the banking reforms planned for him by some Western newspapers, and characterized the report that he was going to make an agricultural institution of the First National Bank, with the idea of loaning money to farmers at lower rates, as "vaporings."

Mr. Hill said that the Great Northern, with whose affairs he is still more or less familiar, being a member of the Board of Directors, was carrying 1,000,000 bushels of wheat a day just now, which was more than was being taken into Chicago by all the roads entering that city. He said that the Great Northern probably would have the largest year in its history. It was now loading 5,000 cars per day. If these were all put behind one locomotive they would make a train nearly forty miles long. General business conditions were good in the Northwest, and there was no serious menace to prosperity in sight.

"The big volume of business created by natural conditions is here," said Mr. Hill, "and the problem of the roads in the Northwest is to care for it. We are having no difficulty in handling our business, but some of the roads will encounter trouble.

"It is difficult to predict whether the present prosperity in the Northwest will last or not. The country has been slowly recovering from the effects of the 1907 panic and in the last few years merchants, manufacturers, and farmers have had to curtail in many ways. But there is a better feeling now and merchants and jobbers report satisfactory conditions. Farm lands are in excellent shape, next season. The future depends largely upon the natural resources of the country and what they can furnish."

QUICK MOTOR CO. SALE.

Judge Hough Authorizes Issue of $1,500,000 in Receivers' Certificates.

Judge Hough presided yesterday at a meeting of the creditors of the United States Motor Company and its subsidiaries, which was held in one of the court rooms of the Federal Building. W. E. Strong and Robert Walker, the receivers, presented a consolidated report on all the properties, showing an estimated excess of assets of $910,809 over the liabilities, which, excluding those between the companies involved, amounted to $11,817,856.

The receivers requested permission to liquidate certain selling organizations in different parts of the country, which they found to be working at a loss, and to permit the payment to dealers of a net sum of about $32,513 for deposits held in trust. They also requested the authorization of the issue of $1,500,000 of receivers' certificates to continue the business till Dec. 15.

Some objection was made to the issue of these certificates on the ground that if the company continued to lose money the continuance of the business would only swell the liabilities. It was, however, represented that the United States Motor Company would probably be sold to a new concern before Dec. 15, and that its value would be materially diminished if it were closed down. Judge Hough authorized the issue of the certificates, and directed the sale of the business as soon as possible.

The aggregate value of the real estate, buildings, machinery, and equipment of the companies included in the receivership is $5,119,356, though it was carried on the books as $7,858,296. The furniture and fixtures are valued at $76,000, and the value of the materials in the factories is reckoned at $4,500,000.

The accounts receivable, excluding intercompany and doubtful accounts, amount to $550,000. The value of notes in the hands of the Treasurer is estimated at $34,830, and the cash in hand and on deposit $412,027. In addition there is a fund of $45,440 for dealers' deposits, and the estimated value of such prepaid expenses as insurance premiums. With the intercompany account and the securities owned by the United States Motor Company the total estimated value of the assets is $12,728,165.

The liabilities include debenture bonds, bond scrip, and interest, $6,161,509; real estate mortgages, $164,540; notes of the subsidiary companies indorsed by the United States Motor Company and of the branch selling companies also thus indorsed, amounting to $2,194,258; notes of the United States Motor Company, indorsed by one or more of the subsidiary companies, $650,820; claims against the United States Motor Company for goods, $1,061,875; claim against the Columbia Motor Company and the United States Motor Company, $91,789; notes secured by sight drafts on car shipments, $63,691; wages of employes and other accrued expenses, $74,250; dealers' deposits, partly offset by accounts receivable, $55,113, and contingent liability on note of the E. R. Thomas Motor Car Company, $400,000.

The total liabilities, which amount to $11,817,856, do not include a disputed claim made by the Providence Engineering Works for $138,532, or an intercompany account of $313,970, entered to the Briscoe Manufacturing Company.

Not included in this statement is the capital stock which is outstanding and is owned outside the company. This amounts to $23,837,483, of which the United States Motor Company has preferred $11,499,733 and common $12,206,350, and the Columbia Motor Car Company preferred $13,400 and common $118,000.

CRUDE OIL ABOVE A DOLLAR.

Indiana Product Crosses the Mark for First Time in Eight Years.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 28.—The price of Indiana crude oil went above the dollar mark to-day for the first time in eight years.

The price of North Lima was advanced 5 cents a barrel and South Lima and Indiana 3 cents a barrel, the former grade going to $1.07 and the latter to $1.02 a barrel

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Lee Kohns of L. Strauss & Sons has been made a Director of the Aetna National Bank of New York.

The firm of Cobe & McKinnon, composed of Ira M. Cobe and John W. McKinnon, celebrated its twentieth anniversary yesterday. The firm entertained at dinner at Delmonico's the Board of Directors of the Assets Realization Company, of which company Cobe and McKinnon were the founders.

At the annual meeting of the Sealshipt Oyster Company Robert Gorham and James Tilden were elected Directors, to succeed T. F. Manville and F. S. Beardsley, resigned. Other Directors were re-elected.

The Lima Locomotive Corporation of Lima, Ohio, has obtained from the Brazilian Railway Company a contract for thirteen ten-wheel locomotives for use in the Argentine.

Harry Content has made application for membership in the Cotton Exchange. Up to the present his Stock Exchange firm has not had a Cotton Exchange seat. The present price of Cotton Exchange seats is $18,000, at which figure the membership of Abraham Isaacs was sold yesterday to L. G. Schiffer.

Edwin W. Coggeshall, for many years President of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors at a special meeting yesterday. Louis V. Bright was elected President and Herbert E. Jackson Vice President, retaining his present office of general manager.

SUGAR TRUST PAID HIGH.

Took In Delaware Sugar House at as Much as $500 a Share.

The large price which the American Sugar Refining Company was compelled to pay in order to get possession of the Delaware Sugar House was brought out yesterday at the hearing of the Government suit against the Sugar Trust, with George R. Bunker, Secretary of the National Sugar Refining Company, on the stand. The witness said that he was the assistant to the general manager of the Delaware Sugar House, which till 1888, a year after the formation of the Sugar Refineries Company, the forerunner of the American Sugar Refining Company, had confined its business to the sale of sugar bought from the large manufacturers. After that it engaged in the manufacture of it.

John E. Searles made an offer for its stock in 1892, saying that he represented no one but himself, bidding $420,000, that is $210 per $100 share, but the company refused to consider it.

In the end the sale was made at $472,500, the witness receiving $500 a share for each of his fourteen shares. The price paid, he declared, was not excessive.

F. L. Crawford, counsel for the American Sugar Refining Company, brought out in cross-examination that the Delaware Sugar House prior to its purchase by the trust had been making good profits. In its first year of manufacturing sugar it had made $130,000, but this had dwindled to a close margin in the years just before the trust acquired the property.

The examination of witnesses will be resumed on Thursday, the intervening time being used by Assistant District Attorney Knapp in putting in documents, including the letters John E. Parsons wrote as counsel to the trust.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Best prices for the day were quite generally attained in the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. While a degree of heaviness was reflectedy by quotations on the 9:30 o'clock opening call, a firmer tone later showed, with the market gradually tending upward. Pacific Mail sold at 32¾, the only transaction in that stock reported in Wall Street.

		Open.	High	Low	Last
1,910	Amal. Copper	84⅞	85⅝	84½	85⅝
30	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½
80	Amer. Can	42	42⅝	42	42⅞
70	Am. Car & Fy	59½	59⅝	59½	59½
50	Am. Cotton Oil	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
10	Amer. Linseed	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
520	Am. Smelting	83½	83⅞	83	83⅜
20	Amer. Sugar	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
130	Anaconda Cop.	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	43¼
70	A., T. & S. F.	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜
120	Balto. & Ohio	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106⅛
50	B. R. T.	90½	90½	89⅝	89⅞
50	Cal. Pet.	67	67⅜	67	67⅜
130	Can. Pacific	261⅞	262½	261¼	262¼
10	Cent. Leather	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
210	Ches. & Ohio	81¼	81¼	81¼	81½
230	Chi., Gt. West.	19⅝	20¼	19⅝	20¼
340	C., M. & St. P.	110	110⅝	109⅝	110½
100	Cal. F. & I.	36⅞	37	36⅝	37
80	Consol. Gas	143⅞	144⅜	143⅞	144¼
100	Corn Prod.	19	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞
180	Dist. Secur.	27	27	26	27
250	Erie	34	34½	33⅝	34¼
20	Erie 1st pfd.	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51¼
160	Gt. North. pfd.	136⅞	137⅜	136⅞	137⅝
10	Gen. Electric	180	180	180	180
180	Inter. Met.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜
790	Inter. Met. pfd.	64⅝	65⅜	64½	65⅛
120	Int. Paper. pfd.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Kan. City So.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
840	Lehigh Valley	173¼	173¼	173¼	174⅜
130	Mex. Pet.	85	87⅛	85	87⅛
30	Mo., K. & T.	28	28¼	28	28¼
280	Mo. Pacific	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
20	Nat. Lead	64½	64¼	64½	64½
10	Nevada Con.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
170	N. Y. Cent.	115	116	115	115⅝
210	Nor. Pacific	123¾	124½	123¾	124½
20	Pacific Mail	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
10	Peoples Gas	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
45	Ray Copper	21¼	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
12,740	Reading	172⅜	174½	172⅜	174
240	Rock Island	25½	26¼	25½	26¼
10	Rock Island pfd	52	52	52	52
30	South. Pacific	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼
120	South. Ry.	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
10	Tenn. Copper	42¼	42¼	42¼	43¼
70	Third Ave.	38¼	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜
3,920	Union Pacific	169⅜	170¼	169	170⅝
6,140	U. S. Steel	75⅞	76⅝	75¾	76⅝
50	Utah Copper	63	63¼	63	63¼
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
50	Wabash pfd.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	West. Elec.	82½	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝
31,815					

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.19	.19	.19	.19
200	Cons. Virginia	.35	.35	.35	.35
400	Crown Point	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Diam. B. B.	.05¼	.05½	.05¼	.05½
275	Goldfield Con.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75
200	Great Bend	.02	.02	.02	.02
800	Isabella	.19	.19	.19	.19
800	Jim Butler	.67	.67	.67	.67
100	Mexican	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60
800	North Star	.38	.38½	.38	.38½
200	Pitt. Silver P'k	.89	.89	.89	.89
400	West End	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
5,175					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
3d week Oct.	$107,077	$85,688	$21,389
July 1-Oct. 21	1,512,630	1,380,835	131,795
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
3d week Oct.	347,900	351,100	*3,200
July 1-Oct. 21	4,360,200	4,317,300	42,900
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
3d week Oct.	686,141	669,312	16,829
July 1-Oct. 21	10,884,050	10,642,909	221,141
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
3d week Oct.	185,764	188,929	*3,165
July 1-Oct. 21	3,932,172	2,978,927	53,245
DETROIT & MACKINAC—			
3d week Oct	23,327	24,706	*1,379
July 1-Oct. 21	381,023	883,784	*2,759
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
3d week Oct.	1,239,635	1,189,305	50,330
July 1-Oct. 21	17,822,329	17,173,650	648,679
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
3d week Oct.	237,546	196,617	40,928
July 1-Oct. 21	3,122,741	2,574,970	547,771
MOBILE & OHIO—			
3d week Oct.	237,687	255,381	*17,694
July 1-Oct. 21	3,611,907	3,480,028	131,879
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
3d week Oct.	1,388,062	1,322,256	65,806
July 1-Oct. 21	20,781,098	19,504,326	1,276,772
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
3d week Oct.	30,309	25,457	4,852
July 1-Oct. 21	396,637	371,899	24,730
TWIN CITY LINE—			
3d week Oct.	154,792	147,056	7,737
Jan. 1-Oct. 21	6,480,982	6,223,583	257,399

*Decrease.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—			
Av. mileage	4,207	3,716	3,297
Gross	1,671,500	1,576,400	1,279,900
Net	422,500	419,400	381,200
Gross, 3 mos.	5,247,900	4,472,900	3,508,000
Net, 3 mos.	1,288,900	1,095,700	992,400
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA for September—			
Mileage	1,744	1,744	1,739
Gross	1,649,761	1,423,786	1,621,008
Net after taxes	480,795	450,231	602,879
Other income	10,046	6,583	5,038
Total income	490,841	456,814	607,917
Surp. after chgs.	280,550	290,805	441,896
Gross, 3 mos.	4,386,112	3,895,240	4,325,777
Net after taxes	1,101,492	935,402	1,322,445
Other income	48,021	26,808	23,532
Total income	1,149,513	960,270	1,385,977
Surp. after chgs.	588,093	450,306	890,193
LEHIGH VALLEY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for September—			
Mileage	1,453	1,430	1,432
Freight rev.	3,244,330	2,810,023	2,417,381
Passenger rev.	482,658	402,186	386,174
Total op. rev.	3,856,023	3,413,193	3,010,765
Mt. way and str.	449,970	385,390	298,469
Mt. equipment	627,378	601,065	478,601
Trans. exp.	1,153,201	1,118,255	931,601
Total op. exp.	2,390,769	2,258,926	1,878,229
Taxes	117,500	93,700	92,200
Operating inc.	1,359,671	1,047,167	1,013,864
July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Freight rev.	9,478,852	8,020,448	7,181,204
Passenger rev.	1,536,254	1,579,038	1,524,069
Total op. rev.	11,880,571	9,928,335	9,024,981
Mt. way and str.	1,396,583	1,115,681	1,008,641
Mt. equipment	1,908,855	1,675,987	1,507,389
Trans. exp.	3,291,439	3,207,001	2,782,373
Total op. exp.	7,043,681	6,449,478	5,773,233
Taxes	352,500	281,100	276,600
Operating inc.	3,951,053	3,135,022	2,865,542
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT for September—			
Gross	268,074	240,015	224,901
Net	121,671	117,203	107,044
Surp. after chgs.	70,074	72,882	63,039
Gross, 9 mos.	2,247,966	2,019,746	1,837,406
Net, 9 mos.	990,295	909,242	827,548
Surp. after chgs.	574,955	510,172	437,387
TWIN CITY LINES for September—			
Gross	730,844	689,096	694,853
Net	379,157	373,700	371,792
Chgs. and taxes	143,079	140,079	140,286
Surplus	236,078	233,620	231,505
Gross, 9 mos.	6,059,072	5,852,439	5,620,369
Net, 9 mos.	2,979,162	2,953,651	2,932,262
Chgs. and taxes	1,284,712	1,260,712	1,261,653
Surp., 9 mos.	1,694,450	1,692,939	1,670,609

Miscellaneous Earnings.

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for July—			
T'l rets. f'm op.	$1,790,089	$1,604,943	$185,145
Exp. priv.-ded.	888,535	788,686	99,848
Total op. revs.	901,553	816,256	85,296
Total op. exp.	933,241	880,954	48,286
Net op. deficit	31,688	73,697	*42,009
Taxes	10,213	9,899	314
Operating deficit	41,901	83,597	*41,695
Mile'ge steam rds	28,817	28,965	*148
Mile'ge oth. lines	3,933	3,043	40

*Decrease.

TRUSTS NOT BORN IN 'TWILIGHT ZONE'

Protective Tariff Committee Rooms Their Birthplace, Says John J. Rooney.

REJOINDER TO SETH LOW

Mr. Rooney Attacks Contention That Tariff Is Not Responsible for High Cost of Living.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Seth Low's letter, in your Sunday edition, under the title "Born in the Twilight Zone," is essentially an apology for the "protective tariff" as the "mother of the trusts."

In order to lay a foundation for this apology, Mr. Low invents a "twilight zone," in which, in his theory, the trusts were born. "My belief is that the trust, as it exists in this country, so far from being the child of the tariff is the child of our Federal system as heretofore administered."

In other words, it is our "Federal system" of laws that is to blame, not the "protective" tariff. Having exonerated the restrictive tariff from blame, Mr. Low proceeds to make a "twilight zone" in the "Federal system," meaning the Constitution of the United States and the Federal laws and the State Constitutions and laws.

In between these two systems of laws Mr. Low finds a "zone" in which the trust grows up and flourishes, beyond the reach of either system.

But to put the "zone" in his own words, so as not to do injustice:

When the Federal Constitution was adopted in 1789 some things were left in the control of the States and others were placed under the control of the United States. Commerce within a State was left entirely under the control of that State. Commerce between the States, or what is popularly known now as inter-State commerce, was placed under the control of the United States. At that time all business was carried on by natural persons, and the scale upon which it could be conducted was limited by this fact. Since then business has passed out of the hands of natural persons into the hands of artificial persons called corporations, and the scale upon which it can be conducted by corporations is enormous. These corporations are State created, and because the States create them only the States can regulate them as corporations. On the other hand, when these corporations engage in inter-State business the business that they do is not under the control of the States, but under the control of Congress. There is not now, and there has not been at any time thus far, any government at all in this country which controls both the agent which does inter-State business and also the inter-State business that it does.

Examine the above statement carefully and see if you can find "the twilight zone." The corporation, created by the State, is subject to State laws when confined in its operations to the State; when it engages in commerce between the States, or with foreign nations, it comes under the control of Congress, through the Commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States.

Does Seth Low wish to affirm that there is anywhere in this country a combination of corporations, constituting what is popularly called a "trust," that does not engage in inter-State, or foreign commerce, or both? If so, it is not a manufacturing, trading, transportation, or financial corporation, or combination of corporations. And these classes form the real so-called "trusts," or monopolies, or near-monopolies, against which the people are in revolt.

The offense against the Anti-Trust act of 1890 is an offense against commerce, inter-State and foreign. When the Federal system controls "the inter-State business that it does," meaning the trust, the Federal law controls the very breath of the life of the trust. A trust that cannot trade beyond the State of its origin and charter is a dead trust. The law needn't kill it; it will die of starvation.

As there is no "twilight zone" in this vital and essential function, inter-State and foreign commerce, there is no "twilight zone" that gives a friendly birthplace to the trust.

But if the Federal law be not enforced uniformly and impartially against offenders against the freedom of inter-State commerce, there begins at once a "twilight zone" of non-enforcement, a shelter of privilege and immunity. There is, and has been, the real genesis of the notion that there is a "twilight zone," between the State and Federal systems of law, in which the trust may be born and operate with impunity.

Seth Low's argument is a plea that the trusts are beyond the reach of the law, in an imaginary "twilight zone" of legal "No Man's Land."

Now, as to the "protective tariff," which is the real subject of Mr. Low's solicitude.

Mr. Low says that "foodstuffs, which are not affected by the tarif, have risen in value of late years more than trust made merchandise, which is proof enough that other causes than the tariff may bring about the advance in price."

Does Mr. Low wish us to believe that the tariff on meats and food animals, shutting out the Canadian, South American, Mexican, and Australian supplies, immense in quantity, has no connection with our high prices and the control of the American market by the Meat Trust? He stretches our credulity too far.

If Mr. Low is right, Mr. Taft was wrong in proposing Canadian reciprocity to reduce the cost of our food by taking off the tariff upon the Canadian supplies. If these Canadian supplies are but a small part of the surplus easily available, if the tariff were taken off.

Why do the good trusts resist the bills to put their "cornered" products on the free list? Why are the American farmers told by Mr. Low's fellow "protectionists" that the tariff on food products is their share of "protection," and that they get an increase of price from it?

As a matter of fact, on his largest crops —wheat and corn—the farmer gets little or no benefit from the tariff, as he exports immense surpluses. But this does not apply to many other things, of limited supply, and susceptible of being controlled by middlemen or trusts, such as the Chicago meat trust, recently "dissolved," by "consent," under pressure of the "Twilight Zone" prosecution of Mr. Wickersham.

Moreover, it must not be forgotten that the increased cost of production, of transportation, of wholesale and retail distribution caused by the high "protective" tariff, passes along into the food products from farmer to consumer, and is all collected in the price. The entire price-structure is lifted by the restriction of competition, the increased costs of production. Nor must it be forgotten that a large part of the world has, following our bad example, adopted this policy, and is paying the identical penalty of monopoly and soaring prices.

Mr. Low speaks of the "world-wide tendency toward large units of operation" as explaining our trust genesis. He cites "the size of ocean steamships"; a clear case of false analogy. He fails to note that "large unit operation" is not the same as the combination of competing corporations behind a tariff barrier that effectively bars out, or penalizes, foreign competition.

He fails to note that the true "trust combination" scheme of extinguishing internal competition exists almost exclusively in countries "enjoying" tariff "protection," and that countries like Great Britain do not, in any way, show such extinction of competition by such groups, and for the simple reason that the world's competition, which is invited and comes, will not allow effective monopoly to grow up.

"Large unit operation" is very different from this consolidation of rival plants; it is, when not representing a trust monopoly growth, the result of healthy growth and efficiency. As such, it is to be welcomed and encouraged.

Some other birthplace must be discovered by Mr. Low for the trusts. The "twilight zone" is a fiction; it exists only in the imagination of apologists for the "protective" tariff.

The real birthplace of the trusts was not the "twilight zone," for which, according to Mr. Low's theory, our uninformed and innocent founders are to blame.

If Mr. Low wishes to mark the spot, by a tablet, let him put it up in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee and the chambers of the Finance Committee of the Senate and note at the foot the years when ex-Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and Nelson Dingley of Maine presided over those precincts, sacred to the seekers of privilege and, in effect, inaccessible to the American people.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,786. MACHINE FOR MAKING CARRIAGE NUTS.—An American Consul reports that a business man in his district producing special tools for carriage making wishes to buy an American machine for making automatically and by cold process nuts, square and with six angles, fit for the building of vehicles. Correspondence, if possible, should be in French.

9,787.—TAILORS' PADDING OR WADDING. —A business man in Australia informs an American Consulate that he has seen samples of the padding or wadding employed by American tailors in the manufacture of clothes, and he has come to the conclusion that a good market could be created in Australia for this product. The person in question is a commercial traveler, and, being desirous of carrying this padding as a side line, he would be obliged if American manufacturers would favor him with samples and prices of the article referred to.

9,788. MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND NOVELTIES.—A report from an American Consul states that a Swiss business man, who understands German, French, and Italian, and can give business references as well as command capital, desires commercial connections with American firms seeking representation for the territory of central Europe for tools, technical and industrial machines, machinery, novelties, etc. He would be willing to visit the United States, if necessary. Correspondence may be sent to this person in care of the Consulate submitting this report.

9,789. BREWERY BY-PRODUCTS.—A leading merchant in a European city, who states that he can furnish the best of references, informs an American Consulate that he would like to be put in communication with American manufacturers of and dealers in brewery by-products, such as old brewery pitch, resin scrap, resin dross, and resin residues. He desires to purchase such products for import. Correspondence may be in English.

9,790. COTTON CLOTH.—An American Consular officer in the Levant reports that an old-established commission firm in his district, which enjoys a good reputation and is said to be in a position to do an extensive business, wishes to get in touch with an American firm producing certain classes of cotton cloth similar to a sample which was forwarded with the report, and which can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

9,791. DIESEL DYNAMO.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that an electrical company in his district is in the market for one Diesel dynamo of about 240 horse power, according to a plan which accompanied the report, and which will be loaned to interested firms by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Further details can be obtained by corresponding in English with an engineer named in the report.

9,792. CENTRAL CLOCK SYSTEM.—Supplementing a previous report, which was published as foreign trade opportunity No. 9,432 in Daily Consular and Trade Reports for Aug. 28, the American Consulate General at Vienna, Austria, has forwarded maps and lists detailing exactly what masts and clocks will be required for the system referred to, and the location thereof. These papers are in German, as firms tendering for this work will be compelled to use the German language. Tenders for this work will be received until Nov. 30, 1912.

9,793. TRADE REPRESENTATION.—According to the report of an American Consular officer, a foreign traveling salesmen's association would like to communicate with large American manufacturers and business concerns that would like to open in a certain country a market for their merchandise, through local business agents of good standing and practice. The association claims that American goods are well known and would find a larger market if manufacturers were represented by direct agents in the country. This association has numerous salesmen continually on the road. Correspondence must be in Bohemian or German.

9,794. MOTORS, MOTOR BOATS, AND SPORTING GOODS.—An American Consulate in a European city would like to receive catalogues of motor boats, marine motors, both gasoline and kerosene, sporting goods, and tennis supplies.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Wheat, Pork, and Coffee Weak—Cotton and Coarse Grains Firm.

Wheat declined on lower foreign markets and disappointing shipping demand. Receipts are still of record proportions. Corn was steady with light trading. Oats were steady. Notwithstanding heavy receipts oats stocks are decreasing. Provisions were active and weak, on a heavy movement of hogs. Cottonseed oil was active and a shade lower. Cotton displayed firmness during most of the day Trade interests were thought to be good buyers. The spot situation was firm. Weather conditions are generally favorable. Coffee was quiet and easier.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak at the opening, showing a decline of about 1c a bushel. The balance of the day's prices was steady, with very narrow fluctuations, closing quiet at about the opening levels. The decline was due to the cables, which showed a loss, both English and Continental, and there were rumors of peace negotiations. Foreign statistics were also bearish. World's exports were 14,144,000 bushels, against 13,968,000 bushels the previous week and 10,704,000 bushels last year. The amount afloat for Europe increased 1,768,000 bushels.

Russian exports were 3,584,000 bushels, against 2,456,000 bushels last year, but the Danubian exports were about 800,000 bushels less than last year. The Northwestern receipts were heavy, particularly at Duluth, where the receipts were 1,159 cars, against 754 cars last year. The total interior movement for the day was 8,576,000 bushels compared with 3,115,000 bushels last week and 1,526,000 last year. The interior shipments were more than double last year, but slightly less than last week. The visible supply increased 2,578,000 bushels, compared with an increase last year of 803,000 bushels. The demand for cash wheat was reported comparatively quiet, with very little export inquiry, and no sales for export were reported. The small increase in the visible supply, in view of the enormous receipts the last week, induced some buying. The Winnipeg market was closed, but private dispatches were of large movement at that point, and predictions of big receipts Tuesday. James Carruthers, one of the leading exporters of Canada, was on the Produce Exchange, and spoke very optimistically of the advantages to the Canadian exporter and shipper of wheat of the establishment of a contract market in New York for Canadian wheat, and also the great advantage to New York. Cash wheat was steady, with No. 2 red $1.08; No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.03; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.02¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The trading in corn was very quiet, prices showing unimportant changes. The heaviness in wheat induced some selling early, but fear of unsettled weather counteracted this. The visible supply showed a decrease of 184,000 bushels, and the total is only 3,000,000 bushels. Receipts of old corn continue very light. World's exports of corn were 7,681,000 bushels, against 5,532,000 bushels the previous week and 1,550,000 bushels last year. The amount on passage increased 1,040,000 bushels, and is 32,968,000 bushels, against 4,497,000 bushels a year ago. Cash corn was quoted for No. 2 at 78c elevator and the export grade 59½c, free on board, December to March.

OATS.—Trading was again of fair volume, but largely against the cash movement. Interior receipts were 1,496,000 bushels, with interior shipments 1,000,000 bushels. The visible supply of oats decreased 418,000 bushels in face of the enormous receipts the last week, and the total is only 8,711,000 bushels, against 32,520,000 bushels last year. Cash oats were steady, with No. 3 white 39½c; No. 4 white, 37½@38c; white clipped, 38½@42c.

PROVISIONS.

Trade was more active and the market weak, closing with a little rally. Liquidation was in rather large volume. Hog receipts were nearly 90,000 at all points and hog prices were generally lower. Chicago receipts were over the estimates, and a considerable portion of Saturday's receipts was left over in the yards.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	90½	99	99⅛	1.00¼
May	..	..	1.04	1.04¼

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Wheat—				
December	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	93¼
May	97½	97⅛	97⅝	98
July	94⅛	93⅝	93⅞	94⅝
Corn—				
October	64¼	63½	63½	64¼
December	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	53¼
May	52⅝	52½	52⅝	52⅝
July	53	52⅝	53	53
Oats—				
December	32½	32⅝	32⅜	32½
May	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34½
July	..	..	34¼	34⅝
Lard—				
October	10.90	10.82½	10.82½	10.95
December	10.67½	10.60	10.65	10.80
January	10.67½	10.57½	10.62½	10.75
May	10.25	10.20	10.25	10.30
Ribs—				
October	..	..	10.55	10.60
January	10.02½	9.90	9.90	10.10
May	9.80	9.67½	9.70	9.87½
Pork—				
October	..	..	16.40	16.80
January	18.65	18.40	18.47½	18.90
May	18.40	18.12½	18.17½	18.55

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a large volume of business during yesterday's session. Some of the near deliveries declined to new low levels under heavy liquidation, while the distant positions were relatively steady for a time. Moderate hedge pressure against the easier crude market was reported. Refiners were identified on both sides of the list. Heavy short covering was in progress. Fresh inquiry was not important, although part of the absorption was stated to be for Western account despite the easier lard market. There were tenders on October contracts for 2,500 barrels, with predictions that the deliveries to-day on November contracts will be liberal. Sentiment remains bearish as an average, although on the decline there is more caution noted. An improved consuming trade seems to be anticipated in the near future, but it is obvious that the unsettled tone to the market during the last few days has not inspired confidence among users.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Spot	..	..	5.70	5.70
October	5.80	5.65	5.71	5.71
November	5.74	5.65	5.73	5.73
December	5.81	5.72	5.80	5.79
January	5.83	5.80	5.83	5.82
February	5.86	5.84	5.84	5.84
March	5.93	5.90	5.91	5.93
April	..	..	5.92	5.95
May	6.02	6.00	6.01	6.02

COTTON.

Absorption of contracts by the leading spot concerns was the stimulous to the list during yesterday's session. Eliminating the period just following the opening when there were declines of from 4 to 8 points, the undertone was one of unmistakable steadiness, with a gradual rise in values. There was evidence of sentiment swerving, but this seemed to be reflected in less bearishness rather than in any disposition to permanently abandon the selling side, unless more assurance is received of the crop promise being exaggerated or the consumption possibilities minimized.

As was expected the weather map over Sunday was extremely satisfactory. This was mainly responsible for the lower levels at the outset, although a disappointing Liverpool market contributed. It was privately

THE BUSINESS WORLD

IRISH LACE TRADE MARKS.

Their Registration Here Would Greatly Benefit Local Importers.

The announcement in a recent special cable to THE TIMES from London that correspondence had been interchanged between John Redmond and President Taft with a view to legalizing the registration of Irish trade marks in this country was well received by local importers of Irish merchandise.

According to Colin C. Duncan, 31 Union Square, the passage of the bill proposed to amend the present American trade-mark law for that purpose will prove a boon to Ireland and materially benefit importers of real Irish laces.

"There was a fair business done this Fall in real Irish," said Mr. Duncan yesterday, "but it by no means justified the anticipations of the early season. This I attribute largely to the competition of 'Irish' lace made in Syria, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These goods, because of their inferior workmanship and quality, can be offered at prices considerably below those commanded by real Irish, and, because of the lack of expert knowledge on the part of the average consumer, they are very frequently palmed off as real Irish by unscrupulous retailers. A law requiring real Irish lace to bear (when sold over the retail counter) the tag that identifies it in the customs would soon stop this misrepresentation. It would protect the consumer in this country and foster the industry, which is the bread and butter of a large number of workers in Ireland."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pate de Foie Gras Duty Sustained—Kippered Herrin Cheapened.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday upheld Collector Loeb's assessment on pate de foie gras at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 286 of the Tariff act of 1909 as "prepared meat." Importers asked lower rates. The protestants included Reiss & Brady, Cresca & Co., Austin Nichols & Co., and Von Bremen, Asche & Co.

The board reversed the Collector's classification of kippered herring imported by Rosenstein Brothers, Inc., Austin Nichols & Co., and Von Bremen, Asche & Co. The merchandise was returned under the present tariff at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel." The claims for one-half of 1 cent a pound under the provision for kippered herring was sustained.

In overruling a protest by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher the board decided that small blocks of wood about one inch thick, and known as engraver's blocks, were dutiable as manufactures of wood at 35 per cent. under the present law. Claims for lower rates were thrown out by Judge McClelland.

Contentions by these importers were also overruled: Emile Utard, Niebruggs & Day, A. Dorsch & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., La Manna, Azema & Farnan, American Express Company, R. W. Delapanha & Co., Steainhardter & Nordlinger, the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Company, Standard Grocery Company, Materne & Hess, Reiss & Brady, the Rahtjene American Composition Company, McKesson & Robbins, W. A. Foster & Co., and Strahl & Fitsch.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

There will be a wide use of medallions and motives in real lace on waists and dresses next Summer. Real Maltese lace is enjoying an increased demand from the better-class trade.

Men's wear coverts are being quite freely taken for Spring. The coming season promises to be one of the best these fabrics have enjoyed for some time.

The uprising of the Balkan States is expected to affect materially imports of carpet wools and to strengthen further the position of the manufacturers who advocate higher prices for Spring. In all probability Oriental rug prices will also be affected.

A standard length of 27 inches has been fixed for suit jackets for the coming Spring and Summer. For separate coats for the same season three-quarter and full lengths will prevail.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Arnold B. Heine & Co., 503 Broadway, will remove some time in February to 11-13 East Twenty-sixth Street, opposite Madison Square Garden. In their new location they will occupy the entire ground floor. The notice of removal is significant in that it indicates complete desertion of the old downtown embroidery district before many months have passed.

A well-credited report is current in dry goods circles to the effect that George Robinson, who for the past year has acted in the capacity of general merchandise man for Stern Brothers, Twenty-third Street, will sever his connection with that house on Nov. 1. Mr. Robinson is well known in the dry goods trade, and before taking up his duties with Stern Brothers was head of the foreign department of John Wanamaker.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The number of fat cattle exported from Ireland increased from 260,260 in 1910 to 269,968 in 1911. The average price received per hundredweight (112 pounds,) live weight, was $8.09, and was exceeded in only two of the previous fourteen years—in 1910, when it was $8.35, and in 1902, when it was $8.15.

The management of the International Agricultural Exposition, to be held in Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, in the Spring of 1914, intends to devote a section to the display of American machinery. As the principal industry of this colony is farming and stock raising, all agricultural implements adapted to tropical countries should find a ready market there.

The registered tonnage entering the port of Dublin during 1911 was 1,917,411, a decrease of 17,625 tons compared with 1910. The registered tonnage from continental and other oversea ports increased 5,699 tons, sailing vessels showing a decrease of 8,088 tons and steamships an increase of 13,787 tons.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY.—Robert Walker and W. E. S. Strong, receivers of the United States Motor Company of Sixty-first Street and Broadway, and of five subsidiary companies, submitted their report yesterday to Judge Hough in the United States District Court. The aggregate liabilities are $17,856,537 of all companies, and the aggregate assets, estimated value is $12,728,165.

LEAVITT & GRANT.—Another petition has been filed against Leavitt & Grant, stock brokers, of 55 Broadway, by these creditors: Harold Lee, $255; Dr. Maxwell H. Lanes, $600, and Dr. James F. Navoni, $500. Judge Dayer appointed W. H. Bonynge receiver, bond $5,000. The liabilities are said to be over $60,000, and assets consist of outstanding accounts, $75,000, and equities in loans, amount not estimated.

JOSEPH GROSS.—A petition has been filed against Joseph Gross, dealer in raincoats, 14 and 78 Avenue B, by two creditors: Russkow & Kasman, $178, and Levitz & Seidman, $364. The liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $1,000.

NEW YORK AND LONDON RAINCOAT COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against Louis Rudorfer and Louis Storch, trading as the New York and London Raincoat Company, 98 Essex Street, by these creditors: Russkow & Gussman, $148; Levitz & Seidman, $220, and T. Fine, $145. The liabilities are said to be $2,500 and assets $750.

M. LOEB & CO.—A petition has been filed against Max Loeb and Solomon Liblan, comprising the firm of M. Loeb & Co., manufacturers of women's trimmed hats, 13 and 13½ Division Street, by these creditors: Weiss & Saamish, 156; Eagle Paper Box Co., $86, and Isidor Epstein, $318.

SOLOMON I. FISCHER.—A petition has been filed against Solomon I. Fischer, manufacturing jeweler, 80 Maiden Lane, by these creditors: Rosenthal & Kaplan, $88; Baskin & Dorsky, $82, and Herman Baum, $530. Judge Hand appointed John L. Lyttle receiver with authority to continue business for ten days. The liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,500.

WOLFF BROTHERS CIGAR COMPANY.—George and William A. Wolff, who formerly composed the firm of Wolff Brothers Cigar Company, manufacturers of cigars, 432 East Seventy-fifth Street, have filed a petition with liabilities of $1,732 and assets $1,579.

NEW & HEIMAN.—Karl New and Leo Heiman, who composed the firm of New & Heiman, dealers in meat, 1,395 Third Avenue, have filed a petition with liabilities of $998 and assets of $54.

JACOB ZASLAW, dealer in tailors' trimmings, 205 Stanton Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $2,968 and assets $683.

JOSHUA ROSENTHAL, salesman of 821 East 163d Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $26,470 and no assets.

STELLA MANUFACTURING CO.—Schedules filed by Harris & Sussman, who did business as the Stella Manufacturing Company, jewelry novelties, 206 West Broadway, show liabilities $3,455, and assets $3,250. Jacob Rosenman has individual liabilities of $2,528 and no assets.

FEINBERG & COHEN.—Schedules of Feinberg & Cohen, cloaks and suits, 18 East Sixteenth Street, show liabilities $40,213 and nominal assets $29,600. Among the creditors are the Commercial Credit Company, $6,000; Century Bank, $3,000, and M. W. Petigor, $2,000.

MORRIS PALESTER.—Schedules of Morris Palester, dealer in millinery supplies, 51 Bond Street, show liabilities $2,835 and assets $1,949.

BLUMBERG BROTHERS.—Schedules of Blumberg Brothers, clothing manufacturers, 108 Lafayette Street, show liabilities $4,918 and assets $1,102.

DAVIDSON & SEEWER.—Judge Hand has appointed Arthur Levitt receiver for Davidson & Seewer, dealers in [illegible] with liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible].

and gave him authority to continue business twenty days. The liabilities are $40,000 and assets $20,000.

HARRY JANOWITZ.—Judge Mayer has appointed Nellson Olcott, 2d, receiver for Harry Janowitz, jeweler, 12 East 125th Street, bond $2,500. The liabilities are said to be $15,000.

MORRIS ARKIN.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Sept. 10, against Morris Arkin, manufacturer of waists, 143 West Twentieth Street, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar, payable 20 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes at four and six months.

LOUIS SPERBER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Oct. 18 against Louis Sperber, dealer in live poultry, 506 Cherry Street.

THE KABUS RUBBER COMPANY, wholesale dealer in rubber goods, 44 East Twenty-third Street, has made an assignment to Samuel J. Hess. The liabilities are $11,281, nominal assets $2,958, and actual assets $2,470.

DANN & PECKNER.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition with the creditors of Dann & Peckner, (corporation,) dealer in men's furnishing goods, 7 New Street, opposite the Stock Exchange, on motion of Henry B. Singer, attorney for the corporation, who said that a settlement had been made at 20 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $51,657.

LONSHEIM & FALICK.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Lonsheim & Falick, furniture dealers, 156 Essex Street, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $22,079.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—David Pearlstein, builder, Chelsea, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this morning. His liabilities aggregated $147,849, of which $3,104 is for taxes, $102,658 is secured, $15,728 is unsecured, and $26,358 is for notes which Mr. Pearlstein claims should be paid by other parties. The assets are scheduled at $1,100.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to theso bankrupts:

ROSA ADLER, 371 West Street; liabilities, $28,323.

EDMUND P. DONOHUE, insurance solicitor, 84 William Street; liabilities, $2,926.

MICHAEL A. FAY, 329 Lenox Avenue, formerly liquors; liabilities, $13,320.

HARRY GOODWIN, 71 East 105th Street, formerly men's furnishing goods; liabilities $1,092.

FRITZ HORN, 492 East 164th Street; liabilities $3,112.

GEORGE KETCHEM, 536 East 149th Street, formerly produce; liabilities $480.

ISAAC KLOSSK, stables, 503 East Seventy-sixth Street; liabilities $3,440.

LENA KURZNAN, 239 West 141st Street; liabilities $5,766.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTEIN, hatter, 1,604 First Avenue; liabilities $1,980.

ELMIRE MICHAU, formerly hotel at Kingston, N. Y.; liabilities $2,078.

RENNER BROTHERS, jewelry, 132 Rivington Street; liabilities $27,832.

WILLIAM D. SHARPE, tailor, 6 West Twenty-eighth Street; liabilities $1,027.

TONY SMORADINSKY, clerk, 7 Second Avenue; liabilities $1,985.

DR. BENJAMIN WOLFF, 532 West 111th Street; liabilities $8,429.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Amato, Pasqualine, adm., Concetta Fierre, and Michale Fierro—C. P. Castaldo, $114.

Bauman, Henry—Frank D. Hayes Co., $125.

Borliner, Bertha—H. M. Levib, $156.

Banning, Charles H.—J. F. Elliott, $252.

Brodsky, David—D. Levitan et al., $116.

Beltz, Wilhelmina—Lange & Co., $458.

Clifford, Henry B.—Gas Engine and Power Co. and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Inc., $714.

Castro, Ysidoro—J. Holzman, $185.

Cholwell, Legrande—O. Bloch, $105.

Conlan, Stephen—H. Meiss, $125.

Driest, Charles, and De Vive, Henry—M. Maginnis, $1,074.

Eglatz, Fred—Louis Stutz & Sons, $642.

Frost, Jesse D. and Lee M. Bishop (not summoned)—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $321.

Finnegan, Edw. J. and Annie E.—W. R. Adans, $620.

Gordon, Ellen—S. Rosen, $260.

Gumpert, Chester A.—H. B. Ketcham, $361.

Goldsmith, Louis—Art Brass Co., $139.

Gallagher, Henry M.—C. Ahsbahs, $829.

Hertzberg, Leonore—C. L. McMurthy, $519.

Haithwaite, James S.—G. A. Price, $305.

Henry, Max, and Samuel Ajinsky—D. G. Crisonino, $271.

Hirschhorn, Abraham, and Max Hanshaft—A. S. Kuflik, $214.

Heller, Osias, guardian—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $117.

Hemmann, Hans—C. E. McLean, $1,861.

Johnson, Marie F.—R. Moorman, $378.

Kalisz, Armand—E. C. Cohen, $1,520.

Klinger, Henry—B. Hallanan, $456.

Kessler, Annie and Max—D. Florman, $425.

Kesler, Edward—C. J. Earley, $131.

Lee, George A.—O. W. Huntington, $2,210.

Lustig, Louis and Annie—C. Rosentover. $225.

Lupica, Joseph—J. E. Bates & Co., $538.

Levine, Morris—P. McClus, $230.

Levinsa, Bernard—J. W. Walworth et al., $1,155.

Mills, H. Perry—E. Olson, $299.

Miller, Sampson I.—S. Birn, $321.

Mayers, Samuel—New York Edison Co., $115.

McGrail, Mary F.—E. K. Johnston, $189.

Melin, Otto—C. Appel, $230.

McElvoy, Hugh J.—L. Minsky, costs, $109.

Manthiels, Henry and John—E. H. Jube et al., $249.

Mahoney, Hannah, Timothy, Thomas, and Bridget—J. C. Jensen, $816.

McHugh, Michael E.—D. Kamsler, $165.

McPherson, William, and Adolf Edelson—Keystone National Powder Co., $395.

Norton, Charles—Yorkshire Realty & Construction Co., $136.

Norton, Sheridan S.—W. Z. Wyatt, $367.

Nelan, James—New York Motor Cycle Co., $161.

O'Connor, Edmund—Hugh Mantel & Mirror Co., $107.

Olin, Louis—Blue & Queripel Co., $391.

Prout, John T.—J. Victori, $136.

Pollakoff, Samuel—J. Donnelley, $196.

Pickett, William P.—G. P. Putnam Sons, $641.

Porter, Sadie A.—M. Weingarten et al., $156.

Rheinstrom, Aaron L.—W. Seitz, Jr., $119.

Rainke, Charles W.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., $235.

Ribner, Charles—A. Strauss, $124.

Ridh, Walter, J.—Peoples' Trust Co., $857.

Rauscher, Henry—P. Manecke, $198.

Rogers, Harris S. and Harry S.—M. Offinger, $453.

Reilly, Susan, or O'Reilly or Della Reilly—J. Robitzek, $147.

Schlef, Samuel and Max Lieberman—Schlaffer Embroidery Works, $121.

Schwartz, Julius M. or Jacob or Julius S.—S. Berzick, $1,006.

Stern, Oscar and Rose—B. Stolzenberg et al., $122.

Smithline, Mike and Fannie—L. Levy, $1,259.

Straus, Ascher—T. H. Brown, $1,145.

Samuel J. Warren—Schwartz Mfg. Co., $291.

Samuel, Johanna C.—Chelsea Realty Co., costs, $109.

Shropshire, Ralph—L. Steele, $599.

Sherman, A. Percy—A. Silz, Inc., $189.

Studwell, Clementine L.—Florenstina, $114.

Stechler, Abraham—A. Josephson, $164.

Schaffler, Louis—Rosenberg et al., $530.

Trott, Gerard—M. Hasbrouck, et al., $262.

Vasilas, Christ—Rockwood & Co., $154.

Weeks, Liddle—W. L. Parks, $188.

Weber, Paul—J. Grinstein, $848.

Wise, Benjamin S.—D. J. Leary, $2,508.

Wallace, Thomas—E. C. Waterhouse, $598.

Buchanan Realty Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $145.

Acme Water Storage and Supply Co.—National Meter Co., $476.

Pullman Co.—H. D. Sherman, $274.

Henry T. Pullman & Co.—United Electric Light and Power Co., $162.

Lee Comb Co.—H. Freedman et al., $398.

Holland Holding Co.—Lewis H. May Co., $3,660.

Gabriel Bros. Construction Co.—Alpha Portland Cement Co., $3,346.

Fifth Av and 12th St. Co.—H. J. Peper, $159.

The Pan Hellenic and Socrates A. Xanthaky—D. J. Vlasto, $5,143.

Bernard Co.—E. W. Seidel, $7,649.

Plaza Operating Co.—A. Bourden, $3,151.

Albano Bros., Pincus Sandberg, (not summoned,) and Druck & Holmstock Co., (not summoned,)—M. Josephson, $186.

Rockport Paint and Varnish Co., Meyer & Daxe—Northern Bank of N. Y., $402.

Parkinson Coal and Coke Co.—F. Murawski, $450.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Bristor, Mary—H. T. Weeks, Oct. 20, 1911, $107.

Falcone, Romildo—A. D'Angelo, March 31, 1909, $114.

Fico, Gennaro—G. Roder, Sept. 24, 1912, $154.

Van Cott, Henry C.—C. P. Leggett, Aug. 11, 1910, $335.

Bernow, Max, and Mary La Salle—People, &c., Nov. 23, 1911, (vacated,) $500.

Barney, Abraham, and William Carter—People, &c., May 24, 1911, (vacated,) $1,500.

H. G. Vogel Co.—J. M. Wilson, Oct. 16, 1912, $14,315.

Lesser, W. Arthur—W. L. Perry, Dec. 14, 1905, $176.

McKinley Storage and Van Co.—W. B. Ready, May 31, 1912, $119.

O'Neil, Frank S.—Sweeney Tierney Hotel Co., Oct. 24, 1912, $1,495.

Haywood Wagon Co.—Patton Paint Co., March 26, 1912, $348.

Crusins, Henry N.—G. Schiffmeyer, Oct. 26, 1912, $156.

Silney, John F., and Joseph Hirth—B. K. Bloch, June 21, 1912, $263.

Hirsch, Leon M.—J. B. Guttin, May 16, 1904, $175.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

New York.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—By reason of the State Treasurer refusing to receive fees on Saturday because of his removal back into the Capitol, there were double the usual number of corporations admitted to-day. They included:

The Carbone Company, Incorporated, of Albany; goods in which rubber is used wholly or in part; $200,000. V. Z. Caracristi, W. G. Van Loon, Gardner C. Leonard, and W. E. Greene, 100 Reade Street, New York.

Dutch Holding Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; general chemical business; $100,000. Joseph Snyder, John S. Sumner, and A. Wheeler Palmer, 15 William Street, New York.

Jekyll-Walker Corporation of Manhattan; realty; $225,000. Timothy F. Fay, W. Gibbes Whaley, and Cassilly Cook, 30 Broad Street, New York.

Randolph-Walker Corporation of Manhattan; realty; $225,000. Same incorporators as Jekyll-Walker Corporation.

Paulus Martense Realty Corporation of Albany; realty; $50,000. Boyd Van Benthuysen, Charles F. Van Benthuysen, and Frank Van Benthuysen, 8 Elk Street, Albany.

Lobertson & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan; raising sugar cane and other sugar plants; $50,000. A. Judson Hyatt, Frank J. Reynolds, and J. F. Robertson, 280 Broadway, New York.

Frankfurt-Barnett Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; dress trimmings and beltings; $30,000. L. Joseph Meyer, Solomon Frankfurt, and Samuel Barnett, Hotel Martinique, New York.

Utilities Import and Export Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; merchandise; $25,000. E. M. Ruefer, Lionel M. Wolffsohn, and James Wolffsohn, 300 West Ninety-ninth Street, New York.

The Mendel Stores of Manhattan, Incorporated, restaurants, cafes, boatblacking, barber shops, laundering; $20,000. William H. Mendel, Lillian H. Mendel, and Ethel Mendel, 147 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Dri-Creto Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; waterproofing, sizing, concrete, painters' specialties; $25,000. George W. Bannerman, David J. Glitto, and Henry E. Cornwell; 576 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Equipment Corporation of Manhattan; machinery, lumbering, contracting; $350,000. Frederick W. Martin, Albert C. Maerkle, and Joseph H. Farrington, 346 Broadway, New York.

Hammond Steel and Forging Company, Incorporated, of Solvay; $75,000. Charles W. Gibson, Frederick T. Gibson, and Delbert C. Geyer, all of Syracuse.

Queens Garden Elmira Company, Incorporated, of Elmira; realty development; $50,000. William T. Coleman, Wilbur R. Baldwin, and Jacob B. Coykendall, Elmira.

Wayne Oil Supply Company, Incorporated, of Lyons; $25,000. Joseph Clark, Edward Walsh, and Edward Walterz, Lyons.

Western Building Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo; general contracting; $10,500. Christopher M. Baldy, Charles H. Taylor, and Guy Wellman, all of 558 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

The Crest Cigar Company, Incorporated, of $10,000. Edwin D. Sibley, Annie Gibbon, and Stephen G Clow, 835 Broadway, New York.

Estates Holding Corporation of Manhattan; realty and construction; $10,000. Abram L. Doyle, Blanche E. Dansiger, and Rose Hartman, 109 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.

The T. H. Lewthwaite Machine Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; punching machines and cutters for ironworkers; $10,000. Thomas E. Brownlee, Malvina E. Lewthwaite, and Thomas H. Lewthwaite, 261 Steuben Street, Brooklyn.

Manhattan manufacturers of tobacco; $10,000. Henry W. Stowell, Henry M. Wise, and Solomon K. Lichtenstein, 40 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Central Park Amusement Company of Buffalo; theatres; $10,000. Harvey P. Kehr, Edwin T. Hughson, and Leslie J. Bennett, all of Buffalo.

Air-Gas Syndicate, Incorporated, of Manhattan; hydro-carbon burners and machines; $10,000. J. French Hillman, C. S. Fieldsteel, and W. M. Dennett, 126 West Eightieth Street, New York.

C. Dexter Harbeson, Incorporated, of Manhattan; women's wearing apparel and general department stores; $10,000. Jerome C. Lewis, Lionel J. Josaphare, and George H. Bensen, 120 Liberty Street, Manhattan.

Broadway Publishing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; magazines, newspapers, books;

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28.—These corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

The Mendelssohn Piano Manufacturing Company, Trenton; $200,000 capital; to manufacture musical instruments. Incorporators—M. J. Gardner, Lee A. Gardner, and Frederick R. Brace.

Conservation Company, Hampton; $40,000 capital; to preserve lumber and the forests. Incorporators—Fred S. Powell, Frank Hineline, and Ellsworth P. Baylor.

Hill & Neumann Company, Jersey City; $50,000 capital; to do general box manufacturing. Incorporators—Valentine J. Hill, Anthony Neumann, and William Hess.

Sisinol Chemical Company, Jersey City; $1,000,000 capital; to manufacture chemicals. Incorporators—Charles H. Topping, Sidney A. Anderson, and A. Wheeler Palmer.

Flugel Hawley Company, Camden; $20,000 capital; interior decorators. Incorporators—Malcolm B. Webster, Joseph W. Wilson, and Victor D. Remick, Jr.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Edward H. Hart of New York City admitted to practice.

476—William E. Breese et al. vs. the United States.—First answer six questions certified answered in the negative.

396—Kansas City, Mo., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Kansas ex rel Joseph Taggart, court attorney.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

American Sugar Refining Company vs. Louisiana, 179 U. S. 88; Williams vs. Fears, 179 U. S. 270; Billings vs. Illinois, 188 U. S. 97, 103; Cook vs. Marshall County, 196 U. S. 261, 273-274; Michigan Central Railroad Company vs. Powers, 201 U. S. 245, 293; Farrell vs. O'Brien, 199 U. S. 100; Patterson vs. Colorado ex rel Attorney General, 205 U. S. 254; Waters-Pierce Oil Company vs. Texas, 212 U. S. 112, 115.

519—Jacob Glos et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Chicago, in trust for the use of the schools et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

466—Hannah L. Haines, executrix etc., appellant and petitioner, vs. Harvey K. Partridge, trustee.—Motion to advance for argument granted.

518—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin vs. Frank H. Hitchcock, Postmaster General, &c., et al.; and

819—Lewis Publishing Company, appellant, vs. Edward M. Morgan, Postmaster, &c.—Motions to advance granted.

718—Mary E. Hughes, appellant, vs. the United States; 719—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary E. Hughs, and 720—Mattie W. Jackson, widow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance denied.

10, Original. Ex parte in the matter of the United States of America, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of prohibition granted.

716—I. Block et al., petitioners, vs. the City of Meridian.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

788—The Mahoning Valley Railway Company, petitioner, vs. Belinda O'Hara.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

813—American Fidelity Company, petitioner, vs. S. H. Velle, doing business as Velle Motor Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

784—The Kansas City Southern Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Kaw Valley Drainage District of Wyandotte County, Kan., and 755—The Kansas City Terminal Railway Company vs. the Kaw Valley Drainage District of Wyandotte County, Kan.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or to transfer denied.

687—John McNeal, appellant, vs. William Henkel, United States Marshal, &c., et al.—Motion to advance submitted.

—Original. Ex parte in the matter of Walter Cook, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file writ of habeas corpus denied.

814—The Republic Rubber Company, petitioner, vs. Morgan & Wright.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

754—Old Colony Trust Company, appellant, vs. the City of Omaha.—Motion to advance submitted.

825—Detroit Steel Co-operating Company, petitioner, vs. Sisterville Brewing Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

312—The National Telephone Manufacturing Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the American Bell Telephone Company.—Motion to dismiss submitted

425—National Surety Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Architectural Decorating Company.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule.

464—Purety Extract and Tonic Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. C. C. Lynch.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Mr. Marcellus Green and Mr. George B. Lancaster for the plaintiffs.

710—Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, appellants, vs. City of Los Angeles et al.—Submitted.

648—The United States of America et al., appellants, vs. Baltimore & Ohio Southern Company et al.—Leave granted to file brief for the appellants.—Argument continued.

718—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. the New York Trust Company et al., and

483—The City and County of Denver et al., petitioners, vs. the Denver Union Water Company et al.—Argument continued.

The day call for Tuesday, Oct. 29, will be as follows: 642, (and 643,) 3, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 21, and 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 58—Rivers v. Compagnie Generale Co. 113—Libbey v. Hyde Park Terrace Co. 39—Roach v. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 48—Saul v. Great Atlantic & Pac Tea Co. 87—Johnson v. Bedow, &c., et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance denied.

Sloane v. Kelley et al. 97—Bernstein v. Whitridge. 418—Einstein v. Colton Dental Ass'n. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Hotchkiss, J. Inquest, 986—Parmentier v. Wenninger. 508—Leigh v. Wright. 534—Rees v. Hilton. 992—Packard v. N Y Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. 498—Sinnott v. Healy. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—McCall, J. 145—Salomon v. Salomon. 610, 611, 612, 613—Poel v. Hills. 1049—Krulewitch v. Deutsch. 1060—Humphreys v. Pope Hartford Auto Co. 728—Hall v. French-Am Wine Co. 846—Harris v. Albus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Page, J. 444—Meyer v. Schulte. 700—Brigante v. Stabile. 952—Hannigan v. Kraus. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Platzek, J. Inquest 523—Hornjuk v. Kedrowich. 616—Wells & Newton Co v. A D Gerard. 588—Tate v. Bishop. 54—Stemmerman v. Keller. 1060—Lehman v. Kulla. 291—Lyons v. Union Exchange Bank. 893—Keller v. Crombie. 633—Townsley v. Bankers Life Ins Co of N Y. 866—McSwegan v. Berglass Mfg Co. 436—Jensen v. Bowery Sav Bank. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Erlanger, J. 869—Wolf v. Wertheim. 685—Hawley v. Stollwerck Bros. 783—Milgrim v. Jacobson. 2457—Cannon v. Bannon. 724—Oppenheim v Cce. 732—Edelson v. Benenson Realty Co. 847—Katz v. J A Burns Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Rudd, J. 711—Hudson & Man R R v. Humbert Expl Co. 322—Taylor v. Heft. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. Julia M Westcott, John Y Brady, Ellen Diable Albert Diosy, Jacob Mayer, Margaret A Brennan, John A Singer, Francisco Frascone, Thomas McGrath, Stephen D Sussdorf, Patrick Crotty, Smith Infants. Anna E Rohrback, Robert M Burns, Irving W Chiles, Martin Kearns, Thomas Gibson, Jow Wan Chuck, K Johannes Tahtinen, Efstathios D Tingas, Grazia Trionfo, James Steen, Harris Perlman, John E Nevins, William E Allen, Jacob Mayer, Louise Holz, Joseph W Hans, John Hartmann, Lucy C Robinson, Max Weihtraub, Carl Roffmann, Mary Dunne, Amelia Murray, Isaac Scheuer, Seth B French, August Hollinger, Lizzie Gould, William H Newschafer, Charles A Burt, Thomas Quinn, Catherine M Schrage, Elizabeth P Simmons, Henry Lindenmeyer, Hedwig Rabe, Karl Rauenhuhler, Robert C Namara, Patrick Tight, Julius Jaschik, Julia Brady, Henry E Fitz, John Washington, Carl F Schmidt, Amedee C Fargis, Jessie Watson, Henry J Smith, Sarah A Talbot, Catherine D Wright, Timothy Dunfe, Joseph P Payten, Meinhard Aisberg, Fletcher Harper, Jennie A Robinson, Helena S Price, Bridget McGinnity, Louis Zoesch, Susan Crockett, Charles Gerard, &c, Anna E Van Pelt, Adele Gueutal, Adele Gueutal, Mary E Dale-Burke, Amelia Ware, John A Fraser. Estate of Herman Wronkow. Wills for probate: Jolin Stacey, Thomas Farrelly, Johanna Gleason, Rebecca Frosky, Sarah S Cromeil, Samuel Gottschalk, Alexander C Bouden.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested will. 2880—Cornelius H. Van Ness.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Delehanty, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 524—Calloway v. Fromme. 515—Wiener v. Goodrich. 520—Littwak v. Somerville Realty Co. 521—Maronoff v. Somerville Realty Co. 522—Kuritz v. Somerville Realty Co. 525—Manraff v. Somerville Realty Co. 925—Grabnehofer v. Singer. 736—Schryver v. Bliss. 4571—Streich v. Markowitz. 4572¼—Streich v. Markowitz. 960—Lewis v. Fitzpatrick & Coombs. 208—Causasa v. A Cuneo Co. 541—Lewis v. Harris. 682—Kaufman v. Ullman. 718—Finck v. Union Transfer & Storage Co. 881—Goodstat v. O'Hare. 960—Kampel v. Jayburg. 534—Berser v. N Y, N H & H R R. 558—Fricke v. Mulligan. 949—Hobson v. N Y Transp Co. 907—Keitz v. Stamler. 990—Gewisenheit v. Lauterbach. 1000—Gewisenheit v. Lauterbach. 1001—Appel v. Wilson. 1004—Seidman v. Woolf. 1006—Roth v. Barkus. 1011—Zeisler v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1012—Clark v. Gallinger. 1018—Colucci v. Interborough R T Co 387—Trauth v. Sullivan. 940, 941, 942—Steinfeld v. Beaton. 448—Gross v. McCord 815—Langdon v. Graubard. 682—Schlessinger v. Roth. 407—Collin v. Andre. 508—McGinley v. Interborough R T Co. 785—Drescher v. Southern Loulevard R R. 515—Josephs v. Haas. 542—Stahlin, Miller, Henes Co v. N Y Wholesale Fish Dealers' Assn. 954—Hill v. Interborough R T Co. 970—Smith v. Pfander Co. 971—Mallon v. same. 978—Posner v. Rosenfeld. 1022—Heslein v. H J Heinz Co. 1023—Fox v. Lorence. 1024—Spannhake v. Holoker. 1025—Cohen v. Cohen. 1026—Wertheimer v. Interborough R T Co. 1027—McGonigal v. Harris. 1028, 1029—Schnapp v. N Y City Int Ry. 1031—Ruff v. G Roberts Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., case on. Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., clear.; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Finelite, J. 4769—Security Bank v. Hammer. 4903—Koplich v. Beekman. 4906—Mulcahy & Gibson, Inc. v. Coast Casualty Co. 4911—Meyer v. Schinger. 4921—Stutzman v. Rocke. 4805—Sanfston v. A H & F H Lippincott, Inc. 4713—McNulty v. Pickelman. 4928—Seneca Dried Fruit Co v. Fontano. 4815—Meyer v. Weill. 4779—Brown v. Kraus Co. 4733—Glick v. Vulcan Ins Co. 4823—Winter v. Jacoby. 4874—Fuller v. Queens Land & Title Co. 4578—Rafalo v. Edelstein. 4856—McDougall & Potter Co v. Man Chocolate & Con Co. 4676—Fader v. Hammer. 4760—Bounin v. Oppenheim. 4761—Birnbaum v. Rosenthal. 4740—Nassau Finance Co v. Levin. 4855—Senner v. Spranz. 4800—Brill v. Jefferson Bank. 4863—Foley v. N Y Sav Bank. 4890—Kramer v. Bronx Art Stone Work Co. 4892—P W Woolworth Co v. Krellman. 4908—Markell v. Dietz. 4880—McHarg v. Stratton. 4927—Rosenberg v. Reich. 4813—Vanderbilt v. Ziegfeld. 4709—Schutte v. Geran. 4565—Slaughter v. Kerner. 4822—Patent Cam & Handle Co v. Epstein. 4873—Armstrong v. Nat Surety Co. 4748—Penning v. Wersman. 4907—Levy v. Hickson. 4909—Fehlman v. Condon. 4929—Pelican River Mill Co v. Aiello. 4931—Bowles v. Pardington. 4932—Singer v. Wolfert. 4788—Rice v. Rosebrook. 4714—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4715—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4845—Hill v. Whitcomb. 4886—Bonime v. Bunemowitz. 4852—Marret v. Am Bonding Co. 4796—Knox v. Perkins. 4762—Frankel v. Electro Magnetic Ap Co. 4835—Jacobson v. J L Kesser Co. 4933—Nichols v. Rosezweig. 4936—Fischer v. Broadway & 51st and 52d Sts Co. 4942—Dewey v. Block. 4943—Shaine v. McEvoy. 4941

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Lord & Taylor Lease Burton Fifth Avenue Property for Uptown Home at $500,000 a Year—Grapevine Cafe Sold—West Side Club Deal—Big Brooklyn Trade.

By far the most interesting, as well as the largest, individual deal of the season was the lease, definitely announced yesterday by Lord & Taylor, taken on the Burton Fifth Avenue property. The plot which has been taken for the new home of the Lord & Taylor firm occupies the entire block front on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, except the nine-story Dreicer Building, on the Thirty-ninth Street corner. The avenue frontage is 148.1 feet, 260 feet on Thirty-eighth Street, and 159 feet on Thirty-ninth Street, a plot of about 47,000 square feet.

The property is owned by Frank V. and John Howes Burton. They are to erect a ten-story store for Lord & Taylor. The lease is for twenty-one years, with renewal privileges, and the rental for the first period is about $500,000 a year. The brokers in the transaction were Albert B. Ashforth, Tucker, Speyers & Co., Pease & Elliman, and Joseph P. Day.

Old Grapevine on Sixth Avenue Sold.

The old wooden building, long known as the Grapevine Café, on the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street, has been sold by Alexander McClelland. He has owned the property for thirty-five years, and it has been held at from $70,000 to $75,000. The frontage is 35 feet on Sixth Avenue by 117 feet on the street and irregular. Leonard Weill is the buyer, and he has purchased it for investment. J. Irving Walsh was the broker. The sale will not close the historic café, but it will be conducted by another proprietor.

Buys West Side Clubhouse.

The three-story building 2,307 Broadway, for many years used as the headquarters of the West Side Republican Club, has been sold by Frederick T. Foster to Daniel B. Freedman. The structure occupies a plot 32.6 by 137 between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Streets. Slawson & Hobbs and Earle & Calhoun negotiated the transaction.

Private Houses.

Mrs. Laura A. Hudson has sold to an investing client of Knox McAfee, Jr., the dwelling 227 West Twenty-second Street, on lot 16.6 by 98.9. This property was formerly the residence of the late Dr. E. Darwin Hudson, a well-known New York physician, and has not been transferred in forty-seven years.

Ennis & Sinnott have purchased from Elias A. Cohen 336 Convent Avenue, southwest corner of 144th Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 95.

Douglas Elliman & Co., with Moore & Wyckoff, were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 17 East Fifty-fourth Street for Mrs. Gardiner Sherman. It is a five-story American basement house, on plot 20.10 by 100.5.

The old three-story dwelling at 205 West Twenty-fifth Street, on plot 20.6 by 98.9, has been sold by the H. M. Weills Company for the Frech estate to the Graphic Art Society. Henry I. Cooper represented the buyers.

Joseph F. A. O'Connell has resold to Solomon L. Pakas, for investment, the two three-story dwellings 9 and 11 West 128th Street, covering a plot 37.6 by 100. These houses are two of the three dwellings purchased two weeks ago from William S. Lyon.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An out-of-town investor has purchased from the Metropolitan Savings Bank the five five-story tenements, each on a lot 23 by 92, at 510 to 518 East Eighteenth Street, between Avenues A and B.

Shaw & Co. and J. J. Pittmann have sold for James M. Schofield to an investor 16 and 18 East 110th Street, two five-story double flats, 25 by 100 each.

The old tenement at 557 West Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue, has been sold by Lorenzo E. Tripler to Joseph Haas, the owner of the adjoining house at No. 555. Each occupies a plot 25 feet front, giving Mr. Haas by his recent purchase a frontage of 50 feet by 100.5 deep. Mr. Tripler bought the property about two years ago for $22,650.

Loft for Cram Estate Plot.

A twelve-story loft building is to be erected on the property 6 East Thirty-ninth Street and extending through to 5 East Thirty-eighth Street. The property has been transferred by the Cram estate to the Henry A. Cram Corporation, formed to take title to the estate's realty. The corporation has $60,000 capital stock, and will issue $250,000 bonds, to be divided among the heirs of the estate.

The twelve-story loft building, which will cost $225,000 and rent for $22,500 a year, is leased to a company composed of Charles W. Cooley, Frederick P. Dennis, and Frederick M. Sanders for twenty-one years, with renewal privilege, at a rental for the first period approximating $800,000.

Bronx.

The Gaines-Roberts Company has sold to an investor through H. L. Phelps three five-story apartment houses, on a plot 43 by 150 each, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, about 200 feet north of Fordham Road, which houses have just been completed, and the apartments of which are leased by the year.

The same broker has also sold for the J. J. Tully Company, for cash, to an investor, three five-story apartment houses on plot 120 by 82, on the west side of Bainbridge Avenue, about 32 feet south of 194th Street. The houses will be completed about Nov. 15.

Cornelia E. McCormack has sold to Michael Wielandt 887 East 176th Street, a two-story frame dwelling, with stable in rear, on plot 55 by 150, 245 feet west of Southern Boulevard.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Curtiss P. Byron the block front on the south side of 165th Street, between Clay and Park Avenues, having a frontage of 179 feet by 131 feet on Clay Avenue and 155 feet on Park Avenue. The new owner has resold the premises.

Loft for Brooklyn Academy Site.

A twelve-story office building is to be erected on the site of the old Brooklyn Academy of Music, Montague Street, between Court and Clinton Streets, as a result of a $450,000 trade involving the property yesterday.

The old Academy was destroyed by fire in November, 1903, and the plot, 100 by 100, is now covered by a two-story taxpayer. The Brown & Weiss Realties Company bought the property from the Academy Realty Corporation. In part payment they gave a tract of twenty-seven and a half acres at Mineola, L. I. There are about 445 lots in the tract. The principal frontage is on Willis Avenue, and it is reported that the land will be improved and developed for residential purposes next Spring. The transaction was negotiated by Herman Galitzka.

Brooklyn.

Everett Kuhn has sold 121 Decatur Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on a plot 20 by 100, for E. and M. Mosehauer, to a client for occupancy. The same broker has also sold 249 Decatur Street, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, on plot 20 by 100, for Alexander R. Brower to a client.

Carstein & Linnekin have sold for Robert Jordan to Joseph Purcell, a plot 80 by 100 on Third Avenue, near Eightieth Street, directly on the line of the new subway.

The Miller-Stamm Company has sold the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, at 659 Putnam Avenue, for Amos Cheisbroe to a client who will occupy.

The three-story and basement frame dwelling at 1,216 Dean Street, has been sold for Mary E. Nearing by John H. Gelhardt, Jr., to Mary E. Cochrane for a residence.

Long Island.

The McKnight Realty Company has sold to E. L. Folmer a plot having a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 121 feet, facing Cedar Drive, Estates of Great Neck; a plot facing Cedar Drive, near the junction of South Drive, having a frontage of 104 feet with a depth of 186 feet; a plot with 60 feet frontage, at the junction of Maple Street and Hillside Avenue; a plot having a frontage of 98 feet on Gateway Drive, near the entrance to the estates; a plot having a frontage of 127 feet on Cedar Drive, near Bayview Avenue; a plot having a frontage of 129 feet on Prospect Place South, overlooking Little Neck Bay. The total price of these plots is $27,600, and it is the intention of the purchaser to erect residences upon them.

Suburban.

Julia Beverley Higgens has sold for R. B. Van Cortlandt, eighty acres on the southerly side of Guard Hill Road, Mount Kisco, N. Y., to Miss M. M. Newell of Manhattan.

The H. H. Goodwin property at Westwood, N. J., comprising forty-one acres, has been sold for immediate development into building sites, to the Annadale Realty Company.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased the entire building, 3 Howard Street, for Edward J. McGuire to Nicholas Doddato & Co., for a long term of years; the store and basement at 113 and 115 Spring Street, temporarily to Meyer Sarasohn, and the store and basement at 4 and 6 White Street, and 239 West Broadway, for Frank B McAnerney to the White Office Furniture Company, and L. Hess has leased for the Flemish Realty Company the store and basement in the building now in course of construction at 11 and 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, running through and including 6 and 8 East Twenty-seventh Street, to Arnold B. Heine & Co., for a long term of years.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Broadway and Fifty-third Street Company the store at 1,692 Broadway to the R. C. H. Corporation.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Justice Mahlon Pitney of the Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., his residence at 20 Colles Avenue, Morristown, N. J., to Joseph K. Choate of Cooperstown, N. Y.

Huberth & Gabel have leased the four-story high stoop house at 325 West Fifty-eighth Street, to E. G. Theune.

J. P. Day Elected President of Realty Notice Company.

Joseph P. Day was elected President of the Realty Notice Corporation of the City of New York at a meeting of the Directors held last week. The company furnishes service consisting of notice to property owners of initiated and completed official acts that may impose a tax or lien on their property. Mr. Day, J. A. Wigmore, Presidednt of the Tubes Realty Company; Sam A. Lewisohn, Richard S. Childs, William H. Britigan, and Stuart Hirschman were also elected Directors.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

1st Av, 949, w s, 40 ft n of 52d St, 20x64, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Julia Bachrach, $14,300.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

Avenue A, 1,408 and 1,410, s e corner of 75th St, 50x98, five-story loft and store building and one-story stable; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Manhattan Savings Institution, $47,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

149th St, 550, s s, 412 ft e of Brook Av, 86.6x84.11, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to Albert Ottinger, $35,000.

Bathgate Av, 2,423, s w corner of 188th St, 80.4x32, five-stcry flat; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Pauline Haebler, $36,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Bryant Av, 1,439, w s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100, three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George Sirger, $9,694.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

No plans for new buildings were filed in the Bronx yesterday; the following were filed in Manhattan:

190th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, for a six-story tenement, 86.4x76.11; 190th Street Realty Co., 47 West 34th St, owner; Lord, Hewlitt & Tallant, architects; cost, $120,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, OCT. 28.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part:

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 185th St, 39.11x100; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Albert S. Mortimer, 67 West 71st St, Oct. 28; attorneys, James, S. & E., 170 Broadway.. $44,500

GREENWICH ST, 128 and 130, n e s, 40x73.3; Henry C. Torborg to George L. Hollrock, 662 Madison St, Brooklyn, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 28; attorneys Strong & C. 40 Wall St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George L. Hollrock to Henry C. and Minnie E. Torborg, 621 West 143th St, (mtg $15,000,) Oct. 28; same attorney $100

GREENWICH ST, 769, s e corner of Bank St, 40x27.9x47x14.8; Bank St, 96, s s, 18.6x57x17x50; Charles G. Barclay to State and City Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

GROVE ST, 52 to 58, s s, 100x100; Adele O'T., wife, and George W. Ihnen to George W. Cowen, 45 Kingman Road, South Orange, N. J., ¼ part, (mtg $38,000,) Oct. 26; attorney, Wilson R. Yard, Pleasantville, N. Y..$13,000

HOUSTON ST, 493 and 495 East, s s, 40x75; Rose Masser to Abraham J. Hecht, 1,562 Washington Av, Oct. 19; attorney, Joseph Gans, 140 Nassau St.....$100

MITCHELL PLACE, 14, n s, runs n 80.10 to Place x w 80 to beginning, (two curves south and east omitted;) Jacob M. Beer to Tillie Fradkin, on premises, all liens, Oct. 28; attorney, L. J. Jacoves, 1,170 Broadway...Gift

MORTON ST, 88 and 40, s s, 49.11x96.6; Rae Hanman to Prudential Bond and Mortgage Co., and another, 35 Nassau St, (mtg $59,500,) Oct. 10; attorney, Joseph Sapinsky, 35 Nassau St. $1

PARK AV, s e corner of 78th St, 153.2x100; 875 Park Avenue Co. to Fanny Gruen, 116 East 90th St, B. & S, all liens; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Fanny Gruen to 875 Park Avenue Co., 103 Park Av, (mtg $850,000,) Oct. 28; attorneys same.....$100

SUFFOLK ST, 55, n s, 25x75; Herman Fichter to Louis Tanz, 63 West 117th St, May 21, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, L. Tanz, 163 Lenox Av. $1

3D AV, e s, 90 ft n of 80th St, 23.6x100; William Holzwasser and others to Holzwasser Co., 1,421 3d Av, (mtg $61,000,) Oct. 28; attorney, Otto A. Samuels, 99 Nassau St..$1

12TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; also a. t. to strip at s e corner of e wall of 521 East 12th St, runs n—x w 0.2¼—x w 0.2¼ to beginning; Abraham J. Rongy to Bessie Roginsky, 154 Henry St, (mtg $26,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Joshua Haberman, 132 Nassau St.....$1

16TH ST, 608 East, s s, 25x103.3; Rafel Hermele to Rebecca Wolkenberg, 96 Avenue C, July 19; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 220 Broadway $100

28TH ST, 232 and 234 West, s s, 49.11x98.9; David Crawford to David Crawford and Emma L., his wife, 737 East 3d St, Brooklyn, tenants by entirety, B. & S., Oct. 28; attorneys, Elsman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

86TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Avenue A, 22x100.8; Charles Necker to Henry Hornung, 343 East 86th St, (mtg $9,500,) Oct. 28; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 5th Av, 100.6x irregular x100x71.10; Samuel Roseff to Tilmil Realty Co., 309 Broadway, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 22; attorneys, Krakower & P., 309 Broadway $100

113TH ST, 86 West, s s, 20x100.11; G. Cornell Tarler to Lillie Tarler, 239 West 113th St, Oct. 26, (mtg $18,000,).....$1

131ST ST, 11 East, n s, 25x99.11; Malvina Greenwald and another to Sell Horn, 332 East 87th St, (mtg $22,000,) Oct. 22; attorney, A. Harris, 160 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAILEY AV, e s, 154.5 ft s of 238th St, 26x85.5; Walter B. Walker, referee, to Louis H. Bode, 231 West 137th St, Oct. 25; attorney, Joseph H. Hayes, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

EVELYN PLACE, n e corner of Davidson Av, 40x100; Edw. Hurley to Edwin C. Dusenbury, Lake Mahopac, N. Y., Oct. 18, mtg $32,000; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, at s s, Lot 116, map of 232 lots, adjoining Bedford Park, 25x115; Concourse Building Co. to Otto Nauss, 2,045 Valentine Av, (mtg $1,400,) Aug. 24; attorney, William J. Kindgen, 22 Vesey St.....$1

LOT 5, Block 3, same map; same to Caroline W. G. Schwager, 210 W. 80th St, Oct. 15; attorney same $1

LOT 7, Block 3, same map; same to William H. Howe, 867 Columbus Av, Oct. 26; attorney same $1

LOTS 71 and 72, map of Thomas O. Woolf; John Winters to Anna M. M. Winters, 104 East 176th St, Sept. 11.....$1

LOTS 179 to 182, map of McGraw estate; Hugh N. Camp to Rosalie Rosenbaum, June 17, 1901; attorneys, Knox & D., 27 Cedar St. $1,635

LOTS 90 to 93, map of Paul estate; Frank M. Abbott to Steven B. Ayres, 1,123 Broadway or Koppock St, Oct. 29, 1909.....$100

LOTS 10 to 13, Block and Map Sheridan & Segrave Tract; James S. Segrave to William Gaul and another, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 24; attorney, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row.....$1

LOTS 19 and 10, Block 5, same map; same to Matthew Robinson, 280 St. Nicholas Av, Oct. 26; attorney same.....$1

LOTS 8 to 10, Block 2, same map; same to Patrick M. Scanlan, 134 Hawthorne St, Brooklyn, Oct. 26; attorney same.....$1

LOTS 24 to 26, Block 5, map of 96 lots of Sheridan & Seagrave tract; James S. Seagrave to William S. Herreshoff, 1,415 Sedgwick Av, Oct. 25; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row $1

MILTON ST, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 0.5x100; Joseph Hoetzel to Hoetzel Construction Co., 293 East 156th St, Oct. 22; attorney, John P. Frey, 3,029 3d Av.....$1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 25 ft s of 167th St, 78.6x—; Otto Giebelhausen to Robert Giebelhausen, Paterson, N. J., Oct. 28 .....$1

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of Ford St, 75x100.4; Obark Realty Co to Amelia Auletta, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 26; attorney, James E. Duross, 100 Broadway.....$100

TIFFANY ST, w s, at s e s of Beck St, 187.5 x—; Fox St, n w s, 100 ft n e of Intervale Av, 145.11x—; Aaron Goodman Realty Co. to Adavine Construction Corporation, 71 Nassau St, Oct. 28; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway $100

TIMPSON PLACE, n w s, 258.3 ft s w of 149th St, 25x100; Edw. Robitzek to Anthony McOwen, 752 Hewitt Place, Sept. 19, mtg $2,200; attorney, Francis X. Kelly, 500 Willis Av.. $100

WHITTIER AV, e s, 250 ft n of Seneca Av, 50x97.5; Bernard Rubbiner, referee, to Warren B. Sammis, Huntington, L. I., Oct. 28; address, 1 Liberty St $1,200

147TH ST, 433 East, 45.3x99.11; Giovanni Arcadasso to Curtiss P. Byron, 2,224 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 25, mtg $42,400; attorney, Arthur O. Ernst, 170 Broadway $100

178TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Boston Road, 24.7x124; David Tweedie and others to Bernard Byrne, 806 Eismere Place, Sept. 11, 1911, (13 quit claim deeds;) attorney, R. B. Hand, 52 Wall St. $1

178TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of Boston Road, 24.7x124; Edw. Byrne to John J. Byrne, 460 Madison Av, one-quarter part, Sept. 26, 1912; attorney, R. B. Hand, 52 Wall St.....$1

222D ST, s s, 305.9 ft e of Barnes Av, 89.9x100; Abr. Garmaize to Samuel B. Rosenbaum and another, New Haven, Conn., (mtg $21,725,) Oct. 23; attorney, Alex. Kahn, 1,040 Bryant Av $100

Brooklyn.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 22, s s, 26x120; Louisa Hornberger to Lena Haas and others, 22 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $27,000,) Aug. 27; attorney, Paul Gross, 302 Broadway..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interst at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 3,147, w s, 41.8x100; Cora B. Redfern to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, 5 years, Oct. 28; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St. $50,000

PARK AV, s e corner of 78th St, 153.2x100; Fanny Gruen to New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, Oct. 28, 5 years; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway... .....$850,000

SPRING ST, 113 to 117, n s, 75x100; William C. Runyon to Jane B. Bernard, 775 West End Av, (prior mtg $128,000,) Oct. 28, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Wayland & B., 258 Broadway $2,500

1ST AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25.10x95; North American Realty Co. to Sarah A. Gauvain, July 21, 1902, demand; attorneys, O'Brien, B. & P., 2 Rector St.....$30,000

10TH ST, 402 East, s s, 25x92.4; Juliet G. Graham et al. to Rosina Riegelman, 38 West 84th St, (prior mtg $12,000,) Oct. 25, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

11TH AV, 164, e s, 24.8x75, and 11th Av, n e corner of 22d St, 24.8x75; Catherine O'Rourke to Patrick G. Tighe, 124 Park Av, Oct. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. L. Ryan, 220 Broadway $21,500

23D ST, 147 West, 25x98.9; North American Realty Co. to Sarah A. Gauvain, July 21, 1902, demand; attorneys, O'Brien, B. & P., 2 Rector St $35,000

SAME PROPERTY; Grace F. Lesster to William C. Lesster, 312 West 107th St, 1 year, Oct. 26, 1910; attorneys, same.....$25,000

44TH ST, 145 West, n s, 24.6x100.5; Margaret H. Forbes to Theodore Greentree, 201 West 78th St, (prior mtg $30,000,) Oct. 25, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Warren Leslie, 165 Broadway $5,000

70TH ST, n s, 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100; John B. Rae to Sadie L. de Sinclair, Newark, N. J., Oct. 25, (prior mtg $20,000,) 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Theron Davis, 170 Broadway $3,000

71ST ST, n s, 557 ft e of West End Av, 69.8x102.2; A. Campagna Construction Co. to Joseph Paterno, 435 Riverside Drive, Oct. 28, (prior mtg $265,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway..$40,000

81ST ST, 7 West, 26.3x104.4; Maud B. Barclay to Washington Trust Co., 253 Broadway, Oct. 28, 5 years; attorney, W. M. Powell, 29 Wall St $50,000

86TH ST, n s, 128 ft e of Avenue A, 22x100.8; Henry Hornung to Charles Necker, 515 East 86th St, (prior mtg $7,000,) Oct. 28, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, H. H. Holbert, 1,511 3d Av $2,500

129TH ST, 256 West, 22.2x99.11; Louis Metzger to Seamen's Bank for Savings in City of New York, 76 Wall St, 3 years, Oct. 28; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$11,000

129TH ST, 258 West, 22.1x99.11; Louis Metzger to Seamen's Bank for Savings in City of New York, 76 Wall St, Oct. 28, 3 years; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St.....$11,000

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, 557 and 559, n s, 50x100; Nathan Lamport to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 25, due as per bond.. .....$22,000

FOX ST, n w s, 100 ft n e of Intervale Av, 145.11x—; Adavine Const. Corporation to Aaron Goodman Realty Co., 117 West 119th St, Oct. 28, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$6,000

GRAND AV, e s, 482.8 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x88.4; Herbert Aldhous to Estates Mortgage Securities Company, 160 Broadway, Oct. 28, (mtg $7,500,) due April 28, 1913, 6 p. c...$1,000

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 151.2 ft s of 180th St, 83x140.8; Peter Webb to Rachel L. Bartley, New Rochelle, N. Y., due Dec. 1, 1915, Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

LOT 7, Block 5, map of 96 lots of Sheridan & Segrave tract; William H. Howe to Park Mortgage Co., 41 Park Row, Oct. 28, 3 years; attorneys, Seybel & F., 41 Park Row...$420

LOTS 8 to 10, Block 2, same map; Patrick M. Scanlan to same, Oct. 28, 3 years; attorneys, same $1,627

LOTS 10 to 13, Block 1, same map; William Gaul and another to same, Oct. 28, 3 years; attorneys, same.....$5,390

MAPES AV, 2,111 and 2,113, w s, 41x145; Edward J. Heffernan to Nicola Lauritano, 2,131 Mapes Av, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 208.4 ft s of Jennings St, 41.8x141.7; Southern Boulevard, w s, 371.10 ft n of Wilkins Av, 6.6x23.8; Lederer Construction Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond, Oct. 24; supplemental to mortgage dated Dec. 18, 1911.

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 24.11 ft s of Ford St, 75x100.4x70x100; Amelia Auletta to Land Realty Co., 1,009 East 180th St, Oct. 26, 3 years; attorney, John A. Stinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St. $6,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, at s e s Beck St, 187.5x—; Adavine Construction Corporation to Aaron Goodman Realty Co., 117 West 119th St, Oct. 28, due Sept. 4, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $2,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 814 East, store and basement; Max Schlanger to David Itzkowitz, 420 East 8th St, 6 years from Oct. 15, 1912; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 11 Broadway....$1,200

LENOX AV, 564-566, part of store floor; Aaron Coleman and another to Herman Mergenthaler, 564 Lenox Av, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1912 .....$840

PARK AV, 4,432, all; Edward McCann to William A. Waite, 3 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, L. McCann, 2,151 Washington Av. $1,000

3D AV, 1,785, all; Louis Ellis to Patrick Tiernan and another, 204 East 90th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Tiernan & M., 1,785 3d Av.....$2,280

3D AV, 1,720, store; Maria T. Higgins to Morris Bernstock, 130 East 96th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1912; address, 1,720 3d Av.....$1,440

97TH ST, 730 East, all; David Goldberg to Benni Wittes and another, 521 East 11th St, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorneys, Moss, L., M. & W., 299 Broadway.....$3,930

42D ST, 216 West, east store; Joe Deinhorn to Mary Finnerty, 184 East 73d St, 10 years from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, A. S. Gilbert, 43 Exchange Place.....$5,000

90TH ST, 51 East, upper floor; Harry Wallrich to Abr. Golden, 49 East 100th St, 4 years and 9 months from Nov. 15, 1912.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BARNES AV, e s, 64 ft n of 230th St, 50x105; Wilson & Adams Co. against Edward Maliphant, owner and contractor.....$82

BARNES AV, e s, 64 ft n of 230th St, 50.10x105; Dante G. Crisconine against Edward Maliphant, owner and contractor $200

BLEECKER ST, s s, whole front between Broadway and Crosby St, 196x25; Jacob Schlesinger against Estate of Benjamin Lichenstein, owner; Maurice Deutsch and John J. Burns, contractors.....$2000

HOUSTON ST, 262 and 264 East; Jacob Victor et al. against Goldie Rosenbaum and Ida Padure, owners; Morris Spergel & H. Bruder, contractors $295

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,701; Thomas McBride against John J. McNulty, owner and contractor $259

VYSE AV, n e corner 172d St, 50x100; Louis Weinstein against Mondschein & Co., owner and contractor $200

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 98.8 ft s of Bartholdi St, 26.6x—; Peter Schweikert against George Mortensen, owner, (removal,) $74

ZEREGA AV, w s, 329 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 50x100; Westchester Wood Working Company against Ike Meinik, owner and contractor.$881

ZEREGA AV, w s, 329 ft s of Castle Hill Av, 50x100; Robert Jackson against Ike Meinick or Meinik, owner and contractor.....$709

40TH ST, 15 and 17 East; David S. Plummer against Lillia B. and Clarence M. Hyde, owner; H. H. Oddie, Inc., contractor..$1,566

165TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Edward Koscherak against Dederick Bunke, owner; Paul Euell General Contracting Company, contractor $35

127TH ST, 292.8 ft w of Broadway, 146.11x irregular; Reedy Elevator Company against Faultless Construction Company, owner and contractor.....$860

127TH ST, n s, 292.8 ft w of Broadway, 100x136x irregular; Buchalter & Weinstein Company against Faultless Construction Company, owner and contractor.....$284

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

STARLING AV, s s, 50 ft e of Olmstead Av; Starling Av, s s, 75 ft e of Olmstead Av; Starling Av, s s, 105 ft e of Olmstead Av; Starling Av, s s, 130 ft e of Olmstead Av; Williamsport Radiator Co. against Starling Realty Co. and others, July 8, 1912.....$252

7TH AV, 1,952 to 1,958; Noah Fells against County Land & Mortgage Co. and others, Oct. 9, 1912.....$205

116TH ST, 11 and 13 West; Harlem Structural Supply Co. against Mitral Realty Co. and others, Aug. 30, 1911.....$150

Same property; same against same, Aug. 30, 1911 .....$55

LIS PENDENS.

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Glover St, 26x106.9; Lena Faith against Mercury Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Homer Hilbreth.

LUDLOW ST, 179; Rose Wolf and others against Israel Wolfish and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, F. I. Haber.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 125 ft s of Fletcher Av, 50x150; Prospect Investing Co. against A. Warren Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. W. Collins.

WENDOVER AV, s s, 100.1 ft s of 3d Av, 37.6x131.9x irreg.; Lawyers' Mortgage Co. against Hattie Kaufman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

17TH ST, 114 to 118 West; John A. Stewart and others against Alfred C. Bachman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom.

19TH ST, 22 to 28 West; 18TH ST, 19 to 23 West; Henry S. Story and others against New York-Pennsylvania Real Estate Associates and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorneys, Katz & Sommerich.

98TH ST, 10 and 12 West; Edward H. Hotaling against Zadah H. Reakirt and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. C. Madigan.

137TH ST, 255 West; Beatrice S. Procter against Metropolis Securities Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. R. Otheman.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Wm. A. White & Sons
REAL ESTATE
62 Cedar St.

Must sell at once, five-story double flat, Lexington Av., one block from Subway station. Thorman, 1,528 Webster Av., Bronx.

West Side

324 W. 107th St., OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER
Spacious 5-story, whitestone, American basement dwelling, with extension. A1 CONDITION; LOT 25x101.
16 rooms, 3 baths; parquet floors; electric light; cash required only $12,500. Apply to **Arthur Truslow,** 5 Beekman St. Tel., 5254—Cort. OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

3-Story & Basement Brownstone.
Private house for sale, cheap; 17 rooms; hot water heat. Owner, 105 West 128th.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ROCKAWAY PARK
One of the handsomest all-the-year residences in the Park for sale. High class throughout. Best location. Inquire Owner, 27 William St., New York, Room 1904.

ALL-YEAR-ROUND HOME.
Cottage, 8 rooms; all improvements; large plot, at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400-$4,600; terms $300 cash; $35 monthly. Cleveland, A 58 Times.

Handsome House, Water Front
rights, sandy bathing beach and boathouse; beautiful 8-room house; every improvement; large plot; hardwood trim; hot-water heat; gas, electric; four blocks from station; 35 minutes out; $38 a month with a very small first payment buys it. Mason, A 57 Times.

At Beautiful Jamaica Estates—Elegant 12-room residence; electric lights, polished floors, large plot of ground. Gibbs, 819 Fulton St., Jamaica.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Seashore Bargain.—Pretty three-room bungalow and lot, $520; safe bathing; deep-sea fishing, grand sailing; beautiful location; seashore and country combined; fare, 10c. Oceanside 70 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent---In Brooklyn
One-Family—$25 to $35 per Month.
Send for list.
Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Room 67. Telephone Cortlandt 5526.

REAL ESTATE.

Listen!—Hundreds of wage earners Greater New York, spare $15 month investment; honest, safe, profitable; here it is. Fecans, 1 Old Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Farm for exchange in New Jersey, two miles from Metuchen; 45 acres; very fine buildings; $15,000; exchange for improved or vacant in New Jersey. H. C. Lockwood Co., Owner, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED
A 10-room brownstone or brick house near Grand Avenue or Franklin Street elevated station, $5,500.
A 2-family brownstone brick or frame house, near elevated station; $5,000. I pay cash. No brokers. Z 132 Times.

Manhattan, Bronx, Westchester Properties. (Have Cash Buyers); quick deals effected; send description. Clement H. Smith, 464 Tremont Av.

WANTED—SMALL FARM
Near Hempstead or Jamaica for bungalow at Rockaway Park. Address Owner, A 56 Times.

Cornell Iron Works
JOBBING AND REPAIRS
Chelsea 550. 26th St. and 11th Ave.

Reduce Plumbing Bills
We will PROVE how. The Sole Plumbing Inspection System, 1,023 Park Av. Tinney 2187-Harlem.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale ensuring the advantage of a broad market.

ESTATE MONEY TO LOAN
4½% to 5% amounts to suit; quick action on desirable applications.
JOHN PETERS, 210 East 14th St.

Second mortgages for sale, $1,000 to $11,000; liberal discount. William Hutter, 220 Nassau.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR THE
HOMESEEKER!

An ideal home in the park section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5 cent fare; $100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT; a perfect house, finely finished; handsomely decorated; pleasant surroundings, on a beautiful boulevard; built of brick and stone; 7 rooms, tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors, hardwood trim; water, sewer, gas, electricity; large piazza; on the line of the new subway; one block from express station; certain of rapid increase in valuation. Send for particulars and inspect the property at once. OPPORTUNITY, Box P 31 Times Downtown.

In Beautiful Flatbush
The handsomest easy housekeeping homes in Brooklyn, Clarkson St., between Flatbush and Bedford Avs.; Flatbush Av. cars half block away; Brighton Beach L two blocks; 2 story and cellar, stone, bay front; 9 rooms, bath; hardwood trim, oak flooring; hot water heat; fireplace. Representative at property all day and evening.
$9,250 $1,000 cash, balance $55 monthly
Covering Principal and Interest.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Do you want a MODERN house on the Park Slope at a MODERATE price?
SEE 861 CARROLL STREET,
Second house from Prospect Park.
Open for inspection Sunday afternoon. 2-story and basement, extension; 10 rooms. Newly renovated

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
...ve 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Moderate Rentals—5 to 8 Rooms

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

507 W. 111th St. (Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.)
4 Rooms $40 Per Month — Large light rooms. Convenient to Subway and "L."

385 Central Park W. (Near 98th St.)
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $900-$1,400 — Fireproof building, two apartments on a floor; extra large, light rooms.

180 Claremont Av. (Corner 125th St.)
6-7 Rooms, $700-$900 — One corner apartment, with 7 outside rooms; southern exposure.

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
444 Columbus Ave., Near 81st St. Telephone 9282 Schuyler.

New
University Court

70 Morningside Drive, corner 117th St.
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
Every convenience known provided; view for 50 miles from parlor windows; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed.

4-5 Rooms.....$480 to $660
6 Corner Rooms.....1,000
7 Rooms.....900
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.....1,600

Hague Court

400 West 118th St., corner Morningside Drive.
5 Rooms and Bath.....$600
7 Large Rooms....$900-$1,050
Unusually large, light rooms; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs preferred at a distance; concessions and immediate possession for limited number. Inquire Superintendent.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 5th Av. Telephone, 2718—Bryant.

MORNINGSIDE PARK
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Two 5 rooms.....$50-$55
6 rooms.....$65
One 7 rooms.....$85
Large, light rooms, with modern housekeeping conveniences; restaurant in the building; first-class service; reasonable prices; open courts, wide streets, perfect ventilation; opposite the most picturesque park in Manhattan; 3 minutes to 116th St. express station 6th and 9th Av. "L," surface and Subway lines; central to all points; under the direct management of the owners, with office on the premises.
MORNINGSIDE PARK EAST,
118th to 119th St. West.

Beautiful University Heights
DEVOE
6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS, $44 to $50
UNLIKE ANYTHING IN NEW YORK.
PERMANENT PARK FRONT & REAR
CAN'T BE DESCRIBED HERE.
MUST BE SEEN.
CITY AND SUBURBS COMBINED.
2418-22 Aqueduct Ave. Short ride, 181st-207th. B'way Subway Station.
The Gaines Roberts Co., Tel. 4977 Tremont

7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Exceptional Apartments.
St. Nicholas Av. & 150th St.
Northwest Corner.
Renting Agent on Premises.
W. D. MORGAN,
3573 Broadway (147th St.)
Phone 1074 Audubon.

CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,
601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Resident agent; all improvements.
Subway station block, Sunny Rooms.
Broadway. REMCO 98th Street.

MARTHMOORE
508-14 WEST 139TH STREET.
3-4-5 Room Apartments.
Parquet floors. Best service. Elevator. Large closet room. Moderate rent. Artistically decorated. 3-room apartment has kitchenette.
Apply on premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

165 West 83d St.
...w 9-story fire and sound-proof Apartment House
Now Ready for Occupancy.
All modern improvements.
4 and 5 Rooms & Bath.
$660 to $900.
Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St.

Firenze Court
206 West 92d St.
7 Outside Rooms
and 2 baths, fireproof elevator house.
Concession to good tenant.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

West End
AV., 850, NEAR 102D ST.
...GH CLASS elevator Apartments, eight ...s and bath; rents $1,000 to $1,200.

...0 W. 59th St. (Central Park South)
...Duplex apartment to rent at a sacrifice, 8 ...ms and bath; private balcony, on Central ...rk; electric light, and all improvements; ...wly decorated; $1,700. Apply on premises.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 80th ST.
THE BARNARD,
No. 106 Central Park West, Cor. 71st St.
...y Choice Apartments, 6, 9, and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
...ENTS, $1,300 to $2,100, including refrigerating.

Washington and Jefferson,
...313-325 WEST 51ST STREET.
...ttractive apartments, six and eight large, ...ht rooms; bath; elevator; all improvements.
ALEXANDER WILSON 489 5th Av.

...E BARRINGTON, 203 W. 81st St.
...New, modern fire and sound proof apart...nts, 3, 5, and 6 rooms, 1 and 2 baths; large ...ms; 1 block from "L." 2 blocks Subway; ...om $1,500. Agent on premises.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,300.
West 59th St. Apply on premises,
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents,
...8th Av. Telephone 51 Bryant.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

615 W. 162d St. (Near B'way.)
5 Rooms, $45 Per Month — A new 6-story building, all outside, light, large rooms; mail chute; shower baths.

408 West 150th St. (Near St. Nicholas Ave.)
6 Rooms, $45 Per Month — One apartment with every improvement, in a quiet, select location.

521 W. 111th St.
4-7 Rooms, $45-$75

Apply Superintendent, on premises, or

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
444 Columbus Ave., Near 81st St. Telephone 9282 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New
THE PRÁSÁDA
50 Central Park West
Corner 65th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rentals from $2,000 to $3,800
including Refrigeration.
Manager on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St.

BOWNETTE 11 WEST 81ST ST.
Facing Manhattan Sq. P'k, Overlooking Central P'k.
ONE APARTMENT, 11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS,
COURTENAY 55 CENTRAL PARK WEST
Bet. 65th and 66th Sts. ONE APARTMENT,
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
See the above before leasing elsewhere
A. P. Coburn, Agt., 11 W. 81st St., Tel. 9883 Schuyler

Exceptional Opportunity
For sale, duplex studio apartment of ten rooms and three baths, on top floor of new building, overlooking park. Outside balconies. If purchased at once can be secured at very low figure and on advantageous terms.
Payson, McL. Merrill, Agent
481 Fifth Avenue. Tel. Bryant 7417.

RAYMORE COURT
238 W. 106th St., near Broadway
Apartments, 7 rooms, reduced from $1,200 to $960; call and look at them; every up-to-date improvements. For particulars apply to Superintendent, or
Berlin Renting Agency
3,883 Broadway, cor. 162d St.

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244 WEST 104TH ST.,
Near Subway and elevated, seven, eight rooms; newly decorated; exceptionally light; $75 to $100.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MASON HOUSE,
6 to 12 East 58th St.
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT
10 Rooms and Bath
Newly Decorated. All Modern Improvements. Elevator Service for Maids.
Rent Low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

FAIRFAX ARMS,
151 East 19th St.
Close to
GRAMERCY PARK.
New Modern Corner Building.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
3, also 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette.
All outside light rooms, artistically decorated.
Elevator running day and night; maid or valet service, if required.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway, REMCO 98th Street.

CROWN STUDIOS,
15-17-19 EAST 59TH ST.
Several moderate-priced studios, bachelor and non-housekeeping apartments are still available; 2 and 3 rooms and bath, $540 to $660 per annum.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 Fifth Av., nr. 58th St.

"THE RAMONDO"
S. W. Cor. Park Ave. & 74th St.
One modern corner apartment of 7 rooms and bath is available in this fireproof building. Superb location. Possession Nov. 1.
Rental only $1,900.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY, Agents,
749 5th Ave., near 58th St.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS
5TH AV., CORNER 101ST ST.
(facing Central Park.)
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $45.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $35.
DUFF & CONGER Madison Av., Corner 86th St.

MALVERN HALL,
Gramercy Park
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath, also single room and bath.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

A.—THE PALACIO —A.
Northwest corner Park Av. and 65th St.—Handsome eight-room suite, all outside rooms; modern in all appointments; $2,000. Superintendent.

---

43 E. 27th St. NEAR MADISON AV. ELEVATOR APTS.
6, 7 unusually large, light, airy rooms.
$1,200-$1,300 Modern, fireproof. None Better Downtown.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $25 to $35; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

---

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent, $60-$70; references required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

"LA CASA BLANCA"
55 East 76th St.
Between Park and Madison Aves.
High class elevator apartments.
6-7-8 Rooms.
Rents $1,000 to $1,400.
Special Concessions.
White enamel woodwork, parquet floors. Superintendent on premises, or
OTTO DENCKER
503 5th Ave. Telephone 7957 Bryant.

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500 MADISON AVE., COR. 52D ST.
The Berkshire
Elegant duplex apartment of 10 large rooms and 3 bath rooms on first floor. Also a second floor apartment of 11 rooms, southerly and southeasterly exposure throughout. Telephone J. H. MORAN, 1026 Plaza.

BROOKLYN.

"THE PRESIDIO"
IN BEAUTIFUL FLATBUSH
8 TO 6 ROOMS & BATH.
RENTS $25 TO $55
Finest of all modern apartments; adjacent to Prospect Park; location and transit the best in Brooklyn; 20 minutes to Manhattan; Brighton Beach "L" Church Av. express station at corner. Apply on premises, 17 to 35 East 17th St., between Church and Caton Avs.; booklet mailed on request.
Caton Holding Co., Owners,
16 Court St., Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PL., NR. FULTON ST.
6 and 7 room modern apartments, $42.
Send for Booklet. Golden Realty Co., Owners.

BRONX.

NEAR COMPLETION
TREMONT AV.
AND
Grand Boulevard and Concourse
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS TO LEASE,
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND FOYER HALL.
All Modern Improvements
MOUNT HOPE SECTION OF TREMONT.
Highest, dryest and finest residential section of the Bronx. Rents reasonable.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MACK & POTTER, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Pursuant to an order duly made in this matter, the receiver of the estate of the bankrupt will sell property belonging thereto consisting of office fixtures, electric motor, sewing machines, skiving machine, typewriter, leather, webbing, belts, belt buckles, material used in making ladies' belts and handbags, handbags, sample trunks, and cases now located at 328-30 Hudson Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J., at public auction on November 9, 1912, at 10 A. M.
The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any or all of the property from the sale, unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value. The property may be inspected at the above address on November 5, 6, and 7, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Application to confirm the sale will be made to George R. Beach, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., on November 11, 1912, at 10 A. M.
Further information may be obtained from Elgin L. McBurney, Receiver, at No. 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J., or 302 Broadway, N. Y. City, or D. C. Myers, Attorney for Receiver, 809 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of LYRIC BELL PIANO COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
By order of the Court, all the property, assets, and effects of the above bankrupt are offered for sale; the property consists of machinery, pianos and parts, office furniture and fixtures, materials, accounts receivable, &c.; further particulars may be obtained from Receiver; inspection of property October 26 and 28 from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at 716 Whitlock Avenue, Borough of Bronx; sealed bids for the property as an entirety to be submitted to the Receiver at Room 2,222, 2 Rector Street, New York City, on or before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of October 29, 1912, at which time and place the bids will be opened, each bid to be accompanied by certified check or cash for ten per cent. of amount of bid; the Receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and, if all bids rejected, said property will be sold at public auction on the premises, Number 716 Whitlock Avenue, Borough of Bronx, New York City, on October 29, 1912, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
Dated October 23, 1912.
BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.
PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, 2 Rector Street, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of MORRIS SALLS and HARRY LUBIE, individually and as partners, trading as SALLS & LUBIE, and also as LA MODE STORE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale.
Take notice that the undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, subject to the confirmation of the court, on Thursday, the 31st day of October, 1912, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises, No. 580 Cookman Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey, the stock of ladies' wearing apparel belonging to the said bankrupts.
Further terms and conditions of sale will be made known at time of sale.
LEON R. TAYLOR, Receiver,
Asbury Park, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Receiver, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of HOTEL JEFFERSON, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, Nov. 8th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, groceries, soda waters, &c.; also two automobiles, (1) four-cylinder, 32 h. p. Hotchkiss automobile, factory No. 5,328, and (1) six-cylinder 50 h. p. Fiat automobile, factory No. 3,153. Inspection Nov. 6th and 7th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
GEORGE J. SCHUTZ, Trustee.
YANKAUER & DAVIDSON, Attorneys for Trustee, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MORRISANIA SILK MILLS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 435 East 166th St., Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large and up-to-date plant for the manufacture of silks, comprising looms, lathes, silk machines, raw silks, fixtures, &c.
WM. HENKEL, JR., Receiver.
HERMAN I. LURIE, Attorney for Receiver, 31 Nassau, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GRAHAM WHITE, doing business as WHITE SON, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 6th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 57 South Fourth St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of hardware, kitchen utensils, housefurnishings, office fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 4th from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Receiver.
WEIL & PURVIN, Attorneys for Receiver, 300 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of INTEROCEAN TRADING CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 7th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of copper and aluminum frying pans, vegetable boilers, sauce pots, basins, &c. Inspection Nov. 5th and 6th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
KARL S. DIETZ, Receiver.
KATZ & SOMMERICK, Attorneys for Receiver, 277 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERMAN & SINGER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 4th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 320 Grand St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of woolens, safe, office fixtures, &c. Inspection Nov. 1st, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Nov. 2d, between 10 A. M. and 12 noon.
HENRY LESSER, Receiver.
EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 302 Broadway, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Emmet Building
Madison Avenue & 29th St.
A modern, steel, fireproof, 16-story mercantile building, 100x100.
Unobstructed light on all sides.
Extra high ceilings.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Inspect plans for choice of lofts, showrooms or offices. Floor space divided to suit.
Four Passenger Elevators on Madison Ave., and 2 freight elevators on 29th St.
GEORGE W. HARPER,
Atty. for Owner,
115 BROADWAY.
'Phone 4697 Rector,
Full commission to brokers.

PASSAVANT BUILDING
440 Fourth Ave.
S. W. Cor. 30th St.
16 Story, 9,350 Sq. Ft. Area.
Ready for Occupancy Dec. 1, 1912.
Lofts--Offices--Showrooms
Store & Four Floors rented to
PASSAVANT & CO.
Exceptional shipping facilities. Superb north light. | Lowest Insurance rates. Automatic sprinklers.
7 ELEVATORS EQUIPPED WITH LATEST SIGNAL DEVICES.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
AGENTS
546 Fifth Ave., Cor. 45th St.
'Phone, 1263 Bryant.
Full Commission Paid to Brokers.

TO LEASE WITH POSSESSION.
Rent to Start February 1.
38-44 WEST 21ST ST.
Store and Basement, 67x92,
4th and 5th Lofts, 67x92.
Steam Heat and Elevator Service on Sundays.
121-125 WEST 17TH ST.
Store and Basement, 75x92 each.
28-30-32 WEST 22D ST.
Store, Basement, 1st and 4th Lofts, 33x100.
Also Lofts, 25x100, 50x100, 83x100.
Office and Salesrooms, with Skylight.
NO MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST-NAMED BUILDINGS. WILL MAKE CONCESSION TO GOOD TENANTS.
L. SACHS, 28 WEST 22D ST.
Full commission to brokers.

Choice Store and Basement
TO BE SUBLET
B'WAY, W. S., NEAR BLEECKER ST.;
25x100; high ceiling;
satisfactory rent and lease;
CHOICE FOR LUNCH ROOM
or retail business.
PEASE & ELLIMAN
156 Broadway, Tel., 333—Cort.

SMART OFFICES FOR RENT.
Tenant will sublet at reduced rent one or more rooms of a very fine suite in the Cambridge Building; on long lease or by the month; exceptional location, opposite Waldorf; up-to-date service; handsomely carpeted halls.
Apply to Agent on premises,
Cambridge Building, 334 5th Av., cor. 33d St.

Lofts and Salesrooms
North light studios
PRICED FOR QUICK RENTING.
Hub of automobile industry.
311 West 59th St.
Columbus Circle.
Suitable for light manufacturing.
Apply on premises.

19th St., Corner Third Ave.
Handsome New Modern Building.
Stores with Basements.
Suitable Drugs, Cigars.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 East 20th St.

SUB-LETTING BARGAIN.
Owing to removal of offices to another city, a corporation will sub-let for unexpired portion of its lease its excellently lighted offices, 2,100 sq. ft., 10th floor, 3 W. 29th St. Unusually attractive terms. P. A. Eckes, on premises.

---

182 FIFTH AVE.
Close to 23d St., entire 3 lofts to let; size 28'6"x87; steam heat, electric light; rent low; immediate possession.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

23D ST. LOFT
No. 256 West; very light; about 25x90; steam heat; elevator; well-kept building; rent, $1,100.

---

32 Greene Str., near Grand Str.
STORE AND BASEMENT, ALSO
Second and Third Lofts to let.
Electric elevator; rent low; possession Feb. 1.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

STORE and basement, double front, 802 3d Av., near 49th; good locality; will lease for term of years. Inquire janitor, or S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth.

LOFTS 50x100; 50 West 21st; light four sides; special inducements.
DUROSS COMPANY, 155 W. 14th St.

$15 Up Month | Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in Modern Fireproof Bldg. | **109 Broad St.**

Times Square section, near Broadway; 4-story building; long lease; will alter. Gillen & Bardusch, 1,482 Broadway.

Private house, adjoining Broadway, suitable business; 120 West 65th St. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

Parlor floor in fashionable location; recently occupied 5 years by milliner. 11 W. 39th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DOUGLAS, FREDERICK W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOSEPHINE S. DOUGLAS, Lizzie C. T. Maginnis, Mary Holloway, Eila D. Fernald, Emma F. Vanderhoff, Louisa H. Parker, Charles H. Duglass, Joseph W. Duglass, Frederick W. Plumb, William D. Plumb, Mary Florence Plumb, Eleanora D. Plumb, Emma J. Plumb, and Elizabeth D. Betancourt, the only heirs and next of kin of FREDERICK W. DOUGLAS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Josephine S. Douglas of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved, as the last will and testament of FREDERICK W. DOUGLAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twelve, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twelve.
DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A Health Resort, 45 minutes of 42d St. on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres, park; 500 feet elevation; near station. Own dairy and vegetables. Rates $8. Open all year. Booklet.

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Homelike family hotel at popular prices. Healthy, delightful surroundings. Newly furnished, decorated. Beautiful views.

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THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

BERKSHIRE INN Always Open. VA. AV., 100 yards from Boardwalk. Spec. Winter rates. $10.00 to $17.50 w'kly; $2.00 up daily. Cap. 300. Elev. $3.50 Sat. to Mon. J. E. DICKINSON.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.
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NEW PARK HOUSE
Summit, N. J.
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The ideal family hotel. Open Sat., Oct. 12th. Booklet. Tel. 135. CHAS. HECHT, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA Canadensis.

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"The Ideal Shop"
for lovers of Antiques & seekers for
BARGAINS
in Suites, and odd pieces of every description; largest collection; lowest prices; most popular store.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOE STEIN, also known as JOSEPH STEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 17,190.
To the creditors of Joe Stein, also known as Joseph Stein, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D. 1912, the said Joe Stein, also known as Joseph Stein, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, October 21st, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,820.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT M. BECKLEY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Robert M. Beckley of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1912, the said Robert M. Beckley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Oct. 28, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,135.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of D. & S. H. LEVY, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of D. & S. H. Levy, of the City and County of New York, and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1912, the said D. & S. H. Levy were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition proposed by said bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
October 28th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,321.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—GIOVANNI LEVOLI, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Giovanni Levoli, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 2d, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 28th, 1912.

NO. 15,934.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MYRON M. HARRISON, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Myron M. Harrison, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 21st, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 2d, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 28, 1912.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KAHAN BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 19 East 8th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs and skins, manufactured fur articles, such as hats, caps, scarfs, muffs, &c., also machines, fixtures, and safe.
ALBERT W. RANSOM, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

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Instruction for Men and Boys
At Actual Cost of Teaching
Professional, Preparatory, Business, Trade, Elementary
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Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Exceptional success preparing pupils for school, college and regents' examinations in one-half time taken by class schools. Lessons at home or the school. Either sex. Personal interviews welcomed.
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Special and successful preparation for ALL COLLEGES. FULL BUSINESS COURSE. PRIMARY CLASSES. *Laboratories, Gymnasium, Athletic Field.*
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24 East 60th St., (Bet. Mad. & Park Avs.)
Newly equipped building.
From 7 years through college preparation. Boys exercise daily under supervision on private field, 5th Av., off Central Park.
Office opens Sept. 16th. School Oct. 7th.

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Elementary, High School and College Preparatory. Primary Classes for Boys. Kindergarten Department. Reopens Oct. 1.
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57 West 98th St. Elementary, Open Air Class, Montessori, a Regents High School, Kindergarten Training with Montessori Lectures, Secretaries, Cooking, Sewing, Manual Training, Outdoor gymnasium. Circulars.

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Best facilities for Instruction and Recreation. Vacancies for a few boys. Personal application necessary. Catalogue on request. Wilbert P. Ferguson, Headmaster.

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OPEN AIR WORK A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Kindergarten and Primary.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The disturbance that was over the extreme Central West Sunday night has moved to Northwest Minnesota, with increased development. Thus far it has been attended by snows and rains and a sharp fall in temperature to the northward and westward and by light showers in the lower Missouri Valley. To the east and southward fair weather continues.

There will be snow or rain Tuesday in the Dakotas and Western Minnesota and the northern upper lake region, extending Tuesday night or Wednesday into the lake regions.

Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday, except in the Pacific States, where there will be rains attending another disturbance that is approaching the north coast.

It will be colder Tuesday in the plains States and the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and colder Wednesday in the central valleys generally. It will be warmer Tuesday and Wednesday in the Atlantic States and warmer Wednesday in the Northwest and extreme Central West.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northeast to southeast; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly south; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate east.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have moderate northeast to east winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate variable winds, becoming south.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer in interior; moderate northeast to southeast winds.

New Jersey—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair, warmer, moderate south winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, increasing cloudiness; variable winds, becoming south and brisk by Tuesday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday with rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming southeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	41	50	4 P. M.	51	63
6 A. M.	39	50	6 P. M.	44	61
9 A. M.	41	54	9 P. M.	44	58
12 M.	48	61	11 P. M.	43	57

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average for the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 60. Maximum temperature 65 degrees at 2:20 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 3:30 A. M. Humidity 57 per cent. at 8 A. M., 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M., it stood 30.08 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss

3:45—833 West 39th St.; D. Kempner, Trifling

3:50—481 Washington St.; Rowenthal Rubber Co. ..... None

7:55—106 Bedford St.; Julia Graham..... None

9:17—Thirty-third St. and North River; New York Central R. R. ..... Trifling

10:30—267 Henry St.; E. Ickman..... $2

P.M.

12:25—1,460 B'way; Kaiserhof Restaurant Co., slight

1:35—310 West 154th St.; — Christ..Trifling

2:00—326 East 101st St.; Mary Dann..Trifling

2:50—20 Mangin St.; Henry Wendt..... $50

4:25—123 East 108th St.; Jennie Ansevill, $200

4:45—1,151 Lexington Ave.; Joseph Shapiro, $150

4:50—1,758 Lexington Ave.; M. Kruger, Trifling

5:40—132 West 132d St.; Richard Branch, Trifling

7:10—224 East 73d St.; Edward Gordon, Trifling

7:18—2,018 Webster Av.; A. Gordon..Not given

7:20—210 Eldridge St.; David Withowsky, $100

8:10—213 W. 121st St.; Walter K. Smith.... $50

10:45—979 3d Av.; Merritt Shoe Co..Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the transfer tax office of the Surrogates' Court:

ANDERSON, MAY, (died Feb. 22;) realty, 291 East 137th Street, $12,000, less mortgage of $6,100.

BOARDMAN, SARAH L., (died May 17, 1911;) net personalty, $2,636.06; estate wherever situated, $7,530.

BRIDGES, FANNY R., (died Dec. 22, 1911;) net personalty, $36,617.71.

BOOKER, JUDITH A., (died April 25;) net personalty, $3,600.

BISPHAM, LAURA WISTAR, (died Aug. 24, 1911;) net personalty, $61,755, including bonds of United States Steel Corporation 5s at 104⅝; sinking fund, $4,180; Philadelphia Traction Co. 4s, due 1917, at 100, $2,000; 40 shares Mackay Companies preferred, $2,880; 265 shares United Dry Goods Co. preferred, $27,493.

COHN, BERTHA, (died July 30, 1901;) net personalty, $4,404.81.

CULBERT, ELISABETH B., (died March 11, 1910;) assets, $1,635.20; liabilities, $1,655.16.

CRANE, WILLIAM H., (died Aug. 28, 1911;) net personalty, $483.

EMMONS, SAMUEL, (died March 28, 1911;) net personalty, $14,494.21, including 1,000 shares Kerr Lake Company, $6,500; 100 shares American Telegraph and Telephone Company, $14,700; net estate wherever situated, $100,000.

GRAY, JOHN M., (died April 1, 1911;) estate in New York insolvent; estate wherever situated, $28,000.

GUTHMAN, HERMAN, (died April 9, 1911;) net personalty, $7,469.74, including 10 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, $1,088; 2 bonds Interborough, 4½s, due 1956, $1,575.

JENNINGS, MATTHEW, (died July 8;) net personalty, $4,570.

JAMES, MARIA P., (died Oct. 3, 1910;) net personalty, $20,617.75.

JOSLIN, ALLEN L., (died July 19, 1911;) net personalty, $21,615, including 80 shares American Telegraph and Telephone, $11,000; 30 shares American Locomotive, preferred, $3,180; net estate wherever situated, $326,890.81.

KEECH, WILLIAM H., (died May 5, 1911;) net estate in New York, $7,594.80, including 88 shares National Reserve Bank, $8,140; net estate wherever situated, $1,110,572.

LAWLESS, LOUISA L., (died Sept. 6, 1908;) net personalty, $868.15; net estate wherever situated, $119,608.

LOOKER, THOMAS H., (died July 24, 1910;) net personalty, $4,947.93; net estate wherever situated, $20,000.

LYNCH, EUGENE, (died Jan. 26, 1909;) net personalty, $15,204, including 100 shares General Electric, $15,450.

MANDEL LEON, (died Nov. 4, 1911;) realty, 166 and 168 Greene Street, $115,000; 50 and 52 Grand Street, $30,000; 20 White Street, $55,000; net estate, $200,000.

MUNSON, KATHERINE M., (died April 29, 1912;) net personalty, $1,142.68.

McGOVERN, HANNAH, (died March 23, 1912;) realty, 140 West Sixty-sixth Street, $13,500, one-half interest; net estate, $13,892.

MILLER, MARI, (died May 20;) net personalty, $5,117.26.

MALONE, ELIZABETH, (died May 4;) net personalty, $38,727.

PATERACKI, JOSEPHINE, (died May 8, 1911;) realty, 1,000 Jackson Avenue, $2,500; 752 Courtlandt Avenue, $4,000.

REEVE, ROBERT FRASER, (died April 24, 1911;) net personalty, $5,952.87; the value of 83 shares Western Union Telegraph Company.

RHEINER, THEODORE, (died Oct. 12, 1911;) net personalty, $1,377.

RICE, RICHARD W., (died April 25, 1910;) personalty, $1,586.45.

SCHAPPERT, ALOYSIUS F., (died Jan. 19;) realty, 522 East Eighty-ninth Street, $7,000; net realty and personalty, $6,650.

WARDLE, CATHARINE W., (died March 1, 1912;) net personalty, $54,267.08, including 140 shares Pennsylvania, $8,540; 150 shares Reading Traction Company, $4,200; 60 shares Lehigh Valley, $4,740; bonds of Albany Southern, $9,800; United Railways Gold Trust 4s at 77, $5,390; Inter-State Railways Company 5s at 63, $4,410; Wilmington & Chester Traction Company 5s at 93, $4,650; Lebanon Valley Street Railway 1st mortgage 5s at 100, $5,000.

WEYMANN, ERNST CHRISTIAN, (died Jan. 18, 1909;) net estate, $4,857.

WHITMAN, SARAH A., (died Jan. 10, 1912;) net personalty, $82,752; including 200 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $22,125; 190 shares American Car & Foundry preferred, $21,660; 100 shares Pressed Steel Car Corporation, $10,100; 110 shares American Smelting & Refining Company, $11,275.

Furnished Rooms are not all alike. Those advertised in The New York Times are of the quality demanded by New York Times readers. *Read the Want Page*

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special orders 254—Probationary Patrolmen, qualified as Patrolmen, appointed and assigned as indicated. To take effect Oct. 28: H. F. Miller, 26; W. A. Grace, 20.

Assignments (temporary)—Sergeants Lawrence Duffy, 33d, to C. O. Squad, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28.; Walter J. Abrams, 174th, to B. B. H. Squad, 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29. Patrolmen S. Cohen, 2d, and H. Baar, 21st, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M., Oct. 28; T. L. McElroy, 14th, to Boiler Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; C. P. Wilhelm, 31st, to Detective Bureau, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; J. E. Fitzgerald, 146th, to B. B. H. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; A. Nicolay, 174th, to Detective Bureau and United States Attorney's office, 5 days, from 12 noon, Oct. 28.

From precincts indicated to C. O. Squad, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27: C. V. Maloney, 2; H. Lowy, 5; J. J. Schine, 6; T. A. Knowles, 7; W. J. Thornton, 8; A. Ehrlich, 13; J. B. Leahy, 14; A. L. Hughes, 15; T. F. Sullivan, 16; J. H. Kehr, 21; C. J. King, 22; A. E. Temple, 25; H. H. Eller, 29; M. Salomon, 31; J. J. McCarthy, 31; D. Mackrell, 32; J. Fleming, 36; W. L. Rabe, 37; F. C. Murphy, 39; J. F. Smith 43; J. J. Cavanagh, 146; C. J. Queen, 149; W. J. Young, 160; F. Kane, 163; J. Kremmelbein, 171; E. J. Kelley, 2; W. C. Eildebrandt, 5; G. A. Rose, 6; H. Wolf, 7; T. J. Convery, 8; W. B. Walsh, 13; J. F. A. Donlan, 14; J. H. Graham, 15; J. C. Vance, 16; A. Hoffman, 21; P. E. McConnon, 22; W. Swift, 25; J. C. Bergmann, 29; W. H. Wilst, 31; F. C. Wendell, 32; E. W. Simmons, 36; F. X. Madden, 38; P. S. McNaught, 37; W. P. Carroll, 89; G. Lamkin, 43; M. L. Sigel, 149; J. J. Murray, 149; M. F. Travers, 160; W. G. Martin, 163; C. M. Smythe, 171. (Discontinued.)—Patrolmen J. S. Dinselbacher, 5th, and J. P. Rafter, 29th, temporary to C. O. Squad, from 6 P. M., Oct. 26.

Leaves of absence (without pay.)—Patrolmen J. E. Cone, 148th, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 29; M. Steinfeld, 163d, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 27; J. Reis, 166th, 2 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26.

Appointed special patrolmen, to take effect Oct. 26.—With City Magistrate's Courts, 2d Division; J. J. Steuer, J. A. McCarren, G. J. Weltz, J. P. Tracy, J. P. Wier.

Fire Department.

Special Orders 178.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified: Fourth to third grade, Nov. 1—W. J. White, Engine 151. Fourth to third grade, Nov. 7—H. W. Smith, Engine 16; E. Godfrey, Engine 17; A. Hunter, Engine 26; H. W. Strube, Engine 72; W. E. McPherson, Engine 104; D. P. Kind, Engine 110; R. J. Benson, Engine 138; R. C. Bahlmann, Engine 151; J. W. Dwyer, H. & L. 2; H. W. Abrams, H. & L. 5; J. F. S. Ferrick, H. & L. 8; W. Liebermann, H. & L. 21, and T. J. Durbin, H. & L. 68. Fourth to third grade, Nov. 13—J. F. Woglom, Engine 7, and G. J. Englert, Engine 72. Second to first grade, Nov. 25—E. H. Luft, Engine 5; C. B. Keefe, Jr., Engine 5; O. J. Ryan, Engine 13; E. F. Mullally, Engine 14; P. Colahan, Engine 15; J. Paul, Engine 16; G. J. Forster, Engine 27; C. Juna, Engine 27; F. J. Harney, Engine 39; F. E. Boylan, Engine 54; O. Boyhan, Engine 102; T. A. Campbell, Engine 107; P. J. Finn, Engine 124; G. J. Vetter, Engine 126; R. J. Evans, Engine 148; A. M. Deans, Engine 156; J. C. Tuttle, Engine 160; F. C. Heaney, Engine 172; C. E. McCormick, Engine 202; W. C. Widmaier, H. & L. 3; J. J. Tobin, No. 2, H. & L., 7; J. J. Finnerty, H. & L. 13; R. E. McGannon, H. & L. 14; C. Connolly, H. & L. 20; J. S. Norton, H. & L. 20; A. L. Banzer, H. & L. 21; J. J. Looney, H. & L. 22; W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25; H. G. J. Winter, H. & L., 28; F. Patzak, H. & L. 30; J. Collins, H. & L. 30; N. P. Leonard, H. & L. 38; Michael Lynch, H. & L. 40; M. F. Leddy, H. & L. 59; C. E. Southwick, H. & L. 68, and J. J. Wurtz, H. & L. 80.

Probationary Fireman to report to the medical officers, at Headquarters, at 10 A. M., Oct. 31: J. J. Collins, Engine 28.

Special Leaves of Absence, Without Pay.—Engineer of Steamer T. Murtagh, Engine 23, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Lieut. P. Murphy, Engine 54, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Fireman third grade, W. F. Kelly, Engine 76, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27; Lieut. J. A. McKiever, Engine 208, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Capt. P. Grehan, Hook and Ladder 22, 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Fireman, first grade, Ralph B. Noes, Hook and Ladder 20, 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 31.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

These requests of the Controller have been approved by the Municipal Civil Service Commission:

For authority to employ as adding and billing machine operators, with compensation at the rate of 50 cents an hour, J. W. Finerland and Adolph F. Keller.

Emergency appointment of H. G. Schau as searcher, at the rate of $1,050 per annum, and nominating him for non-competitive examination.

Emergency appointment of Edwin L. Kerr as searcher, at the rate of $1,050 a year, and nominating him for non-competitive examination.

Emergency appointment of William W. Carner as statistician, also nominating him for non-competitive examination.

Appointment of Charles F. Ettlin, William Kral, and Francis J. Conroy as temporary clerks in an emergency three days prior to their regular certification from the eligible list.

The commission has also approved the employment by the Board of Estimate of Charles Pickler to take stenographic notes of hearings before the Budget Committee on departmental estimates for the year 1913, and of the emergency appointment of Mrs. Mary E. Leland as stenographer and typewriter for a period of fifteen days in connection with the work of the committee investigating the Departments of Health, Charities, and Hospitals.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for men only on Nov. 11 to fill a vacancy in the position of instructor in mine safety in the Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh, Penn., at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year, and vacancies as they may occur requiring similar qualifications. The duties will be to abstract and digest technical mining reports and, as author, prepare them for publication as miners' circulars, written in simple English for the instruction of miners and mine laborers, and to give lectures, demonstrations, and classroom instruction to miners concerning safety measures to be adopted in their work. Headquarters will be at Pittsburgh, Penn., but the nature of the duties will involve considerable field work, which will require extensive travel over the United States, giving instruction and demonstrations along the lines mentioned. Competitors will not be required to appear at any place for examination, but will be rated upon the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated:

General education and technical training	20
Publications or manuscripts on mining or allied topics	40
Training and experience in public lectures and demonstrations	20
Training and experience in teaching miners or other skilled laborers	20

It is desired to secure as applicants persons who are qualified in modern methods of writing and instruction relating to industrial safety. Some experience in connection with practical mining is a prerequisite for consideration for this position.

In furnishing the material called for under Subject 2 the applicant should submit a list of any publications or reports (either copies or references) he has made, or, in the absence of such publications, or in addition thereto, manuscript or a thesis may be submitted. In this connection records of employment and experience, with references, should be submitted. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

HALPRIN, SUSAN, (died March 21, 1911;) left more than $10,000 personalty; to Ottilie Libby and Leona Silver, $675 each; Francis D. Pollak, $675; Walter H. Pollak, nephew, $675; Meta P. Sachs, niece, $675; Amy Loveman, niece, $675; Herbert Loveman, Ernest Loveman, and Michael Loveman, nephews, $675 each; Fresh Air and Convalescent Home and the Settlement of Russian Jews at Summit, N. J., $375 each.

SHEERER, MARGARET T., (died Oct. 17;) left more than $10,000 personalty; to William G. Sheerer, husband; Joseph Thomas Abraham Thomas, T. Jefferson Thomas, brothers, and Maria Thomas, Mary T. Bush, and Phoebe O. T. Glover, nieces, legacies of unestimated value; Mary Newman, $700; Miranda R. Thomas, $200; Margaret T. Bush, $200; Edith Willman, $150.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Capt. W. H. Tobin to the Sixtieth Company, Coast Artillery Corps, is directed to join that company under the order cited of Oct. 11, 1912.

Leaves: Second Lieut. D. E. Murphy, Fourteenth Cavalry, ten days to take effect Nov. 1; Second Lieut. C. L. Byrne, Twenty-third Infantry, leave extended five days; Capt. S. F. Dutton, Quartermaster Corps, leave extended one month.

The Navy.

Assistant Paymaster S. M. Mathews, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to Hannibal.

Assistant Paymaster H. T. Sandlin, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Petrel.

Assistant Paymaster J. H. Colhoun, detached Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, to the Yankton.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dahlgren and Stockton, at New Berne; Vermont and New Hampshire, at Rockland; Maine, Nashville, and Brutus, at Guantanamo; Roe, Paulding, McCall, and Terry, at New York City; Sterling at Newport.

Sailed—Dahlgren and Stockton, from New Berne for Charleston; Michigan, from Hampton Roads for South Drill Ground; Ontario, from Annapolis, for Hampton Roads; Minnesota, from Rockland (Me..) for Hampton Roads; North Dakota, from Rockland, Me., for Hampton Roads; Denver, from Corinto for Hampton Roads; Oneida, from Charleston for Fort Royal, S. C.; Hull and Preble, from San Diego for Mare Island; Whipple and Stewart, from San Diego for San Pedro.

The Mayrant was placed in first reserve at the New York Navy Yard on Oct. 26. The Barry was placed in first reserve at the naval station. The Vestal was placed out of service at the Boston Navy Yard on Oct. 25.

The Hull ordered was placed in first reserve at the Mare Island Navy Yard on Oct. 19.

NEW FIGHT FOR TEACHERS.

Miss Strachan Calls Meeting to Discuss Campaign for Next Year.

Miss Grace C. Strachan, President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, who won the equal pay fight through that organization, has called a special meeting of the association for the afternoon of Feb. 1 in the Metropolitan Life Building, at which new members will be elected, and among other matters the work of the association for next year will be mapped out. Here are the most important movements to be taken up as outlined by Miss Strachan in a letter accompanying the notice of the meeting:

The cases in which the Board of Education has interpreted the "equal pay law" in such a way as to deprive any teacher or group of teachers of what we believe is just salary due, shall be carefully considered with the view of seeking a favorable decision from the Board of Education or, if necessary, the courts. This would include claims of SB, model teachers, high school teachers, teachers of sewing and cooking, and principals of schools from twelve to seventeen classes.

That teachers, either elementary, high, or training, who had received the final approval required under the Davis law and who have had more than fifteen years' experience, cannot legally be disapproved and made to suffer loss of salary (including increment) under the new law.

That in deciding the "superior merit" record of high school teachers, no teacher should be disapproved for the twelfth year who has been approved for the ninth year on the same record.

That Principals of schools from ten to seventeen classes who had been appointed to such positions prior to Jan. 1, 1912, should be paid under the schedule for principals in the new law.

That teachers and supervisors should be informed of the standards set by the Board of Education as bases of approval and disapproval of service, such as ratings, limits of excuses of absence, lateness, requirements as to post-graduate work.

The association also believes that promotion to high school positions should not be more difficult for teachers from our own elementary schools than it is for teachers from other school systems than ours; that, on the contrary, preference should be given to teachers from our elementary schools.

President Strachan also says that all teachers of boys, or mixed classes, in their third year of service who have not obtained the salary due them since Jan. 1, 1912, because of the change from $720 to $740, should write a statement of their case to Auditor H. M. Cook of 500 Park Avenue.

EDUCATION NOTES.

An examination of men and women applicants for license as teachers of drawing and constructive work in the elementary schools will be conducted by the Board of Examiners at the Board of Education Hall on the morning of Nov. 19. No person will be eligible who has not reached the twenty-first or who has passed the forty-first birthday, except that the holder of a permanent license to teach in New York City schools shall not be regarded as ineligible, on account of age, until the fifty-first birthday is reached. The minimum salary is $880. There is an annuel increase of $80, conditioned upon satisfactory service. The maximum salary is $1,920. Applicants should provide themselves with gymnasium suits for use in the practical tests, which will be given in the examination for license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools on Nov. 18. The salaries paid to teachers of physical training are as follows: For the first three years, $880 annually; thereafter a yearly increase of $80 until the maximum of $1,920 is reached in the sixteenth year.

Each applicant for examination on Dec. 20 and 21 for license as teacher of shop work in elementary schools must have the qualifications indicated under one of the following:

(a) Graduation from a satisfactory high school or institution of equal or higher rank, or an equivalent academic training, or the passing of an academic examination; and the completion of a satisfactory course of professional training of at least two years in shop work.

(b) Graduation from a college course recognized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, which includes satisfactory courses in the principles of education and in shop work.

(c) Two years of successful experience as substitute teacher of shop work in the schools of the City of New York, together with the completion of a satisfactory course of procourse in shop work.

This examination is also open for men and women. The salary for men is $800 the first year, with an annual increase of $105 for meritorious service to a maximum of $2,160; for women, $900 the first year, with an annual increase of $100 to a maximum of $1,200.

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View the Launching of BATTLESHIP "NEW YORK" Wed., Oct. 30, from Sight-Seeing Yachts "HALYCON" and "OBSERVATION." Lve. Battery Pier 10 A. M. sharp. Tel. Broad 8373.

CALIFORNIA—Winter Tours leave frequently Nov. to March. Booklets. Raymond Whitcomb Co., 225 5th Av., N. Y.

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Fare to Boston, $4

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Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on even dates. ADIRONDACK on odd dates.

Sunday day boat leaves Pier 32, N. R., at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St., 9:15 A. M. Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return, Sunday, $1.00. Through fare by Sunday day boat to Albany, $1.50. The Hudson River is at its prettiest in October.

Excellent Cuisine and Music.

Hudson Navigation Co., Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

BOSTON $4 240 BAY STATE LINE

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Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE Daily, Including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

$1 To Albany

Round Trip $1.50. Good 10 Days. Hudson River by Night. Commodious Strs. "Iroquois" & "Mohawk"; excellent service. Strs. Lve. W. Houston St. 5:50 P.M., W. 129th St. 6:00 P.M. Daily. Phone Spring 6900.

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S.S. HAMBURG..Feb. 22, 10 AM
‡Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.
*Will not call at Algiers.

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CARMANIA: NOV. 2, 10 A. M.; DEC. 7, 10 A. M.

CAMPANIA: NOV. 20, 1 A. M.; DEC. 31, 12 Noon; MAR. 19; MAY 28.

CARONIA: NOV. 16, 10 A. M.; DEC. 14, 10 A. M.; MAY 3; MAY 31.

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Minnetonka. Nov. 9, 9AM | Minn'ha ..Nov. 30

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Kroonland ....Oct 30 | Finland .....Nov. 13
Zeeland .....Nov. 6 | Vaderland....Nov. 20

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Celtic..Nov. 7, noon | Baltic .....Nov. 21
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New York—Mediterranean—Italy.
?ANOPIC.....Nov. 10, 4 P. M.
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
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Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25
Employment Bureaus	.25
For Sale	.25
Help Wanted	.15
Horses and Carriages	.25
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Pianos and Organs	.25
Purchase and Exchange	.30
Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20
Situations Wanted	.15
Yachts, Vessels	.25

Lost

LOST—Friday, between 44th, 59th, Madison and Broadway, gray chamois bag, containing enclosure with one solitaire diamond, two 5-stone diamond rings, one diamond and ruby ring, wedding ring; inscription, "J. N. to V. C."; also bill; reward. Mrs. C. Harvey, Hotel Flanders.

LOST—In the Garden Theatre, Madison Av. to 28th St. or 4th Av. car to 135th St., Sunday afternoon, enamel lily and diamond scroll brooch; liberal reward; no questions asked; or mail pawn ticket. 105 East 15th St., Apartment 102. Telephone, 2122—Stuyvesant.

LOST—Brighton Beach Brooklyn Rapid Transit train, about 9:15 A. M. Oct. 28, envelope containing slide rule and papers. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to E. J. Penny, 12 Elm St., New York City.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, name inside "Olivia Cottrell"; monogram on back, "O. C. S. C."; liberal reward. Cottrell, 580 West 161st. Telephone 5795 Audubon.

LOST.—Gold locket, 3 small diamonds in same; neighborhood of 106th St. & B'way; prized as a gift; liberal reward. SAMUEL MACMILLEN, 210 W. 42d St.

LOST—Oct. 27, between 141st St., Convent Av., and 116th St. and Riverside Drive, gold bar pin, set with pearls. Reward for return to 450 West 141st St.

LOST—Diamond ring, initials E. A. R. to E. W. D., and two diamond shirt studs; $50 reward. T. S. Foulke, Room 308, 60 B'way.

LOST—Lady's small silver mesh bag, Hotel Martinique, Oct. 26, 7 P. M.; $5 reward. Skinner, 45 Lafayette St.

LOST—Diamond and pearl set bar pin. Regarded if returned to Queller, lady's tailor, 5th Av.

LOST—King Charles spaniel, black, white, and tan. 322 West 46th St.; reward.

LOST—Diamond bar lady's pin. Mrs. Grenor, 351 West 110th St., New York.

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For Sale.—Plumbing, heating, tinning business; plenty of work and good opening for live man; established trade; good reason for selling; price $250 cash. W. H. Bernard, South Amboy, N. J.

WANTED.—For mail order business, small article, attractive to women; patentable preferred; price and full particulars or no attention paid. Address Article, Box P 42 Times Downtown.

Small orchard farms, Hudson River; greatest economic development ever known; co-operative; mills, selling consumer direct. Mount Tom Fruit Co., 52 Broadway.

ON ACCOUNT of increasing business, partner wanted with $500,000 capital, by New York Stock Exchange house; correspondence confidential. P 55 Times Downtown.

ACTIVE business man wanted, with $10,000 to $25,000, to join a small, but successful mail order business. Address P 32 Times Downtown.

Responsible, live party, energtic, with offices, desires to represent articles of merit in America or Greater New York. BB 47 Times.

An established manufacturer of very salable article has enlarged his plant and desires active partner with $10,000. B. K., 263 W. 125th.

Partner with $10,000 for a going ladies' wear manufacturing business on 5th Av. Address Box A 43 Times.

Flower shop for sale; $2,000 cash; strict investigation; rent $1,100 yearly. B'way, cor. 108th.

Up-to-date men's hat store for sale; good location, Brooklyn. P 51 Times Downtown.

Sacrifice.—Newly furnished 12-room house in the Seventies. Opportunity, Z 116 Times.

Personal

Wanted to buy 2 tickets for Metropolitan opera season; Saturday matinee preferred; alternate Saturdays if desired. C. Wooley, The Belnord, 225 West 86th St.

NEWARK MFG. CO. return at once reference letter in Government envelope mailed them.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

[illegible] ST., 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Large and small rooms, with excellent board; telephone; references.

[illegible] ST., 40 EAST.—Suites, private bath; also single room; elevator; excellent table; reasonable.

[illegible]ISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointment; home environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

West Side.

[illegible]AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table d'hôte.

[illegible] ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; home.

[illegible]H, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

[illegible]H ST., 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, with board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

[illegible]H ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, suites; well furnished; all improvements; fine cooking.

[illegible]TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

[illegible]TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine service the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

[illegible]TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished small, double rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; telephone.

[illegible]H ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; 'phone; excellent table; reasonable; reference.

[illegible], 20 WEST.—Rooms; every convenience; table board, best location; refined home.

[illegible] ST., 159 WEST.—Fall, Winter; desirable large, small rooms; board; parlor dining room; references.

[illegible] ST., 267 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double and single rooms; private bath; other arrangements.

[illegible]H ST., 131 WEST. (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

[illegible] ST., 105 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; refined neighborhood; parlor dining; guests; reasonable.

[illegible]H ST., 237 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; excellent table.

[illegible] ST., 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; [illegible] bath; hot water supply; excellent cooking; family tables; parlor dining; guests; references.

[illegible] ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine table room; electricity; telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

[illegible] ST., 6 WEST.—Homelike family residence; large, small rooms; back parlor; exceptional home cooking.

[illegible] ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 9387.

[illegible] ST., 128 WEST.—Every room bath, steam heat; parquet floors; electricity; special cooking. Telephone.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

63D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5320.

8CTH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate two adults in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodated; telephone.

94TH ST., 148 WEST, (second floor.)—Private bath; Southern cooking; table guests accommodated.

95TH ST, 62 WEST.—Large, small rooms; German-American family; parlor dining room; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End, 870.)—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; good home table; moderate.

113TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Double, single rooms; suitable two, three; table guests; home cooking.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway; exceptionally large front room; German cooking; elevator. Apt. 43.

A.—A.—WHEELOCH MANSION.

158th St., Hudson; Subway two blocks; very large room, four windows; hot and cold water; shower; small room; vegetable, hennery; 7 acres ground. Telephone 943 Audubon.

A.—If you are seeking rooms with or without board consult us; select, investigated houses. Leland's, 4 West 33d St.

A.— THE GILMAN,
108 Madison Av.; under new management; comfortably furnished single, double rooms; excellent table; references.

COUPLE or two gentlemen, appreciating home life, in private Southern family; elevator apartment; every room sunny; convenient to Subway and elevated express stations. Rogers, 200 West 113th St.

LA PORTE HOTEL, 1,161 Amsterdam Av.—Suite two rooms, bath; southern exposure; newly decorated and furnished; other rooms; home cooking.

LARGE, well-furnished room, with board, in beautiful apartment on Riverside Drive; terms for one $15, for two $25 per week; reference. B B 38 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 355.—Woodbury, two blocks north of 157th St. Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

UNUSUAL opportunity for couple or two gentlemen, desiring large, handsome room; exceptionally good food, with American family. 'Phone 5262 Riverside; references.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Large corner room; private bath; warm, sunny, comfortable; solid American table.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 1, (Heights.)—Unusually fine single and double rooms; one private bath; ten minutes to Park Row. Telephone 4295 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Large rooms; private bath; excellent table. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Country Board

Manhattan.

Edgehill Inn.—Delightful all the year round country home within city limits; single rooms and suites with bath; convenient to Subway and Central. Address Mary E. Huntington.

Westchester County.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME for the Winter may be found at 28 Pelham Road, New Rochelle; large, comfortable rooms; home cooking, excellent service; steam heat and open fires; 30 minutes from Grand Central Station; splendid train service. Telephone 2194.

Long Island.

New electric trains, only 23 minutes to New York; every modern convenience; special Winter rates. The White House, Beechhurst, L. I.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; delightful all-year residence; comfortable, homelike, convenient. Telephone, Flushing 290.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 25 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !

$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Special rates for families.

Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube, either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

Board Wanted

BOARD AND ROOM wanted by young man; private German family; no other boarders; 86th to 125th St., near 9th Av. "L"; price moderate. Address W. F., 263 W. 125th St.

BUSINESS MAN desires board; large room; adjoining bath; permanent; vicinity 50th St. and Madison Av.; state terms. C. W. Clark, 1,030 3d Av. 'Phone Plaza 1286.

Furnished room and board wanted by business woman in a refined family; west side; convenient to Subway and elevated; state terms. T 14 Times.

Young married couple, with two-year-old child, desires board in private family near Park or Riverside Drive; permanent. A 131 Times.

Country Board Wanted

HOME for nervous lady, in adult private family; near New York; Long Island preferred; $40 monthly; references. F., 314 5th St., Lakewood, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

[illegible]TH ST., 18 EAST.—Colonial, near 5th Av., well furnished rooms; suitable two or three.

17TH ST., 307 EAST, (facing Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, large and small. Telephone Stuyvesant 2767.

43D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large rooms, with and without private baths; references.

58TH.—Young married couple in elevator apartment, 58th St., between Madison and Park Avs., would rent comfortable room, hot and cold running water, steam heat, electric light; satisfactory references required. P 21 Times Downtown.

69TH ST., 202 EAST.—Sunny, comfortable room; running water, bath, telephone; private house; $5.00; references required.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Lady having nicely furnished home, would rent room; suitable for one or two; centrally located, near 30th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d St.)—Rooms, one to six; kitchenette, steam, electricity; luxurious; moderate; unusually comfortable.

SUITE of parlor, bedroom, bath; electric light, telephone; private house. 58 East 53d.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms, running water, bath; breakfast optional.

8TH AV., 668, (Near 42d.)—Elegant furnished front parlor; private family; all conveniences; cheap.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive newly renovated rooms; conveniences; quiet and refined surroundings; central.

14TH, 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Gosford's bell.

17TH, 44 WEST. Near 6th Av.—Large, light, front rooms, suitable light housekeeping; reasonable.

38TH ST., 256 WEST.—Beautiful large, clean front room, bath, steam; very reasonable. Stranor.

40TH ST., 43 WEST.—Elegant large room, with private bath; also small rooms; references; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished, steam-heated room; also one small room; breakfast optional.

48TH, 107 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room; running water; strictly first-class house; references.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms in private house; references.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Physician's office room with private bath; every convenience.

52D ST., 231 WEST.—Parlor floor room; private bath; all conveniences; beautifully furnished; near Broadway.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room, private bath; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; every convenience.

58TH ST., 126 WEST.—Parlor floor; studio or doctor; large, small rooms; telephone; conveniences.

58TH ST.—Magnificently furnished room near 5th Av.; private bath; electricity, telephone, breakfast. F. M., B B 11 Times.

58TH ST., 222 WEST.—Parlor with bedroom; other rooms; gentlemen or couple.

98TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivalled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

267 WEST 70TH ST.
ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; ELECTRICITY.

71ST ST., 314 WEST.—A few beautiful, sunny rooms, singly or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; private family; excellent neighborhood; very convenient.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable rooms; every convenience; near Subway, "L," all cars; telephone; references.

72D ST., 152 WEST.—South rooms, with board, for girls studying music, art; moderate; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant medium-sized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 179 WEST.—Doctor's office; also large and small rooms; newly decorated and furnished; excellent accommodations; dining room adjoining; American family.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; steam heat; bath with overhead shower. K. Doherty.

73D, 112 WEST.—Large rooms, well furnished, second floor; conveniences; near "L" and Subway.

73D ST., 168 WEST.—Large light room; board; all modern improvements; Subway express, "L"; reference.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Rooms, suitable one, two; near bath; refined surroundings; moderate; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Front room near bath, running water, electricity; also hall room; references.

76TH, 242 WEST.
Elegant large rooms, private bath; suite; phone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, second-story room; Southern exposure; suitable two; bath; private house.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable, large medium rooms; private family; references; seen evenings and Sunday.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator; telephone; moderate; $4.50 up.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished; large, small.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Beautiful bachelor apartments, with private bath, single, en suite; also 2 or 3 small rooms; 79th Subway.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
Brand new, furnished, extra large room; private bath; unsurpassed cuisine; small tables; all conveniences.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home, large, handsome room, bath; select private house; references exchanged.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Furnished second floor room; steam heat, bath, telephone; private family. Horton.

81ST ST., 200 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms, all conveniences; every comfort. Tennant.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select gentleman; large front, medium room; homelike, comfortable; private table optional.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, sunny rooms; refined, homelike surroundings; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 110 WEST.
Elegant suite; private bath; other rooms; telephone.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized room, with good closet, hot and cold water; references.

82D ST., 327 WEST.—Private house; exceptionally desirable accommodation; continuous hot water; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

84TH ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortable, newly decorated room; running water; 'phone; breakfast optional. Mayer.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; suitable two; private; Subway 86th, "L."

87TH ST., 209 WEST.—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, bath; private entrance; block Subway, "L." Taylor.

91ST ST., 19 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, bath; home comforts; gentlemen only, private family; references.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; refined private house; permanent guests; reference.

92D ST., 137 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; "L," Subway; private residence.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—View for twenty blocks; beautifully furnished room; elevator; "L." O'Brien.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; running water; "L," telephone; $3-$5.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large, alcove room; southern exposure; running water; three windows; private house.

97TH ST., 236 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

106TH, 38 WEST.—Sunny, heated room; private house; near Park; gentleman; reference; telephone; $2.50.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Bright, attractively furnished room; elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 35.

109TH ST, 301 WEST.—Newly furnished sunny room, suitable for one or two; private family; references required. Apartment 3A.

110TH ST., 509 WEST, (Bartmouth Apt. 2 C.)—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom, for a refined gentleman, with private family; references required. Telephone, Morningside 3743.

112TH ST., 601 WEST.—Studio, elegantly furnished, for rent; refined neighborhood. Apartment 1-F. Musician.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Large, sunny, steam-heated, elevator. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

113TH ST, 226 WEST.—Warm, clean, outside room for business woman; elevator, telephone; light housekeeping; convenient "L," Subway; $3.75. BROWN.

113TH ST, 257 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; conveniences; breakfast if desired; private house.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment; single or en suite; near Riverside Drive. Apartment 31.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Attractive, new room; excellent table; private family; elevator; $10. Apt. 3.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Bright, sunny rooms, private house, near Columbia University; all conveniences.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; high-class elevator apartment; private family; references. Apartment 53.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Well-furnished, light, quiet, room, $3.50; elevator apartment; references exchanged. Maurice.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block East Broadway.)—Beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Newly furnished south room; elevator; electricity; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Front room, or two if desired; private elevator apartment. Austin.

123D ST., 541 WEST.—Room with board; private family. Apartment 4 E.

126TH ST., 54 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, single, double rooms; running water; telephone; references; block Subway.

130TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; suitable for two; with, without board.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

138TH ST., 626 WEST.—Single; newly decorated; adjoining bath; private house; telephone; reasonable; block Subway.

138TH, 600 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; near Subway; references. Apartment 55.

139TH ST., 602 WEST.—One or two furnished rooms with private family; all modern conveniences; elevator apartment; references exchanged. Audubon 797. Blum.

139TH, 603 WEST.—Cozy room for 2 men; ground floor; near Subway; references. Brooks.

144TH ST., 562 WEST.—Attractive front room; newly furnished; one, two persons; Subway. Apartment 44.

187TH ST., 531 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, from $2.50 up; Broadway Subway.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (Between 122d and 123d.)—Very attractive room for business woman or student; references exchanged; $5. Apartment 24.

ELEGANT room in private elevator apartment, near Madison Square; refinement necessary; $4. A 14 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY, centrally located, offers large, sunny room, all conveniences, to gentleman desiring quiet, refined surroundings; breakfast. Telephone 3536 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 352, (block subway.)—Strictly modern apartment, overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Button.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St. Tel. 5891—Columbus.
Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4-$5 weekly.
Parlor bedroom, private bath, $5-$15 weekly.

To rent to physician or dentist, fine office, (3 rooms,) 57th St., opposite Carnegie Hall. Apply 147 West 57th St.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room; private bath; 91st Subway; private family. Telephone 6752 Riverside.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

Young business girl desires furnished room in apartment on west side between 72d and 110th Sts., where no other roomers are taken; write, stating particulars and price; must be reasonable. BB 28 Times.

Wanted—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms, overlooking the Hudson River, for a young man, in the vicinity of 80th to 100th St. P 53 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

$35 TO $45.
Georgette Court, 315 W. 113th St.
5-room apartments and bath; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; will decorate to suit tenant. Superintendent on premises; phone in each apartment.

CHANCE—Doctor, dentist; 6 rooms, front; sunny, elevator; concession. 647 West 123d, (Broadway.)

High-class seven-room apartment; private house block; windows all round. 503 W. 140th St.

5 West 16th St.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments 1 and 2 rooms, $40-$50.

Bronx.

7 large, light rooms; electricity; gas; steam; 3,082 Decatur Ave. Tauer, 705 Elton Ave.

Furnished

THREE LARGE ROOMS AND BATH.
HOTEL BERESFORD,
Corner 81st St. and Central Park West.
I desire to sublet the above apartment, which may be seen on application at the office of the hotel. The apartment has recently been redecorated, has parquet floors throughout, and is handsomely papered. I desire to rent the apartment unfurnished; furnishings, however, can be supplied if necessary. A. H. Osborn.

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $250 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

Leaving town; will rent to cultured family, 7 extra large rooms, facing street; unusual furnishings; piano; $240 monthly; $1,800 yearly; West End Av., near 96th St. Subway; telephone Greeley 2372, daily, bet. 2 and 5 o'clock.

A.—A.—A.—Select list of furnished apartments for private parties; 2 rooms and bath to 13 rooms and 4 baths; $75 to $600 per month. For permits and further particulars apply
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d St.

Lady leaving for Europe wishes to sublet
CHOICE FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT;
elegantly furnished; 71st St. and Broadway.
Would make ideal bachelor apartment.
Box T S Times.

THE DORILTON, 71st St. and B'way.
Five-room apartment to sublet;
Furnished or unfurnished.
$1,600 per annum unfurnished. Box T 6 Times.

CARLTON HOUSE, adjoining Ritz Hotel. Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths; Ritz service. Apply Harris & Vaughan, 569 5th Av. Telephone 31 Bryant.

Going abroad, will sublease for $1,200 or sell for same figure furnished apartment overlooking town, Columbia University section. Travelers, Box Z 118 Times.

For rent furnished, 7 rooms and bath. 2 maids' rooms; 127 West 58th Street.

A.—A.—If you are seeking a furnished apartment consult our select, investigated list. Leland & Co., 4 West 33d St.

Apartment 94, Chelsea, furnished, unfurnished; very sunny apartment. Apply manager, or telephone 347—Chelsea.

IDEAL BACHELOR APARTMENT.
Elegantly furnished, five rooms; 71st and Broadway; maid service. Box T 7 Times.

Madison Av. Corner, 20 East 69th St.—Two fine rooms and private bath; $50 a month.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Furnished apartment wanted for four months, seven rooms or more, 72d to 86th St., west side, references. P 48 Times Downtown.

8-9 rooms, December to May, for adults; must be nicely furnished; best references. Box 203 Times Downtown.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

LADY refinement desires 2 sunny rooms, bath, light housekeeping; rooming houses not reply; highest social references exchanged. A 135 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

44th St., 25 East.—Large rooms and bath; unfurnished.

Help Wanted, Female

A well-educated woman, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

A.A.A.—The Educational Society, 225 5th Av., wants five capable women, first to demonstrate ability, with good pay while learning, then as managers. Inquire Mr. Willey.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST.,
require bright, active girls as floor messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AVE., AT 35TH ST.,
require tall, active girls as stockkeepers.

CANVASSERS.—Several ladies wanted at once; high-class commission proposition; can earn from $25 to $40 weekly, according to ability put forward; clean, wholesome work. 1,269 Broadway, Room 805.

CASHIER and bookkeeper at Mary Elizabeth Candy Shop, 291 5th Av.

DESIGNS wanted for infants' hand-made caps and coats; outside work; highest grade garments only; constant demand. L 122 Times.

GOOD TYPIST, experienced in taking dictation from Edison phonograph; Underwood or Monarch machines. Apply Metal Stamping Co., 13 Street Boulevard, Long Island City. Telephone 3846 Hunter's Point.

OPERATOR ON ANY OPERATION PERTAINING TO THE MANUFACTURE OF TUNGSTEN LAMPS. APPLY WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO., 514 WES 23D.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED. Greenhut, Siegel-Cooper Co., desires several alert, intelligent women for special services outside the store. Apply at Superintendent's office, Main Building.

STENOGRAPHER, college or high school graduate, with literary ability, for evening to assist young dramatist. Dramatist, P 56 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Several smart, well-groomed young women, not over 25, to wear handsome gowns in special display fashion work; must be 5 feet 8 inches or over; size 36. Apply Fashion Camera, 243 West 39th St., 10 to 11, Tuesday morning.

WANTED.—First-class plain cook, $35; four in family; five in kitchen; Irish Catholic; must be obliging and not afraid of work. Telephone Plaza 2823 between 12 and 1.

WANTED—Experienced young lady as filing clerk; first-class references. Apply by mail, J. H. D., Box 142 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING MANAGER wanted by well-known metropolitan publication; college education; capable of directing men and handling correspondence; excellent opportunity for the right man. Address, giving age, experience, references, A 138 Times.

ARE you a $5,000 salesman? Want to get into the $10,000 class? If you have ability and clientele, I have the opportunity. Real estate investments that withstand careful investigation. Commission only. Address Conservative, Box 147 Times.

A SUCCESSFUL CAREER
is open to business and professional men under liberal contracts direct with the EQUITABLE LIFE, providing continuous income for series of years. Modern life insurance has entered broader fields of usefulness; its representatives have recognized position under the new insurance laws. Expert instruction and proper assistance given beginners. Apply to Herman Leroy, Flatiron Bldg.

B. ALTMAN & CO., 5th Av., 34th and 35th Sts., desire a first-class man as manager for their several departments of made-up garments.
An exceptional opportunity is offered with very liberal salary. Apply by letter.

BOY.—A bright boy who has had a liberal experience handling mail and who has sense enough to know the reward if he is industrious and loyal can find a permanent position in our offices; the salary at first is $5; increases depend upon the boy; at least two years' high school education necessary. Call Room 58, 13 Astor Place.

BOY about 16 years to enter employ large importing diamond manufacturing house; bond and highest references absolutely necessary. Address Emerald, Box 45 Times.

BOY in downtown office; willing, industrious; some experience general office work. Address by letter, Opportunity, 303 W. 125th St.

Help Wanted, Male

BOY to make himself generally useful in office and run errands; Call 9 o'clock. Palmer & Embury, 395 4th Av.

EXPERIENCED single white man to take charge of an apartment; must be a good cook and a trained valet and must have personal city reference. A 139 Times.

EXPERIENCED insurance salesmen to represent sick and accident insurance company; liberal salary or commission. 150 Nassau St., Room 915.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man; bright, careful, accurate; neat penman; salary to start, $6; good future. A 149 Times.

SALESMEN. — Sell specialty food product line, country merchants; want two more equalling those been with us seven years, making $100 weekly; you can; commission; bond. Originator, 302 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—One who has sold stocks and bonds preferred; 10 p. c. commission; state reference. Z 138 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Latest invention; required in every office; big money commission. G. H. Mitchell, 206 Broadway.

THERE are positions waiting for competent truck drivers and for those who would like to take our course positions will be guaranteed. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., City. Columbus 7920.

WANTED—An experienced, energetic man, not over 40 years of age, of good address, to undertake the business management of a thoroughly equipped, successful photograph gallery; this is an ideal opportunity for a man of brains and ambition who wishes to participate in the development of a growing business. Address, with references, experience, &c., A 141 Times.

WANTED—Experienced Jones & Lamson turret operators, hand-screw machine operators, machine grinders on Landis and Norton machines, horizontal and vertical milling hands; also tool draftsman; steady employment to capable men. State age, experience, and wages expected. Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Young man, 18 to 20 years of age, as stenographer and typewriter in New York office of manufacturing concern. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience and salary desired; good opening for clean-cut young man, who is willing to hustle. Address Box P 52 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A white couple who have experience in housekeeping in apartment; woman to cook and man to act as valet; must have highest personal reference; state by whom and how long employed. A 140 Times.

WANTED.—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. F. Thomas, 'Phone 45553 Madison Square.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, one or two years out of college. Invoice clerk, experienced on typewriter, $15. National Employment Exchange, (Agency,) 30 Church St.

CLERICAL, executive, and sales openings for competent men; bookkeeper and accountant, (publishing,) $35; bookkeeper, (Brooklyn,) $18; stenographer, $12; other immediate positions; call for information. Mighil, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

THE BROADWAY EXCHANGE aims to supply the individual needs of those desiring services of competent Norwegian cooks, launderesses, waitresses, chambermaids, general workers, children, recreation clubs, morning, afternoon classes. 601 West 111th St. Morningside 7345. (Agency.)

Domestic.

A. A. Hofmayer, Reed & Barton Building, 322 5th Av., 9th floor, corner 32d St. Telephones, Madison Square 4527 and 10230, Agency.

Situations Wanted
Female

A FRENCH woman, do up fine ladies' wash. Address M. Lovy, 202 East 52d St.

A REFINED YOUNG LADY desires position as dietitian, housekeeper, or companion; has had considerable experience. Address A. C. M., 49 West 9th.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, hard worker; small salary. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660 East New York.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies', children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyvesant.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Young girl, $25; waitress-chambermaid, $22; nurse, $22; housework, $26; best references. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Schuyler 4293.

ENGLISH GENTLEWOMAN wishes position as managing housekeeper or companion; good references; experienced. A 126 Times.

FRENCH LADY TEACHER wishes to exchange part-time services for room and board in select family; references. Z 137 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, with small family; plain cooking and sewing; references. N. S., 159 E. 51st.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By English lady; excellent references, European and American; English, French, (France 5 years,) music; will travel. Z 134 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess has morning hours free; pupils' residence only. Betemps, 517 West 124th St.

GRADUATE NURSE will visit patients hourly or daily; highest references. Estill. Telephone 3724 Morningside.

HOTEL manager's assistant or managing housekeeper; long experience; successful, competent; first-class hotels only need answer. A 127 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged woman as housekeeper for business couple or professional man; city or country. A 90 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced French laundress; family, ladies', gentlemen's washing; open-air drying; reference. Lenox 4560. 184 East 79th St.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—Several hours daily or three times a week. G., 56 W. 89th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Energetic beginner; quick, accurate; understands bookkeeping, figuring; plain penman; two years' high school; no agency; $7. P 34 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable and conscientious, familiar with all legal forms, desires position in busy law office or commercial house. P 45 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid, industrious, and thoroughly competent; references; $15 satisfactory. P 22 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, at present employed; extensive experience; thoroughly competent; dependable; $12. Reliable, A 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter and bookkeeper; reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 91 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; 18; 3 years' experience stock brokerage and other lines; $9. Miss H., Room 909, 15 William St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Scotch-American; neat and industrious; high school education; 3 months' experience; $9. R 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick typist; 7 years' experience; understands office work; references; $15. S 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; competent to take charge of office; exceptional references. A 133 Times.

YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in apartment. Call 993 Amsterdam Av., care of McEllenn.

Situations Wanted
Male

ACCO

CITY HALL HAMPERS THE POLICE, HE SAYS

Driscoll, in Thinly Veiled Allusions, Tells Pastors of Gaynor's Interference.

POLICE FEAR TO ENFORCE LAW

Clerical Conference Resolves to Ask Gaynor to Appoint a Commissioner Free from Politics.

Four hundred and fifty clergymen, members of the Clerical Conference and representing many sects, met in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Building yesterday afternoon and adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor, if he intended to get a new Police Commissioner, to have him free of political influence and of such a character that the public could give him its confidence and support. The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young of the Bedford Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, Chairman of the conference, presided.

It had been expected that ex-Police Commissioner Bingham would address the meeting, but at the eleventh hour he asked to be excused, and ex-Deputy Commissioner Clement J. Driscoll took his place. After Mr. Driscoll's address the Rev. Dr. James E. Price of the Washington Heights Methodist Church introduced this resolution:

> The Clerical Conference of New York City, Federation of Churches, about 450 clergymen, of about forty-five different denominations, being in attendance, and having in mind the present condition in the Police Department, assure members of the force of its appreciation of the difficulties with which the police contend, and also offer hearty help to them in any earnest effort they may make toward enforcing the law, and, further, we request the Mayor, in case the rumor that a new Police Commissioner is soon to be appointed be true, that his Honor appoint a man of such outstanding ability and integrity, and with such assurance that the Commissioner shall be free from political influence, as will enable the public to support him unhesitatingly; and, moreover, we promise to the Mayor and to the Police Commissioner our constant co-operation in every honest endeavor to improve the police situation in this city.

There was some general discussion, and it was resolved to name a committee to call upon Mayor Gaynor and present the resolution to him at 11:45 o'clock next Thursday morning. If this time does not meet with the Mayor's convenience the committee will ask the Mayor to set a time himself. The committee, it was said, did not want to send the resolution by mail or messenger because it wished all the members of the conference to learn at practically first hand the Mayor's views on the resolution. The Mayor has severely criticised other clergymen for attacking the city Government and for not being more active in trying to improve conditions.

Mr. Driscoll in his address made some suggestions to the clergymen as to ways in which he thought they could improve matters. He told them that each one of them should make himself thoroughly familiar with conditions in his parish, and report any wrongdoing to the Police Commissioner. Having done this, the clergymen should be patient and persistent, and not to rest with the promise that the police would take the matter up, but keep after the police until something was accomplished. Mr. Driscoll told of having received word at headquarters while he was First Deputy Commissioner under Commissioner Cropsey not to interfere with a disorderly resort in West Forty-sixth Street. But the place was raided, and then a "Mr. Blank" sent word that these places must not be interfered with further than to put policemen on the other side of the street to watch them.

"Mr. Blank" was referred to many times in the course of Mr. Driscoll's address, and the clergymen understood that this person was really Mayor Gaynor. Mr. Driscoll said that what "Mr. Blank" wanted was to put the responsibility for suppressing disorderly resorts on the general public and the property owners. If they did not like them, they could apply to the courts, he maintained. Mr. Driscoll then referred to a house in Sixth Avenue in which a Magistrate was interested, he said, and because of this influence the resort was not disturbed. Mr. Driscoll said that when "Mr. Blank's" policy became thoroughly known he refused to follow it, and that Mr. Cropsey backed him up in his determination. Then Mr. Driscoll said:

"I went to Commissioner Cropsey and asked him who my boss was. Whether he was or 'Mr. Blank.' Mr. Cropsey replied:

"'Here we both are, and you can take your choice.'

"I said: 'I chose you,' and Mr. Cropsey said that was right, and to go ahead and enforce the law. It is only fair to 'Mr. Blank' to say that this was not the only reason for our quitting the force."

Mr. Driscoll told the clergymen not to exaggerate the situation in the Police Department and the evils that grew out of it. He said it was very difficult for plain policemen to do very much when the Commissioners were always being changed and the policy of one was always different from the policy of another. He commented severely on the fact that a Commissioner was permitted to have any policy at all save that of enforcing the laws. He was sure, he said, that the only way of getting rid of a bad law was to enforce it. If the police did this no fair criticism could be leveled at them.

"One great trouble with the police force," said Mr. Driscoll, "is the interference of politicians. It gets so that a policeman is afraid to do anything at all. If he is active and seeks to do his duty, he is in great danger of stepping on the toes of a politician with enough influence to have him transferred a long distance from his home, or to prevent him from getting any promotion, no matter how fairly it may be earned. A good many policemen think that the only sure way of getting along as a policeman is to do nothing at all. On the one hand stands the Mayor, who can remove a Police Commissioner at will, and on the other hand stand groups of politicians who may have the power to remove any policeman who has displeased them."

Mr. Driscoll told of the many orders that are always being issued for the guidance of patrolmen, and the impossibility of their carrying all of them in their heads. In speaking of gangs, Mr. Driscoll said these men were practically immune from arrest because they were useful to the politicians, who protected them.

"The three things the police are expected to look after especially," said Mr. Driscoll, "are gambling, excise, and disorderly resorts. If these three evils were suppressed the city would be practically clean, but it is next to impossible to suppress them under the present system of running the Police Department. The Mayor is in actual control and his orders must be obeyed by the Commissioner, or the latter will lose his head. I see no prospect of a change in this condition until the Police Commissioner is appointed for a term of years, and is not removable except on charges. It doesn't make any difference who has the appointing power as long as the same person has not the power of summary removal. Incompetency would, of course, be a very good reason for charges."

MISS CALDER PRACTICES.

Throws Bottles at a Mark for Ch: :tening of the New York.

The popular theory that a woman cannot throw straight was disproved yesterday by Miss Elsie Calder, the daughter of Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, who is to name the dreadnought New York when the great sea fighter leaves the ways in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow.

Miss Calder visited the yard yesterday and rehearsed the launching ceremony. Encouraged by Naval Constructor Knox, she threw a dozen empty bottles, one at a time, at the designated mark and did

ATTACK ON SCHIEFFELIN.

Johnson Writes Mayor He Is Behind Opposition to Fire Budget.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has sent to the Mayor a letter in which he makes an attack on the Citizens' Union and its head, William Jay Schieffelin, on account of their opposition to the proposal to double the appropriation for the Fire Prevention Bureau next year. He asserts that J. O. Hammitt, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, reached his conclusions with regard to the bureau without a personal visit or investigation and then goes on:

> There seems to be a motive for the opposition of this so-called Citizens' Union to the work of the Bureau of Fire Prevention. The President of the so-called Citizens' Union is William Jay Schieffelin. He is also President of Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists, who occupy a large building at 170-172 William Street, which contains stores of drugs and materials of an inflammable and explosive character. Following an inspection of these premises, the Bureau of Fire Prevention on Sept. 30 issued an order remedying therein conditions dangerous to life. Three weeks afterward Mr. Schieffelin's so-called Citizens' Union, through Secretary Hammitt, expressed the opinion at the budget hearing that no appropriation at all should be granted for the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

To this Mr. Schieffelin replied last night.

"Mr. Johnson shows his resentment of the Citizens' Union protest against politics in the Bureau of Fire Prevention by ludicrously untrue statements regarding my business house," he said.

"The building of Schieffelin & Co. is strongly built, has a fire wall from top to bottom, is used as a warehouse and not as a factory, and was one of the first buildings in the city to be equipped with automatic sprinklers. It has had no fire since a small one twenty years ago, which was quickly extinguished by the sprinkler before the firemen arrived, and without danger to any occupants. There are only sixteen persons employed on the four floors above the second, the upper floors being lofts for the storage of goods. There are ample opportunities for these employes to escape from fire by horizontal exits through the fire wall. Although the Fire Department's orders were as drastic as they could be made, most of them related to matters of very minor importance, the building being already equipped with automatic fire alarms, self-closing fire doors in the fire wall, and ample fire escapes in good structural condition, as well as standpipes and hose fed by automatic electric pump, chemical fire extinguishers, and numbers of pails of sand and casks of water for use in emergency.

"Owing to the extra safeguards against fire installed prior to the department's order we recently obtained a material reduction in our fire insurance rates."

The Citizens' Union issued a reply to Commissioner Johnson last night, in which it points out that its attack on the Fire Prevention Bureau was made several months before any violations were placed on the property of Schieffelin & Co.

PRISON TO CURE HYPNOTISM.

Judge Hears Burglar's Plea and Says, "Five to Ten Years."

In spite of his declaration that he had been hypnotized into entering the homes of J. P. Morgan, Jr., William D. Guthrie, and Dr. Irving S. Balcom, and that he had not had the use of half of the $15,000 worth of loot he obtained, John Bernauer of 420 East 135th Street was sentenced to not less than five nor more than ten years in State Prison yesterday by Judge Swan in General Sessions.

Bernauer was indicted for having stolen $4,500 worth of silver and old coins from the residence of J. P. Morgan, Jr., at 231 Madison Avenue on Jan. 26. He pleaded guilty and admitted having robbed the other homes as well. Yesterday he was arraigned for sentence and his lawyer, Samuel Feldman pleaded for a suspended sentence.

"My client is not morally responsible," he declared. "An old crook hypnotized him. My client has been here only a short time and was married a few months ago. He was unable to make any money, as he could not understand our language, and went to Battery Park, where he met the man who fed and clothed him and then took him to Mr. Morgan's home and told him to enter. My client refused, but finally was forced to consent. He entered through a back door, and, flashing his dark lantern about, saw the silver lying conveniently about and took it. Altogether he stole $15,000 worth of goods from various places, but he only got $500 from it."

Judge Swan said it was strange that so many cases which came to his attention were identical to Bernauer's, but that the mysterious man who hypnotized the poor criminal was never brought to light.

CONTESTS EWBANK WILL.

Mrs. M. H. E. Everdell Fighting for Share of $100,000 Estate.

Mary Harrison Ewbank Everdell of 13 Alice Court, Brooklyn, who was not mentioned in the will of her cousin, William H. Ewbank, a former wealthy resident of Flushing, who died at his home in that place on April 10, leaving an estate valued at $100,000, began a contest of the will yesterday before Surrogate Daniel Noble in Jamaica.

Ewbank was a bachelor and was considered eccentric, and he provided for the maintenance and care of one cousin, Alice E. Ewbank, but failed to mention Mrs. Everdell's name. His will further provided that after his cousin, Miss Ewbank, was taken care of the remainder of his estate should be divided between the Flushing Hospital and St. George's Episcopal Church in that place. In her contest Mrs. Everdell attacks the testamentary capacity of the testator, and alleges that the will was not duly executed.

Dressmaker Fined for Smuggling.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Alice H. Gaynor, a dressmaker, of 7 West Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, was fined $150 in the United States Court here this morning. She was caught in an attempt to smuggle goods through on one of the German lines docking in Hoboken and convicted here.

EDISON LIGHT RIVAL WON'T BE DRIVEN OUT

John C. Sheehan, for Long Acre Company, Says It Will Meet Interest on Bonds.

ABLE TO FINANCE ITSELF

Bond Control Passed to Edison by Tammany Leader Murphy and Foreclosure Was Expected.

John C. Sheehan of the Long Acre Electric Light and Power Company said yesterday that the company was in no danger of being absorbed or driven out of business by the Edison Electric Light and Power Company, even if the Edison Company did acquire a majority of the $500,000 4 per cent. bonds issued by the Long Acre Company six years ago. The interest on these bonds had not been paid, and it was said that because of the default a foreclosure writ would likely be begun by the bondholders.

"The reason the coupons were never paid," said Mr. Sheehan yesterday, "was because they were never presented for payment. When they are presented they will be paid."

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, appeared in the sale of these bonds to the Edison Company, as the executor of the estate of the late Judge William H. Kelly. Part of this estate consisted of $185,000 of the Long Acre bonds, and Mr. Murphy, it is said, bought enough of the outstanding bonds to deliver control.

In 1906 the Long Acre Company put out an issue of $500,000 4 per cent. first mortgage bonds. Then there was a prospect that the company would soon be ready to enter into active competition with the Edison Company, which has been watching the Long Acre Company very closely, and when it appeared that some of the coupons of this $500,000 issue remained unpaid, it proceeded to buy them.

It was expected that the bond control would give the Edison Company the right to begin foreclosure proceedings against the Long Acre Company, and so get possession of all of its franchises. But the Long Acre Company is said to be now in a position where it can meet all of its obligations.

A few weeks ago the Inter-City Power Company was organized with a capital of $10,000,000 to take over the Long Acre Company. Harvey Fisk & Sons and A. B. Leach & Co. were interested in the new company, and it was said that enough money would be advanced for the immediate construction of plants which would put the company in the position of being able to begin active operations. The knowledge of this hurried the plans of the Edison Company, and it was said yesterday that as much as 132 was paid for some of the Long Acre bonds.

"In April, 1906," said Mr. Sheehan, "the Court of Appeals of this State handed down a decision affirming the decision of the lower courts recognizing the validity of the Long Acre Company and holding that its franchise to distribute and sell electricity was in every way legal. The Consolidated Subway and Telegraph Company, which owns and controls the underground subway, were directed to assign space in their ducts for the wires of the Long Acre Company."

Mr. Sheehan said that the Edison Company appeared, for a time, to be more powerful than the highest courts in this State because the order was not complied with.

"The Edison Company," he said, "controlled by the Consolidated Gas Company, which is under the thumb of the Standard Oil Company, has been exerting all its power to stop competition and crush out of existence a rival corporation. For a time it looked as if it would be successful in defying the Court of Appeals, but it was haled before the Supreme Court on contempt proceedings, and then space was assigned in the conduits to the Long Acre Company. If this had not been done the officers of the company would have been sent to jail."

Mr. Sheehan said that the Consolidated Subway and the Empire Subway Company were practically one company. One of them controlled the ducts that carried high tension wires and the other the ducts that carried the low tension. He said that these companies had a monopoly of the streets. Under their contract with the city they must pay into the city treasury all earnings above a certain sum. Mr. Sheehan said that their earnings had greatly exceeded this limit, but that the city had not benefited by the surplus. He said that while space was assigned to the Long Acre Company under power of the courts, the company was subjected to delays and annoyances, and sometimes to even actual refusal of privileges given by the courts to the company. He added:

"When the Long Acre Company needed more money the Public Service Commission refused it permission to increase its capital stock. This decision was reversed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and the matter was referred back to the commission to fix the amount of securities required for carrying the increased business. This resulted in a delay of more than a year. Finally the commission gave us permission to increase our capital stock to $2,000,000 and to issue $4,000,000 in bonds. All of these securities could be sold for cash.

"The Edison Company appealed and was again defeated. Then the Edison people got from one Judge of the Appellate Division a temporary injunction, returnable Oct. 11. This prevented the company from taking any steps to finance itself until the appeal could be heard. In its petition the Edison Company frankly said that it was a monopoly and could not be subjected to competition in this State under the present law. It asked for protection."

WELCOME NEW RECTOR.

Attendance at St. George's Church Reception Reaches 2,500.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Seth Low, R. Fulton Cutting, William E. Curtis, the Rev. Karl Reiland, Mrs. Reiland, and others received about 2,500 people last night at a reception and welcome to the new rector of St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square. The reception took place in the Memorial Building. The clergy of the parish, with Bishop Greer, were present to add to the welcome. The throng came in largest numbers from the east side. The Fifth Avenue and Tuxedo contingent represented the workers for the famous parish. There were no addresses.

Advertising Men Plan a Dinner.

The Advertising Men's League will have a dinner at the Aldine Clubrooms in the Fifth Avenue Building on Nov. 7. "Efficient Manufacturing and Selling Policy" will be the subject discussed, and the speakers will include H. W. Mix and Herbert N. Casson. The Advertising Men's League is forming its own orchestra as an addition to its established quartet.

COMPLAIN OF COAL PRICES.

Conference Suggested on Charges That Operators Force Premiums.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The Hard Coal Investigating Committee of the Merchants' Association of New York has written to W. J. Richards, Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, suggesting a conference with the operators because of numerous complaints that premiums are being charged for anthracite supplies.

Henry Dalley, Chairman of the committee, who wrote to Mr. Richards, said it had been intimated that an artificial scarcity has been created by withholding from the market the available supply, a part of which is turned over to the control of speculative interests, so that a premium may be realized. He considers it desirable that a public statement by the producing companies be made.

George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Company, answered this charge some time ago when he declared there is no scarcity of anthracite, and the leading operators have joined him now by declaring that they are not responsible for premiums charged on anthracite.

Retailers here have complained that they have been asked to pay from 50 cents to $1 a ton over scheduled prices for the immediate delivery of anthracite. They acknowledge that these premiums are asked by so-called independents who appear to be close to the operators.

CHATTANOOGA FUND GROWS.

Only $46 000 Now Needed to Complete $500,000 Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 28.—Already directors of the University of Chattanooga have obtained $453,859 of the $500,000 fund for new buildings and permanent endowment, and this sum does not include subscriptions of the past three days which have not been reported.

Chattanooga citizens gave $200,000 during a campaign of less than two weeks. This campaign was conducted by local business men who volunteered their services, and they met a generous response from all classes of citizens.

The John D. Rockefeller fund for higher education gives $150,000 provided $350,000 is raised from other sources. Of the fund $200,000 is to be used in the construction of new buildings, and $300,000 will go to the permanent endowment fund.

President Race is out of the city now in an effort to obtain the remaining $46,141.

SMOKE ROUTS ACTRESSES.

Flee from Broadway Building When Cry of "Fire!" Is Raised.

Diners in the Kaiserhof restaurant at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway were routed shortly after noon yesterday by dense smoke drifting in from the kitchen, and Broadway was soon choked with five fire engines and as many tenders, two trucks, a water tower, a salvage corps, two Battalion Chiefs, a Deputy Chief, and more than three thousand idlers, while chorus girls rehearsing in a theatre near and the chorus of the Metropolitan Opera across the way ran out to see and add to the excitement.

The tenants of the Kaiserhof Building, alarmed by the thick black smoke swirling up the elevator shafts, fled to the street. There were over a score of actresses on the premises at the time calling at the theatrical agencies in the building. At the cry of "Fire!" the girls were shooed toward the fire escapes by cooler heads and made the descent by the narrow-runged iron ladders to the cheers of the amused crowd in the street.

Firemen ran a line of hose into the kitchen and quickly drenched the cause of the trouble, a defective flue.

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TEAKWOOD
SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN GRAYWOOD
THE SAME PERFECT FIT
2 for 25
EARL & WILSON
SHIRTS $1.50 AND MORE

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CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

This Concerns You

No one can dodge the Clothes question. It is something more than a habit; it is a necessity. Don't let habit lead you into wearing any old thing that is offered.

Our Clothes, which we manufacture and sell directly to you through our own Seventeen Retail Stores, are worthy of your inspection. Compare them with others. Our unlimited facilities enable us to set the highest standards for both Quality and Style.

You will find quite a dash of color in the new Sack Suits we are showing. The styles are exclusive with us..... $15.00 to $40.00

Only an institution like ours could offer you the Overcoat Values we are presenting for Autumn and Winter Wear..... $15.00 to $50.00

Our Men's Furnishings for style and value are the best in town. This statement is rather strong; we would make it stronger if we could. The class of merchandise we are showing will support the statement.

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Broadway & Sixth Avenue, between 31st and 32nd Streets.
Cooper Square opposite 5th Street.
Brooklyn: Fulton at De Kalb Ave.

CENTURY Thea., 62d & Cent. Pk. West. Ev. 8 Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day at 2. The Liebler Company's $100,000 Production of THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN "Greatest Theatrical Bargain of Years."—Ev. Mail. PRICES, 25c to $1.50.

Wallack's B'way & 30th. Ev. 8:20. Mt. To-m'w. Last 7 Times H E NEW SIN COMMENCING NEXT MON. MAT. (Seats Thurs.), A Chinese Drama. "THE YELLOW JACKET."

LITTLE THEATRE, 240 W. 44th St. "ANATOL" Evs. at 8:45. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2:30.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. WITHIN THE LAW

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES.
5th Ave. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
23RD ST. nr. 6th Av.
58TH ST. & 3d Av.
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LILLIAN SHAW, "PUSS IN BOOTS," Eva Taylor & Co., Those 4 Entertainers, Fred Duprez, Woods & Woods Trio, Reiff Bros., others. Continuous Vaudeville and Latest Photo Plays at Prices Within the Reach of All. Programmes Changed Semi-Weekly. Photo Plays Changed Daily.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday Aft., Nov. 4, at 3. Recital by the Famous French Prima Donna. MME. BLANCHE 75c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32-36 West 42d Street. NEXT SUND. AFT. AT 3. Song Recital—GEORGE HAMLIN. STEINWAY PIANO. 50c. $1, $1.50. Boxes $12. On Sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sat. Aft. at 2:30. Only Song Recital This Season. ALMA GLUCK. KNABE PIANO. Tickets 75c. to $2.00. Boxes $12 to $15, on sale at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. UNDER MANY FLAGS. Series of Complete New Spectacles.

WINTER GARDEN MAT. TO-DAY 50c. 75c & Best Seats $1. Beg. Sat. Eve., BORDONI, "The First Affair." Phone 9260 Col. Evs. 8. THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912

39TH ST. Thea., 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. The Blindness of Virtue By Cosmo Hamilton.

Manhattan OP. HO., 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. at 2 LAST WEEK. SOTHERN & MARLOWE

To-night, "Hamlet"; Wed. Mat., "Romeo and Juliet"; Wed. Night, "Twelfth Night"; Thurs. Night, "As You Like It"; Fri. Night, "Merchant of Venice"; Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Sat. Night, "Much Ado About Nothing." PRICES 25c. to $1.50.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 6 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow, Sat., Elec. Day. READY MONEY

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. Election Day. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. THE MERRY COUNTESS

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat., Elec. Day. Granville Barker's London Co. in Fanny's First Play

48TH ST. THEATRE Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Last 2 Weeks LITTLE MISS BROWN Extra Mat. Elec. Day. No Matinee performance "Point of View" To-day. Announcement of its opening as a regular bill at a Broadway theatre later.

Broadway Theatre, B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 500 Orch. Seats $1. LEW FIELDS Presents HANKY PANKY Last 5 Days.

MON., NOV. 4 WALTER DAMROSCH'S New Comic Opera, THE DOVE OF PEACE Words and Lyrics by Wallace Irwin. Seats on sale Thursday. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Last Week THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE Beginning MON. NOV. 4 (Seats Thurs.), WILLIAM FAVERSHAM Presents JULIUS CAESAR Cast Includes Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp. Mail Orders Now.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. A New American Drama. THE BRUTE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day, 2:15. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest play, "BROADWAY" JONES His Consumate Art Revealed.

ASTOR T'way & 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mats. Best Seats $1.50. LAST WEEK THE WOMAN HATERS. NEXT MON. Seat Sale Thursday. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in the comedy romance, "HAWTHORNE, U. S. A."

GRAND OP. HOUSE, 23 St., 8 Av. THE ROSE MAID

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. Florence Roberts, Florence Tempest & Co., Paul Morton & Naoma Glass, others.

COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. John McGraw, Ray Cox, Maude Lambert & Ernest Hall, "The Dance Dream."

ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St. Mrs. Langtry, Sam Chip & Mary Marble, Benita & Lew Hearn, Kate Watson, others.

BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Taylor Granville & Laura Pierpont, Ida Brooks Hunt & Cheridah Simpson & others.

HARLEM OP. HO. "THE DEEP PURPLE." Evs. 15-50c. Daily Mat. 10-25c.

BELASCO W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:20. "Miss Starr Triumphs" READ ANY N. Y. CRITIC DAVID BELASCO presents FRANCES STARR in THE CASE OF BECKY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Elec. Day, 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY

MINERS 8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. TEL. 2258 CHEL. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. GIRLS FROM RENO. PEOPLES BOWERY & SPRING ST. TEL. 8730 ORCH. Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Jardin de Paris Girls. BRONX 3D AVE. & 156TH ST. TEL. 1083 MOT. Amateurs Friday. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. DARLINGS OF PARIS. Amateurs Thursday.

Carnegie Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. SONG RECITAL—MARCELLA SEMBRICH

FRANK LA FORGE at the Piano (Baldwin). Tickets, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Boxes, $15 and $18, on sale at Hall. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

DAVID KESSLER THEATRE, 2d Av., 2d St. Max R. Wilner presents MR. DAVID KESSLER in BOUGHT AND PAID FOR In Yiddish, by permission of Wm. A. Brady and Geo. Broadhurst. Commencing Nov. 1st.

NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 34 West 43d St. NEXT SAT. AFTERNOON at 2:30. GALSTON. The Famous Munich Pianist. 75c. to $2, at Box Office and from Mgr. M. H. Hansen, 437 5th Ave. STEINWAY PIANO.

FOOD SHOW 71st Reg't Armory Park Ave. & 34th St. Admission 50c. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Come and see how Uncle Sam solves the cost of living problem.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night, DIE FUENF FRANKFURTER. Wed. Eve., DER RAUBRITTER. (first time.)

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. LAST WEEK. 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. 15c-25c-50c. SARAH BERNHARDT in Photo Play Queen Elizabeth

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8.30. MATINEE EVERY DAY AT 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. $1. MIDNIGHT MAIDENS. Smoking Matinee To-day, 15c, 25c & 50c.

Hammerstein's Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. "Rube" Marquard & Blossom Seeley & 13 OTHER BIG ACTS.

GRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Eve. 8:15. Burlesque. BOWERY BURLESQUERS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. John Drew LAST 11 NIGHTS. LAST 5 MATS. Alfred Sutro's Comedy, THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND.

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Election Day. Miss Billie Burke "Everybody will go to see her." —Tribune. IN THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. NEXT SAT. NIGHT. SEATS NOW. BACHELORS & BENEDICTS. A New Comedy with RALPH HERZ. EXTRA MAT. ELECTION

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-morrow, Sat. & Election Day. 75TH TIME NEXT FRIDAY, NOV. 1ST. JOHN MASON in the powerful play, THE ATTACK by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief."

HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Matinee Sat. & Election Day. TO-NIGHT at 8:25 (First Night.) America's Foremost Emotional Star. HELEN WARE in TRIAL MARRIAGE. A new play by Elmer Harris. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

FULTON B'WAY & 46 ST. NEXT THURS., 8:15. Seats Now on Sale. THE FIGHT A New Play by BAYARD VEILLER.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat. To-m'w Mat. 50c-$1.50. LAST 2 WEEKS—EXTRA MAT. ELECTION DAY. CLIFTON CRAWFORD "MY BOY."

HARRIS West 42 St. NEXT MON. NOV. 4. A RICH MAN'S SON Seats Selling. JAMES FORBES' NEW COMEDY.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. To-m'w Mat. 50c.-$1.50. FRANZ LEHAR'S MUSICAL ROMANCE. THE Count OF Luxembourg

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. To-m'w 50c to $1.50. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Sat. & Election Day. THE LAST WORD IN MUSICAL COMEDY. OH! OH! DELPHINE

MOULIN ROUGE Mats. To-m'w (Pop. Prices), Sat. & Election Day. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

GAIETY B'way, 46th. Evs. at 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, Sat. & Election Day 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS OF "The Best Farce in Years." OFFICER 666 with George Nash & Edward Abeles.

GLOBE —THEATRE— B'way & 46 St. CURTAIN 8:15 SHARP. Extra Matinee Election Day. Mats. To-morrow & Saturday "THE BARNUM & BAILEY MUSICAL SHOWS." Montgomery & Stone. Elsie Janis. The Lady of the Slipper.

JOE WEBER'S B'way & 29th St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. A SCRAPE O' THE PEN Extra Elect. Great Scotch Play. Scrape o' the Pen, the benefit Caledonian Hospital, Web. B'way and 29th St., Tuesday evening, 29. Tickets at box office.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC LAST WEEK. MATS. WED. & SAT. BUNTY PULLS THE STRING. Next Week—Hanky Panky.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM George Beban & Co., Bilton, Joe Welsh, Brown, Australian Woodchoppers, Merlin, others. Daily Mat. 25c.

LECTURES.

Dr. Daniel A. Huebsch conducts six lectures through the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Friday mornings at 10:30, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, and Dec. 6. This Friday: Rodin. Course ticket, $7.50, obtainable at 791 Lexington Av. only.

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It's a Hart, Schaffner & Marx chinchilla overcoat in dark blue—comes just below your knees, buttons through in front and has the new belted back.

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